

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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NO ADMISSION

BY SAPAJOU

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Epoch-Making

While it is depressing to learn that the first day's session of the Special League Council seeking to find a solution of the Manchurian dispute ended in a complete deadlock, it must not be assumed that the situation involves anything in the nature of a finality. At the very most the first day's session could be nothing but an opportunity for both sides to lay their cases before the League, and, through it, the world, and it may be some little while before a *modus vivendi* is discovered for reconciling the very diverse views put forward by the Chinese and Japanese delegates respectively. Consideration of the point made by Dr. Alfred Sze and Mr. Yoshizawa must necessarily be deferred in view of the gravity of the issues raised and the ultimate importance of their satisfactory solution. But in another respect this session of the League Council may be said to be epoch-making. For the first time in the history of the world representatives of countries, parties to a serious dispute, have stood at the Bar of world opinion, and have stated their case with the greatest possible publicity, and it is to be presumed the very able speeches of both representatives will be reproduced in every country in which there are such things as newspapers. Propaganda is not calculated to be of much avail, when the facts as seen by both sides are thus stated before the tribunal of public opinion, especially when that public opinion becomes thereby so well informed. Whatever may be the result of the present sessions at Geneva, it is clear that the world has progressed far from the time, when nations were thrown into war blindfolded by lack of information, where open-eyed they would never have engaged in hostilities.

The Silver Lining

Mr. Jerome D. Greene, the Chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations, has aptly discovered a silver lining in the Manchurian cloud hovering over Geneva. At the tiffin given by the Pan-Pacific Union in honour of Ex-Governor Farrington,

Mr. Greene pointed out that hitherto there had been a tendency in certain Governments to leave Far Eastern affairs to the tender mercies of an expert ensconced in their respective foreign offices. Mr. Greene was careful to speak definitely of his own country, although he slyly suggested that the practice was not unknown in others. He judged that recent events had impressed on the Foreign Powers the importance of making Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers personally interested in the currents in the Far East and of being less dependent on the otherwise amiable and specialised opinions of the embalmers' experts. If this judgment turns out correctly to define the attitude of heads of administrations in future, Mr. Greene's countrymen will not rejoice alone.

The Concession Census

The figures published in another column showing the results of the census taken in the French Concession on September 20, last deserve further reference because of the amazingly consistent growth which has taken place in that area of Shanghai since the commencement of the century. In 1900 there were 622 foreigners and 91,646 Chinese making a total of 92,268 residents. This year the numbers are shown as 15,146, 440,866 and 456,012 respectively. Thus in 1931 the number of foreign residents is 24 times that in 1900, of Chinese 48 times that of the earlier year, while in the three decades which have elapsed the total population has been multiplied approximately 49.5 times, a result which must be particularly gratifying to the authorities of the French Concession as giving very plain proof of the attractiveness which they have attached to residence within their jurisdiction.

The Hospital Ship

The admirable work which the Hannah Moller, Shanghai's own Hospital ship, has been doing at Hankow to minister to the sick and the suffering victims of the floods, is being much appreciated. Letters from the scene testify eloquently to the foresight of those who sponsored the scheme. It will be recalled that, a few days ago,

this journal published a vivid account of the energy shown by the staff of the Hannah Moller in co-operating with the local authorities for the treatment of patients, the provision of clinical facilities and the administering of surgical aid. Now, in the correspondence columns to-day, Major Nathan, on behalf of the International Flood Relief Committee, intimates that further funds will be needed if the Hospital Ship is to continue to perform its beneficent functions. Now that the vessel has given practical proof of its usefulness, the appeal should be vigorously answered. It has long been recognised that the trying time for the relief workers would come when the floods were abating and, consequently, public interest in the disaster might be in danger of diminishing. The truth is that it is during the next few months that the labours of the relief associations will require most generous public assistance. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Major Nathan's appeal will receive the support which it deserves.

Dangers of the Country

Bathing at Henli is now discouraged by the experts of the Shanghai Municipality's Health Department for the good reason that dangerous germs have laid low several devotees of that pleasant sport. Moreover it is revealed that in paddy fields the same germs lurk, so cross-country walks should be attempted only if the adventurers are equipped with rubber boots or other footwear calculated to keep the enemy at bay. There will be much sympathy with the victims of the unpleasant—and serious—disease thus contracted in the country round Shanghai. Fortunately the Health Department has been able to give its expert advice and so further mishaps should be avoided. Meanwhile it will be hoped that all the patients will make a speedy and sure recovery.

Overcrowded Buses

The China Omnibus Company, in the correspondence columns to-day, reply to criticisms ventilated in those columns recently on the overcrowding of their omnibuses. It will be recognised that the Company face the facts; they are endeavouring to increase their fleet as quickly as possible. Even so the seriousness of the overcrowding and the appalling tragedy which would

occur if any accident happened to one of those vehicles justify the view that some special precautions should be taken to reduce the present evil to less formidable dimensions. The Company are right in referring to the overcrowding of buses in other Cities. They apparently overlook the point that in London, for example, the police are strictly enjoined to permit this only in certain very rigidly defined "rush" hours. And even then, nothing like the sardine effect now discernible in the Shanghai buses would be tolerated for a moment in London. The tubes and trams are certainly crowded to suffocation and, possibly, extermination but, although always, round the steps of buses furious masses of energetic femininity wrestle in mortal combat, the bus conductors inexorably apply the "full up" ban. The passenger fortunate to emerge from the foot-ball scrum outside can peacefully seat himself or herself in the haven, on top or below, in perfect comfort.

Portents and Signs

On the theory that if a man bites a dog it is news, and if the dog similarly treats a man it is not, the following item from an Indian paper should prove of general interest—

An amazing incident occurred in Lahore on the evening of September 15. A snake charmer was giving a show and making his cobra, five-feet long, sway to the music of his pipe before a crowd, when, suddenly, a Pothan, leapt forward, snatched up the cobra, holding it by the neck, and bit off the head. He then ran away dropping the headless body of the cobra on the ground. The snake charmer lifted the body with tears in his eyes in holding it up to the crowd who were frozen with amazement. He has lodged a complaint with the Police, who have not yet been able to trace the Pothan.

The story would not surprise a hardened newspaper man, for only this week, the "North-China Daily News" received information of a cow in Yu Yi village, Anhui, which gave birth to a child, alleged to be "human in every respect, and has long yellowish hairs all over its body." Against which, of course, biting off a cobra's head is a mere nothing.

Robust Friends

When high officials relax, especially those whose ordinary duties do not include oratory, invariably they are more entertaining than those who might be called professional speech-makers, they provide far more illuminating examples, and they usually make their point far more easily and forcefully. A good example occurred yesterday at a Zero Club tiffin to Admiral M. M. Taylor of the United States Navy. It is scarcely possible to be formal at these delightful gatherings and yet they must do a great deal towards making and cementing friendships. Admiral Taylor said he was not a speaker. However, he had been given a cue by that champion after-tiffin speaker, Mr. N. L. Sparkes, who had said that the British and Americans were members of one family, and as such they necessarily had their periodical differences, but these were friendly little quarrels between themselves, and there was trouble for anyone who butted in. Admiral Taylor said this was certainly so. He remembered many years ago when he was in a Shanghai much different to that of to-day. A British and an American ship each had a man presumed to be a champion boxer. They were matched in the Chang-su-ho Gardens, and it was soon seen that neither could box at all, but they certainly could hit. They pummelled each other to a standstill, and then it became a question as to who had won. There being no other way of settling the argument, the British and American audience paired off and started a far more exciting fight on the floor. After a while, the police butted in, whereupon the audience temporarily united forces so that they could throw the police through the windows, after which they proceeded in their own way to find out who had won the initial fight. That, the Admiral held, was a very proper friendship, and his audience did not disagree. And hence another robust chapter in the history of Anglo-American friendship.

CHINESE POLITICS

THE MANCHURIAN CRISIS

U.S. Accepts League Invitation: Japan and China Stand Firm

Geneva, Oct. 12.

The committee of five leading members of the Council which met at ten o'clock are understood to have discussed a draft formula to deal with the problem of the dispute between China and Japan. This formula, was proposed by M. Aristide Briand, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is stated that the Council will try to obtain from the Japanese Government a formal guarantee that no acts of war shall occur in Manchuria in future.

It is admitted that whatever proposals are advanced here must be approved by the Japanese and Chinese Governments before a solution of the imbroglio can be achieved, but the readiness of China to leave matters to the League and the attitude of Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is described here as "the Japanese Briand," and who has given so many proofs of his pacific intentions, are counted on to pave the way to a settlement.

After accepting the presidency of the Council, in his speech M. Briand proceeded to recall the developments of the dispute between Japan and China since the September 30, when the last session of the Council adjourned after arrangements had been made for it to meet again on October 14. He said that the date of the meeting of the Council had been advanced from 14th to the 13th, at the request of the representative of the Chinese Government, Dr. Alfred Sze, who, a few days ago, had informed the Secretary General, Sir Eric Drummond, that he had received grave news of further military operations of an offensive character on the part of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, including the bombardment of Chinchow.

The Japanese Government, said M. Briand, had notified the Council of the incidence of a boycott of Japanese goods in China, but the Council were informed that the Chinese Government had issued appeals and taken measures against the boycott, which anyhow was outside Manchuria, and had avoided all loss of human life. The Council hope that this attitude would be maintained, for it was essential that calm and moderation should be shown by both sides.

Continuing, M. Briand said that the Chinese Government had informed the Council on the proposals made to the Japanese Government by the Chinese representative in Tokyo, General Chiang Tso-pin, with a view to hastening the evacuation of the localities occupied by the Japanese troops in Manchuria outside the Railway Zone, and that the Japanese Government, in reply, dwelt on the necessity for direct negotiations between the two Governments.

M. Briand added that the Government of the United States had informed the League of Nations that it fully agreed with the action taken by the Council and that two American officials had proceeded to Manchuria as observers.

The President of the Council then called on Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James's and head of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, to address the Council.—Reuter.

M. Briand as Chairman

Oct. 13.

As the Council convened, M. Madariaga was presiding in the absence of Senor Lerroux, the Foreign Minister of Spain and the President of the Council. The Foreign Ministers attending the session were Lord Reading, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, M. Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, and Dr. Dino Grandi, the Italian Foreign Minister.

After the opening of the session M. Madariaga requested on behalf of Senor Lerroux that M. Briand preside over the session. M. Briand accepted the invitation.

As he took the chair M. Briand said he was speaking lightly. He said it seemed fite, almost flattery, that he was obliged to accept the Presidency every time the League was facing a grave crisis. Injecting the personal element into his speech, M. Briand said he accepted Senor Lerroux's invitation as a matter of duty. He said he is convinced that the League of

Nations in the present crisis will achieve its principal object, which is to maintain peace.

Great Britain then submitted through Lord Reading and Viscount Cecil a report from the British Consul at Tientsin declaring that a Japanese armoured train had arrived at Tungliang, that Japanese soldiers had removed a portion of the railway track and that they had mined the freight yards. The report stated that the Japanese had informed the United States Consul-General at Mukden that there are 2,000 troops on the south side of the zone of the South Manchuria Railway. It was also stated that China had denied that the Japanese bombing of Chinchow, the provisional capital of Manchuria, was provoked by Chinese soldiers. The Chinese were not equipped with anti-aircraft guns, according to the British report, and the Chinese soldiers did not shoot their rifles.

Dr. Sze's Address

Then Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister to London and the Chief of the Chinese delegation to Geneva, took the floor. Dr. Sze said that the first result of the failure of the League to settle the Sino-Japanese crisis will be the collapse of the world disarmament conference which is to convene in Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations in February of next year.

Secondly, said Dr. Sze, if the League fails in its present endeavour it will mean that with the Orient in turmoil there will be an end to all international collaboration to overcome the financial and economic crisis which has held the world in its grip for two years.

"I am speaking with the greatest emotion," said Dr. Sze, "fearing that it will or might lead to intemperate language I will read my statement."

"When the Council of the League of Nations adjourned on September 30, it was expected that before October 14 the Japanese troops would have been withdrawn from Chinese territory and into the zone of the South Manchuria Railway and that the status quo ante would have been restored. Instead, in the meantime, the Japanese have engaged in further acts of aggression, occupation and violence. Their military activities have continued far beyond the zone of the South Manchuria Railway. Their activities have advanced far beyond the area they occupied on September 30.

"The issue before the Council remains the same—namely—Japanese troops must be withdrawn from Chinese territory. This does not require the establishment of facts nor the means of restoring Sino-Japanese relations.

"If our efforts here are ineffective it will be useless to convoke a disarmament conference. For we fail each nation must count on itself. If we fail now, when the United States is collaborating with us, what chances have we to establish a permanent organization for peace. To assure a basis for disarmament China counts on the triumph of the forces of civilization." Dr. Sze said.

"The challenge thrown to us is for collective action or to defend ourselves alone and single-handed. We chose the former. The most strict orders were given to the National Army to avoid contacts with Japanese troops and Civil authorities were ordered to protect Japanese lives and property.

"China fixed her hopes on the Covenant of the League of Nations and on the Kellogg-Briand Pact. China regarded these as corner stones of world-wide peace, painfully elaborated after twelve years of work. If they crumble under the first great test the peace of the entire world crumbles.

"China has entrusted her case entirely to the League of Nations," Dr. Sze said. "China hopes that the League is competent to halt the violence of the Japanese troops. China is confident that the League of Nations will be able to safeguard the peace of the Far East."

M. Briand then declared that the Council's hopes since the last session, when both Japan and China gave certain assurances, had been deceived. He said the Council had

hoped that a meeting to-day would be unnecessary.

"Instead the situation is worse," M. Briand declared. "We appreciate the efforts of both China and Japan but the results have not been effective. We had hoped especially that China's orders to the populace to avoid a loss of life would continue to be observed."

M. Briand drew the attention of both China and Japan to the declaration of the United States of full harmony with the League's efforts and methods.—United Press.

Little Possibility of War

Washington, Oct. 12.

Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, again to-day conferred with Colonel Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of State, and with Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., the Undersecretary of State, as well as with the corps of Washington newspaper correspondents. He attempted to outline anew Japan's policies with regard to the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria and he emphasized again that Japan has absolutely no desire to obtain Chinese territory.

In his conference with the press, Ambassador Debuchi declared that there is little possibility of war between China and Japan. He said that the Chinese and the Japanese are of the same racial stock and that their common interests and traditions preclude the danger of war.—United Press.

London Alive to Seriousness

London, Oct. 13.

This morning, in spite of Great Britain's preoccupation with the coming General Election, it is evident that public interest is centred upon Geneva. London is now fully alive to the gravity of the situation in Manchuria, and it is clearly realised that the Council of the League of Nations is to-day grappling with what is probably the sternest task in its history on the outcome of which will depend not only the question of war or peace in the Far East but also the whole outcome of the efforts hitherto made to achieve world disarmaments.

The city of London among certain sections reflects a materialistic point of view. The "Financial News" this morning in an editorial puts forward the argument that "on a short view" it is not clear whether "the individual advantage of European exporters lies in the restoration of Sino-Japanese goodwill." The same newspaper states that it is not unreasonable to believe that certain Powers might privately be glad to see Japan bring pressure to bear upon China. The paper continues, however, to pronounce that if the League of Nations succeed in the task now in front of it, it will have accomplished a very great achievement.

Unlike "The Times," which now adopts a strong anti-Japanese view condemning the military activities of Japanese troops and expressing the view that the League of Nations cannot give way to Japan's demand for non-interference, the "Morning Post," a Conservative organ, regarded in many quarters as possessing "die-hard" propensities, says that the "Nanking Government is not helping matters by delivering inflammatory speeches which 'merely aggravate a dispute which turns fundamentally upon the failure of the Chinese authorities to prevent acts of aggression against foreigners.' " "If they cannot," says the paper "restrain the violence which they do not instigate, how can the Chinese Government hope to abate the violence which their own speeches must result in fomenting?"

The paper states, however, that the Japanese Army has "undoubtedly taken a high hand, apparently acting considerably upon instructions received from Tokyo. The world has enough troubles without a major war between two great countries. China and Japan may be assured in advance of the sincere desire of the statesmen meeting at Geneva to bring about an impartial settlement of the dispute."

The "Morning Post" takes the view that the delegates to the League Council have slender access to reliable information upon events in Manchuria, and that there is not the slightest question of the employment of "sanctions" against incalcitrants on the part of either of the disputants. "The League's task to-day must be to gain a breathing space in which dangerous exasperation may be replaced by calmer feeling."—Reuter.

Tokyo, Oct. 13.

Late yesterday afternoon, General Chiang Tso-ping, the Chinese Minister to Japan, and Baron K. Shide-

hara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, discussed the situation in Manchuria. General Chiang expressed hope that Japanese troops will soon be withdrawn from Chinese territory to obviate further dangerous incidents. He reaffirmed that it will be impossible for Japan and China to engage in direct diplomatic negotiations for a settlement as long as Chinese territory is occupied.

Baron Shidehara replied that Japan cannot withdraw her troops until China is able to control the situation in Manchuria, to stamp out banditry and violence and protect Japanese lives and property.

With the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria becoming increasingly a matter of international interest, Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, the Premier, yesterday visited veteran Japanese Statesmen and outlined to them the attitude of the Government. He visited Count Gobei Yamamoto, Count Keigo Kijiyura and Mr. Korekiji Takahashi, among others.—United Press.

China's Reply to Japan

China's memorandum in reply to Japan's memorandum of October 9 was delivered on October 13 to Mr. Umemura, the Japanese Consul at Nanking, for forwarding to Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister.

The memorandum states:

With reference to the Memorandum of the Japanese Government of the 9th instant, the Chinese Government has the honour to make the following observations:

In defiance of International Law and in violation of the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations as well as the Peace Pact of Puris and the Nine-Power Treaty signed at Washington, Japan has suddenly and without provocation invaded and occupied portions of the Chinese provinces of Liaoning and Kirin, overturned the lawful provincial and district administrations, and in the course of the invasion committed many acts of war, and others not permitted by international law even in war, such as the killing of innocent civilians, the bombardment of unfortified towns, the bombing of passenger trains, and the removal and seizure of public and private property, etc.

China and Japan being both bound by the above-mentioned international agreements imposing on their signatories the obligation to seek for the peaceful settlement of all disputes, China at once appealed to the Council of the League of Nations. The Council called upon the Japanese Government to give order for immediate withdrawal of their troops from the areas occupied since September 18 and decided to accept the solemn pledge given by Japan to comply with its request, fixing its further meeting for October 14, should by that time the pledge remain unfulfilled.

The Chinese Government refrained from the very beginning from any and every act of hostility, going to the length of strictly ordering all the military forces not to offer resistance in whatever form to the continuous advance of the Japanese troops, and in spite of provocative actions increasing every day in intensity and embracing ever wider areas.

At the same time, the strictest discipline was imposed on the nation for the protection in every way of the lives and property of Japanese residents within Chinese territory under Chinese administration and the fact that no untoward incident has occurred anywhere in the vast area under Chinese jurisdiction proves conclusively that the undertaking given by the Chinese Government to the Council of the League of Nations is being observed most scrupulously. Repeated Government orders and proclamations have confined the righteous indignation of our people within lawful bounds, and the mandate of the Chinese Government issued on October 7, ordering all local authorities "to give full protection to foreign nationals and to prevent undesirable elements from taking advantage of the situation by inciting any unlawful actions," further strengthened government injunctions just at the time when it became only too obvious that the Japanese Government was not fulfilling its pledge of withdrawal.

Acting upon the resolution of the Council of the League of Nations, the Chinese Government has appointed two high officers to take over the places to be evacuated and duly notified the Japanese Government and the Council to that effect. But the Japanese Government has not yet carried out its declared in-

tention to hand over the places under their occupation to the Chinese authorities. As is shown by the report of a neutral observer, such places as Shenyang, Kirin, Tunhua, Chulihuo, Sminin, Tienchangtai, etc. are still under the control of the Japanese troops. Meanwhile these troops keep on killing and wounding innocent citizens and destroying property without the slightest justification.

It must, therefore, be a matter of surprise to the world that popular indignation in China has limited itself to the mere refusal to purchase Japanese goods. The freedom to choose one's purchases is an individual right with which no government interferes, and, while it is the duty of every government to protect foreign nationals, it is bound neither by any recognised standard of governance nor by any principle of international law to prohibit or punish the exercise of an elementary right of citizenship. If there be responsibility at all in the matter, it entirely lies with the Japanese Government which has, by many acts of unfriendliness since the Wanpaoshan incident, created this general prejudice against Japanese merchandise.

While the Chinese Government is observing with the greatest scrupulousness the resolution of the Council of the League of Nations by adopting special measures for the protection of Japanese lives and property and by refraining from all acts tending to aggravate the situation, with the result, as already stated, that no untoward incident has happened to any Japanese subject, the Japanese military have continued their aggressive actions in the Northeastern Provinces which have culminated in the recent aerial attack on Chinchow where the provincial civil authorities of Liaoning have established their provisional offices since the occupation of Shenyang, its capital. This act of war, as the Japanese Government is aware, has led the Council of the League of Nations to decide to meet earlier than on the date originally fixed. The Chinese Government notes with satisfaction the reference made by the Japanese Government to the responsibility of both countries to the League of Nations but desires to point out that it is Japan that has committed during the past ten days the various acts which have so aggravated the situation that the resolution of the Council of the League of Nations has had to be hurried out, for which the Chinese Government cannot be held responsible.

The Chinese Government will continue to exert its best to protect the lives and property of Japanese subjects although in the face of the greatest difficulty due to the unceasing aggressive acts on the part of the Japanese troops, and will hold the Japanese Government responsible for all the unfortunate consequences resulting from the continued employment of military force by Japan as an instrument of her national policy especially in view of the fact that both governments have presented their cases before the Council of the League of Nations which has prescribed a course of action for the two countries to follow.

Firmly believing that the present lack of understanding and the difficulties in the commercial intercourse between the Chinese and the Japanese people are the inevitable outcome of the numerous unlawful acts of the Japanese troops, the Chinese Government is confident that, if the Japanese Government should exert itself to remove the causes that have brought about the present deplorable situation, gratifying results will be secured in the improvement of the relations between the two countries and the maintenance of world peace.

Japanese Trade with China

Tokyo, Oct. 13.

Japan's trade with China, Manchuria and Hongkong in September resulted in an excess of exports over imports of 9,000,000 yen. Exports totalled 23,000,000 yen against imports of 14,000,000 yen. These figures represent a decrease of 12,000,000 yen in exports and an increase of 1,000,000 yen in imports.—Reuter.

Young Chung's Attitude

Nanking, Oct. 12.

In an interview with the United Press this morning, Dr. Wellington K. Koo, veteran diplomat and former Premier of China, declared that despite the continued acts of hostility on the part of the Japanese military in Manchuria, the

attitude of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is still one of patience and calmness and that acting under orders of the National Government he is continuing his efforts to prevent anti-Japanese disturbance so as to give no pretext to Japan for further aggression.

Dr. Koo told the United Press with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's policy is in line with that of the National Government and that he is abiding by the resolutions of the League and is waiting for new decisions of the League Council which will meet to-day to discuss measures for coping with the situation created by Japan's refusal to withdraw her troops from the occupied cities of Manchuria. Dr. Koo said that since the outbreak of trouble, Marshal Chang has been maintaining an unusually calm attitude and refraining from action that might give pretext to the Japanese for further hostile activities. In following such a policy the youthful Manchurian leader hopes that the world will better be able to judge the aggressors.

The present issue, Dr. Koo said, is no longer a mere conflict between China and Japan, but it is a problem involving obligations of other nations. Japan in occupying Chinese territory and attacking Chinese cities has, he stated, violated the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, the Covenant of the League of Nations and also other international agreements outlawing war.

"The issue has resolved itself into two alternatives, namely, either Japan is indifferent to world opinion that peace and justice should triumph, or her government is unable to control the gigantic military tiger which is running amok in Manchuria. So far Japan has defied the ruling of the League Council that troops on both sides must be withdrawn to their original posts.

"China all along has been patient, but there is always a limit to patience. The present issue is, therefore, a severe test of the League's ability to uphold international peace treaties and to prevent war," Dr. Koo said.—United Press.

Japanese Craft in China

Japan has a total naval strength of 30 warships of all classes in Chinese waters, including river patrol craft, destroyers and cruisers recently dispatched to this country for the special protection of nationals during the present Manchurian imbroglio, according to an announcement made by the Imperial Japanese Consulate-General at Shanghai on October 13.

The largest number of Japanese war vessels at any one Chinese port are in Shanghai, it was revealed, the cruiser Tokiwa, the destroyer Yanagi, and the two gunboats, Ataka and Uji, being anchored in the Whangpoo River off the Bund. Three Japanese warships are stationed both at Nanking and Hankow, the cruisers Tenryu and Tsushima and the destroyer Kashi being at the former city, and the cruiser Hirato, the destroyer Urakaze and the gunboat Hozu at the Yangtze River metropolis. The cruiser Tenryu, however, is only temporarily at the National capital, it having been detailed there for the purpose of returning the Japanese Minister to China to Shanghai, following presentation of the latest Tokyo note.

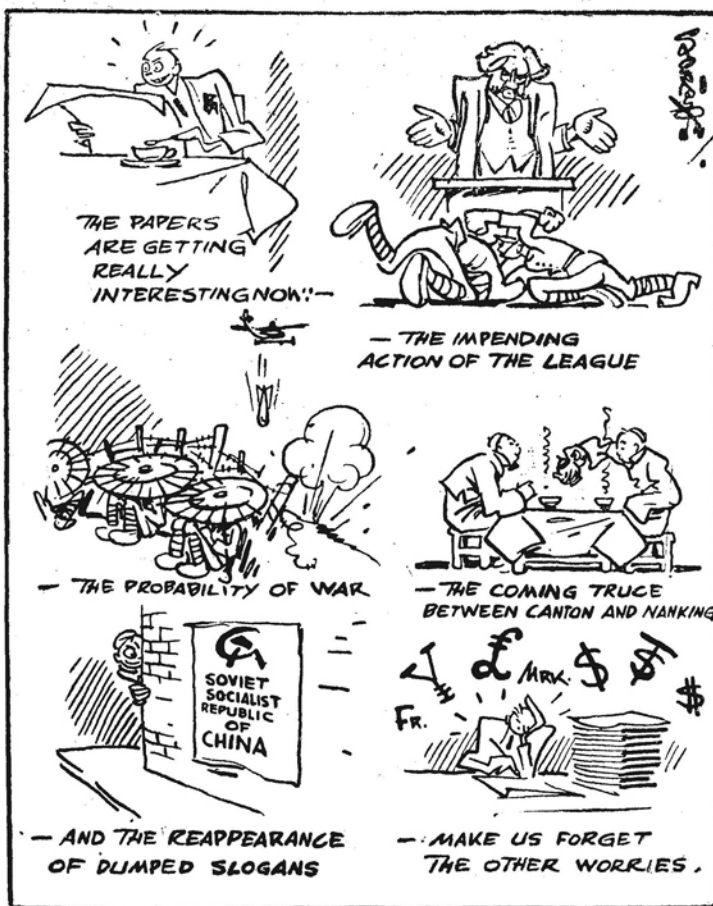
Two gunboats are stationed at Chungking, the Hira and the Atami, and two more at Ichang, the Futami and the Katada. Tayeh also has the destroyer Hinoiki and the gunboat Kodaka while the cruiser Yahagi and the destroyer Nashi are anchored at Amoy. In addition to these craft, the gunboat Seta is detailed to Changsha, the gunboat Sumida to Chungking, the gunboat Toba to Kiating, the gunboat Fushimi to Wuhan, the destroyer Momo to Chienkiang, the gunboat Saga to Canton, the gunboat Kaya to Swatow, the destroyer Take to Foochow, the cruiser Kuma to Tsingtao, the destroyer Asagawa to Chefoo, the destroyer Karukaya to Lungkow, while the destroyer Fuyoo lies off Port Arthur.

In each of these ports there is a large number of Japanese residents, augmented lately by refugees from interior cities, and the majority of the Japanese naval vessels have been detailed for their protection.

Shanhaikuan a Danger Spot

Tokyo, Oct. 13.

There is fear here of grave developments at Shanhaikuan if Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's troops at Chinchow withdraw down the Peking-Mukden Railway. A small Japanese detachment is stationed at Shanhaikuan under the provisions of the Boxer Treaty and the Japanese Legation in Peking has been instructed to urge Marshal Chang to take precautions to prevent a clash.



ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT

By SAFAJOU

It is stated here in official circles that the Japanese Government fears unruly elements among the Chinese troops may be tempted to attack the Japanese detachment of 140 men, thereby causing a serious situation, necessitating reinforcements to be rushed from Tientsin and consequently aggravating the situation still further.

In connection with these reported movements of Chinese troops, it is stated that in consequence of the air raid on Chinchow Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang contemplates shifting the seat of the Manchurian Government to Shanhaikuan. Japanese residents at Shanhaikuan have been advised to withdraw to Tientsin.—Reuter.

Oct. 14.

It was announced that General Jiro Minami, the Minister of War, after a conference with General R. Kanaya, the Chief of the General Staff of the Imperial Japanese Army, decided that if compelled to do so Japanese soldiers will oppose Chinese troops near Shanhaikuan.

It was also decided by the military authorities that since there are Japanese, French, American and British troops not far from Shanhaikuan and especially at Tientsin the Japanese in fighting Chinese loyal to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the Vice-Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the Chinese National Government, should be cautious and not precipitate possibly serious international incidents.

The decisions of to-day's military conference have been forwarded to Major General Kashi, the Commander of the Japanese Garrison in north China.

Much interest centres in the reports that Chinese armies in Manchuria are concentrating at Shanhaikuan. It is declared that Chinese soldiers under General Wang I-choh and General Yu Hsueh-chung are preparing for a clash with Japanese troops at Shanhaikuan. At present there are but 130 Japanese soldiers in the garrison at Shanhaikuan. Baron Shidehara has warned the Japanese Legation at Peking of the danger of a clash at Shanhaikuan. The Peking Legation has been instructed to warn General Chang Hsueh-liang orally of the danger existing outside the Great Wall.—United Press.

Japanese Delegate's Statement

— Geneva, Oct. 13.

The Council of the League of Nations resumed its session this

afternoon to hear the head of the Japanese delegation, Mr. K. Yoshizawa, state the views of the Japanese Government in connection with the serious situation which has arisen in Manchuria.

Mr. Yoshizawa, being called on to address the delegates by the President of the Council, M. Aristide Briand, proceeded to read a lengthy statement explaining the situation in Manchuria, Japan's huge interests in that area, the campaign of anti-Japanese propaganda which was being carried on by China, various acts of Chinese bandits and ex-soldiers, and the necessity for protecting Japan's nationals in that area. He concluded by reiterating that Japan would withdraw her troops to the railway zone as soon as her nationals were no longer in danger.

Mr. Yoshizawa said that Japan had twice risked her very existence to avert imminent peril in Korea and Manchuria, and she considered these regions were closely bound up with her own destiny.

Japan, he continued, had no territorial aims in Manchuria, but she possessed vital political and economic interests there, and she was the defender of the "equal chance" and "open door" in the economic activities of all nations in that huge area. Since the arrival of Japan in Manchuria, he asserted, foreign trade had increased tenfold. China also had reaped immense advantages from the development of these provinces: hundreds of thousands of Chinese had established themselves there and the population had doubled in the last twenty years. Therefore, it was not astonishing that Japan, after sacrificing so many men and so much money in her struggles to safeguard her own security, should consecrate immense efforts to develop Manchuria.

The first factor in this development, said the Japanese delegate, was the maintenance of order. The firmness of the Japanese policy, he asserted, had prevented the civil wars raging in China from troubling the peaceful and laborious activity of Manchuria, where the Japanese had invested the enormous capital of over two thousand million yen.

The rights and interests of Japan in Manchuria, he proceeded, had been the object of innumerable attacks in recent years. Since the Nationalist Government took over power in China, even responsible Chinese statesmen had openly advocated the total suppression of Japanese rights in Manchuria. The attitude of the

Chinese authorities towards the South Manchuria Railway Company and towards Japanese and Koreans had been singularly provocative for some time past. The murder of Captain Nakamura, of the Japanese General Staff, by Chinese troops was an example of the insolent attitude adopted by the Chinese towards the Japanese.

Despite such provocations, continued Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Government had adopted an attitude of conciliation and patience, but it was inevitable that the political atmosphere should become electric and that the Japanese people should feel very indignant.

Mr. Yoshizawa then referred to the alleged attack made by Chinese troops on the South Manchuria Railway on the night of September 18. He said that the Japanese Government ardently hoped that China, conscious of the gravity of the moment, would know how to reverse its past attitude and to enter, by rational constructive co-operation, a new path in order to extirpate all the causes of future conflict between the two nations.

Speaking with emphasis he once more affirmed the readiness of the Japanese Government to enter into direct negotiations with China, but said that up to the present he had not seen this desire, which the Council shared, realised. He expressed the opinion that, to a certain extent, the delay shown by China in accepting the offer was due to the very confused internal political situation in China.

Having referred to the peace negotiations between the Government in Nanking and the Government in Canton, Mr. Yoshizawa proceeded to describe the measures taken by the Japanese High Command on the occasion of the South Manchuria Railway incident on the night of September 18 as measures of legitimate defence to ward off at any price the imminent danger which was menacing the very existence of the Japanese position in Manchuria.

He then reiterated that the Japanese Government firmly intended to withdraw its troops within the South Manchuria Railway zone as soon as the security and protection of its nationals had been effectively assured.

Continuing, the head of the Japanese delegation remarked that when there was a question of finding a solution of a problem of this size too great importance should not be attached to considerations of doctrine and to theoretical possibilities. The

widest account must be taken of the practical and political realities of the situation. The present situation, he said, had been profoundly troubled by a virulent agitation against the Japanese all over China. He suggested the Council should seek first the means of effecting agreement and moral disarmament between the two nations. If the Chinese Government made serious efforts to check the anti-Japanese agitation in China and to draw up, in common agreement with Japan, a preliminary basis such as would permit the re-establishment of normal relations between the two countries, it would greatly contribute towards that appeasement and relaxation of the situation which is so much desired and thus would remove the most serious obstacle to the withdrawal of the Japanese troops. This withdrawal, said Mr. Yoshizawa, did not depend on the realisation of such an agreement but on the security of Japanese nationals.

In conclusion he urged the establishment of a good understanding between China and Japan.

Dr. Sze's Rebuttal

In reply the head of the Chinese delegation, Dr. Alfred Sze, declared that a number of the points raised by the Japanese delegate were irrelevant. He refuted the allegation that the late Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs had made a warlike speech recently. With regard to the boycott, Dr. Alfred Sze said that no Government could compel its people to buy what they did not want. The only means of settling the conflict, he said, was to remove the causes.

Dr. Sze then proceeded to read two telegrams he had received from Nanking announcing that Japanese aeroplanes, in the course of the past few days, had bombed open towns west of Mukden. He cited the case for the Chinese authorities protecting Japanese and Koreans, read a report made by an important American witness declaring that the Japanese attack on Mukden was quite unprovoked, and finally said that direct negotiations between China and Japan were impossible in view of the existing position, and therefore China appealed to the League.

As a result of a suggestion made by Lord Reading, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs and head of the British delegation, Mr. Yoshizawa promised to get information from Tokyo with regard to the new cases of aerial bombardment brought forward by Dr. Sze.

Summing up the position, the President, M. Briand, declared that the Council had a duty and would not fail to carry it out. He urged both sides to press their respective Governments not to aggravate the position pending its solution, adding: "I know these two great nations feel the terrible responsibility that would rest on the party which would go further towards a catastrophe."

The meeting of the Council was then adjourned. Interviewed by Reuter's representative with regard to a despatch received from Tokyo to-day indicating that the Chinese Government is prepared to negotiate direct with Japan if it is convinced that the League does not intend to intervene, Dr. Alfred Sze declared that this did not accord with his instructions which, in effect, were directly opposite.

Several Private Discussions

Oct. 14.

This morning it is stated that the Chinese delegation has received private news from Moscow that Japanese have attacked Chinese shops in Shanghai and the delegation has telegraphed to Nanking for confirmation of the news.

Later in the morning, there was a private sitting of members of the Council except the Chinese and Japanese representatives. The question discussed was the admission of the representative of the United States to sittings of the Council dealing with the Manchurian dispute. Procedure to be adopted in this matter was discussed at considerable length and the meeting ended shortly before eleven o'clock.

Mr. Prentiss Gilbert, United States consular representative at Geneva, has been instructed by his Government to attend the public sessions of the Council discussing the Manchurian dispute but America not being a member of the League her representative has no voice in the discussions. America has shown tremendous interest in the Far Eastern situation and is backing up the steps so far taken by the League and it is generally felt here that it will be an excellent thing if the League Council can make provision for Mr. Gilbert to attend the present Council meeting with freedom to speak at its public sessions in the name of his Government. If such permission is granted it will, of course, be the

first time that any representative of the United States has sat in a meeting of the Council of the League in the formation of which President Woodrow Wilson played such a big part.—Reuter.

Oct. 14.

A review of the situation in the light of the dramatic sessions of the Council yesterday shows that although neither China nor Japan have receded in the slightest from their original positions at least three new elements make the League of Nations most hopeful for a settlement of the crisis in the Far East.

The first of these is the action of Dr. Sze in raising the question from a local conflict to a world-wide question involving disarmament, the very existence of the League of Nations and international co-operation for a solution of the economic crisis.

The second of these is the fact that neither party is going beyond its original demands.

The third of these new elements in the situation is M. Briand's skillful presiding ability, backed by France's weight. M. Briand is attempting to save the entire structure of international co-operation and collective guarantees for peace.

China has notified the Council of the League of Nations through Dr. Sze that she will continue her best efforts to protect Japanese lives and property. But, the notification says, owing to the aggressiveness of the Japanese troops China will hold Japan responsible for unfortunate consequences resulting from the continued employment of military force as a part of national policy.

"China is firmly convinced that the present lack of understanding between the Chinese and Japanese people is the inevitable outcome of the unlawful acts of Japanese troops. China is convinced that serious efforts by Japan to withdraw her troops into the zone of the South Manchuria Railway will result in a gratifying improvement in the relations between the two peoples and thus serve the maintenance of world peace."—United Press.

Tokyo, Oct. 14.

A despatch from Mukden quotes an official Japanese communiqué as stating that a Japanese officer was shot and seriously wounded yesterday at Huangkutan by plain clothes agents.

Japanese troops, the communiqué adds, have been sent along the Liao Ho to suppress bandits.—Reuter.

Mongol Chieftain in Peking

Peking, Oct. 14.

The prominent Mongol chieftain, Prince Tar Erh Han, arrived safely in Peking from Mukden last night after an exciting experience.

Prince Tar happened to be in Mukden when the trouble broke out on September 19. The Japanese, he said, seized him and held him under surveillance, desiring him to declare the independence of Mongolia and offering him arms and munitions. He asserted that they also urged him to summon the chiefs of 48 Mongol tribes to Mukden for a conference regarding the establishment of an autonomous government in Mongolia, but he resolutely refused.

Prince Tar said that he eventually managed to elude the Japanese and reached the house of a foreign friend, who disguised him as a peasant. He boarded a train at Mukden yesterday, travelling with numerous coolie refugees in a crowded third-class coach with wooden seats. Nobody suspected his identity, and when the train had passed the Japanese outposts he joined his family in a first-class compartment and came on to Peking.—Reuter.

Foreign Ministers at Nanking

Nanking, Oct. 14.

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, arrived this afternoon at 3.30 p.m. in the Eurasia mail plane from Peking.

M. Widen, the French Minister, is due to arrive here this week, probably on Friday.—Reuter.

Oct. 14.

Accompanied by his bride, the former Miss June Beck of Cody, Wyoming, Mr. Nelson Trustler Johnson, the United States Minister to China, arrived in Nanking from Tientsin at nine o'clock this morning.

On his arrival in Nanking Mr. Johnson informed the United Press that he had come to Nanking at an important time simply to facilitate communications between the Chinese and American Governments. He said he had no knowledge of rumours current in Nanking that a huge American loan to China is impending.

Mr. Johnson said that Mrs. Johnson may soon make a brief visit

to Shanghai. However, his plans for his stay in Nanking are indefinite.

When informed that Mr. Hu Han-min and other delegates of the Nanking Government had left Nanking at ten o'clock this morning to proceed to Shanghai for a peace conference with delegates from the Canton Government Mr. Johnson said:

"That is the best news I have heard for some time. It is, indeed, wonderful. Peace between Canton and Nanking is the best thing that can happen to China."—United Press.

Oct. 14.

The American Minister, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, called on General Chiang Kai-shek this afternoon at his residence and had a short conference.

It is announced that to-morrow afternoon the President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek will give a tea party in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.—Reuter.

Canton Cable to League

Canton, Oct. 14.

Mr. Eugene Chen yesterday despatched the following telegram to the Council of the League of Nations now in session in Geneva:

"The Council of the League of Nations is already aware of the facts of the situation resulting from Acts of war committed by armed forces of Japan in Manchuria."

"The League appears to assume the existence of a government in Japan that commands implicit obedience of the Japanese military. This is notoriously not the case; in the present instance, the Japanese military, in order to frustrate the demand of the League for the evacuation of Japanese troops from the invaded areas in Manchuria plan to confront the Council of the League (A) with a new situation in Manchuria by instigating the so-called movement of Manchurian independence, and (B) with an enlargement of the existing issue by raising the question of an anti-Japanese movement throughout China, in the form of a veiled ultimatum which, the Japanese Government at the instance of the military authorities, spectacularly delivered to the Nanking authorities on Chinese National Day, October 10."

"It is surely not only a misuse of words but a travesty of the facts of contemporary history in the Far East to suggest (as the Japanese Note does) that the anti-Japanese movement in China is 'an instrument of national policy under the direction of the Nationalist Party.' The movement in reality may be said to be the work of the Japanese themselves and undoubtedly to be sustained by insults and humiliation and acts of flagrant aggression which their feudal-minded military are continually inflicting on China."

"For this reason, it is beyond the power and competence of any Chinese Government to suppress—as the Japanese Note demands—the anti-Japanese movement in China which, indeed, is the inevitable expression of the mind and feeling of the Chinese people and a spontaneous mobilisation of their moral force against unexampled acts of alien aggression. The movement can only be ended by Japan—through suppression of the brute force in Manchuria, which is gravely compromising the prestige and honour of Japan as a modern civilized power, by a policy based on frank and honest recognition of that great region as a real and integral part of China, and the consequent adjustment of rights and interests claimed by Japan to this fundamental Chinese reality."—Reuter.

Only Kellogg Pact Discussion

Washington, Oct. 14.

Officials at the Department of State to-day said that while Mr. Prentiss Gilbert, the United States Consul General in Geneva, is awaiting the invitation to sit with the Council of the League of Nations he will be authorized to discuss officially only the Kellogg-Briand Pact outlawing war and its possible applicability to the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria.

Unofficially Mr. Gilbert will be able to talk freely concerning League of Nations proposals to act in the Sino-Japanese crisis but until it has been decided whether the United States is to sit with the Council he must confine his official discussions only to the Kellogg-Briand Pact.—United Press.

Japan Opposes of U.S. at Geneva

Tokyo, Oct. 15.

The Japanese Government has instructed Mr. Yoshizawa in Geneva to do his utmost to persuade the League Council to drop its proposal for American participation in the

League's deliberations on Manchuria because it is feared such a step would have a very unfortunate effect upon the Japanese public if it should be pressed.

It is learned here that an unfortunate impression has already been made in Tokyo by what is considered in official circles to have been unnecessarily strong wording of Col. Henry Stimson's message to Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the League, on October 11, urging the League to "assert all pressure" towards regulating action by China and Japan. Consequently, it is feared that if America makes an exception in the present dispute to participate in the League Council's deliberations relations between America and Japan may become embittered, as the Japanese would feel that America was exerting unfair pressure in a matter concerning Japan's relations with China.

It seems clear that the Government's opposition to American participation is based upon three main considerations; firstly it is a question of principle; secondly a desire to emphasize that Japan has no intention to budge from her declared policy to settle the dispute without the intervention of a third party; and thirdly fear of arousing anti-American irritation in the Japanese public, who always are easily stirred by the least suspicion of America interfering in Japanese affairs.

Nothing, it is argued here, more readily inflames popular sentiment in Japan than a feeling that outside influences in general and from America in particular, are bringing pressure to bear to force Japan to do something against her will when she is convinced that her own stand is justified.

The Army, it is stated, already has the sympathy of the public and the Government is plainly fearful of inflaming the public and making the Army even more stubborn. If there is no such inflaming of public sentiment it is understood the Government is confident the nation will be content to ask nothing more than that China recognise and fulfil existing treaties and agreements.

Army Outlines Its Demands

Tokyo, Oct. 15.

To-day a military conference drafted Japan's policies with regard to Manchuria. Participating in the conference were General Jiro Minami, the Minister of War, General R. Kanaya, the Chief of the General Staff of the Imperial Japanese Army, and General Muto, the Director of Military Instruction. The policies agreed upon by the militarists will be submitted to a meeting of the Cabinet Council to-morrow. It is expected that the decisions of the militarists will emerge as a tenet of national policy, "designed to dispel the misunderstandings of the Powers."

The "Big Three" of the military circle decided:

1. Demand that China suspend all anti-Japanese agitation, suspend the anti-Japanese economic boycott and move for the erection of a foundation of peace and friendship between China and Japan.

2. Express hope in the name of Japan that Japanese nationals may live in China and engage in commercial activity without anxiety over Manchuria and Mongolia. Simultaneously Japan hopes, in accordance with the principle of equal opportunity, that China will open her doors to other foreign nationals who will work for the development and prosperity of Manchuria.

3. Express hope that China will respect Japan's earned and treaty rights and provide guarantees for the preservation of those rights.

4. Request that China discontinue "all false propaganda" and make Manchuria safe for all foreigners.

5. Emphasize anew that Japan has no territorial ambitions in Manchuria or Mongolia.

Japan Ignores China's Note

The Foreign Office in Tokyo to-day decided to ignore China's memorandum in reply to the Japanese warning and protest against the spread of anti-Japanese sentiment in China as a definite move was considered by the Japanese Government to postpone until next spring a decision by the Council of the League of Nations on the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria.

Japanese Government officials are represented as being anxious that the League of Nations despatch to China a Commission to make a general investigation. In taking this position Japan is not consenting to third party intervention but she is seeking to place the League of Nations in a position to obtain impartial information as to the history and background of Sino-Japanese relations.

The proposal is that the Council of the League of Nations adjourn

until next spring and then reach a decision as to the Manchurian controversy on the basis of a report which would be submitted by an international commission of study and investigation.

Meanwhile, Japan remains ready to enter into direct diplomatic negotiations with China for a settlement of the outstanding issues between the two Governments.

Speaking before representatives of all parties holding membership in the House of Peers, Baron Premier Reijiro Wakatsuki yesterday discussed the incidents in Manchuria.

"Unless a fundamental basis for the settlement of the present disputes between China and Japan is reached," Premier Wakatsuki told the Peers of the Realm, "Japan will not withdraw her troops from Manchuria."

No Suggestion of War

Peking, Oct. 15.

At Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's headquarters here it is denied that he at any time advocated war with Japan because of her invasion of China. Reports from various sources that he had done so are flatly denied.

It is also denied there is any truth in the report that Marshal Chang is taking charge of military affairs and General Yen Hsi-shan of civil affairs in north China.

The Political Council of Manchuria has taken offices in Peking and there will be a formal inauguration of the Council here very shortly. At present, it is authoritatively stated, there is no intention of moving the Liaoning provincial government from Chinchow although there have been reports that it was to be moved to Shanhaikuan.

Mr. Yano, secretary of the Japanese Legation here, has called on Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang with reference to Chinese troops passing through Shanhaikuan where there is a Japanese detachment. He asked the Marshal to take measures so that no clash occurred. The Marshal replied, it is reported, that Japanese lives and property would be protected as they always had been.—Reuter.

America Surprised

Washington, Oct. 15.

Officials at the United States Department of State were taken aback to-day when word was received from Geneva that Japanese has refused to consent to American participation in the deliberations of the Council of the League of Nations on the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria.

A State Department spokesman said to the United Press: "Japan's refusal to permit America to sit with the Council of the League of Nations puts us back where we were."

It was explained that it will be impossible to make a further move in the direction of American participation in the Council because the United States does not belong to the League of Nations.

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of State, declined to comment on the developments in Geneva until he receives confirmation of press reports that although Japan refused to consent to American participation in the Council the members of the Council overrode the Japanese delegation by a vote of 13 to 1.

If the United States declines the invitation of the Council of the League she will be affronting the League of Nations and the 13 delegates who fought so hard for it. If Col. Stimson continues in his acceptance of an invitation which he has not yet received he will be affronting Japan, a nation with which the United States enjoys exceedingly friendly relations.—United Press.

Soviet Watching Events

Moscow, Oct. 15.

Officials of the Soviet Russian Government to-day were watching with the closest attention the policies of the United States with regard to the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria. There is keen interest in Moscow in the action of the Council of the League of Nations in overriding Japan's objections to the invitation to the United States to participate in the deliberations of the Council.—United Press.

Ready to Mobilise

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 15.

The Chinese colony here, numbering several hundreds, made arrangements to-day to mobilise all available men for service in China in the event of a declaration of war against Japan.

In pursuance of the boycott of Japanese goods, Chinese here to-day made a bonfire of several thousands of dollars worth of Japanese tea,

silks and other commodities.—Reuter.

Reports to League

Geneva, Oct. 15.

Reports have been furnished to the League by the German Consul-General at Tientsin, the German Consul, Mukden, and the German Ambassador in Tokyo in reply to the request made by the League for information gleaned in the spot in Manchuria. The German accounts reveal no serious incidents.

The Japanese say that the maintenance of order by the Chinese authorities in Manchuria is becoming increasingly effective and in consequence only about 650 Japanese troops are now left in Chinese towns.

In reply to the request made by Lord Reading, the head of the British delegation, for information concerning the bombardment of certain towns mentioned by the head of the Chinese delegation yesterday, the Japanese delegation to-day affirmed that the Japanese planes were fired on heavily by Chinese troops before they dropped any bombs and that a Japanese officer was wounded. They also dwell on the anti-Japanese boycott and agitation which is going on in Shanghai, Kiukiang, Swatow, Canton and Chungking.

The Japanese are alleged to have supplied the Chinese police in Mukden with a quantity of small-arms to enable them to cope with brigandage.

Oct. 16.

Immediately after to-day's plenary session of the Council of the League of Nations, M. Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister and the President of the Council, despatched to the United States an invitation to sit with the Council in its deliberations on the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria.

The invitation has been sent to Washington despite the continued and unaltered opposition of Japan. Officials of the League of Nations are hopeful that Mr. Prentiss Gilbert, the American Consul General in Geneva, will be able to participate as the representative of the United States in another plenary session of the Council.

The invitation despatched to Washington by M. Briand is as follows:

"During the course of the discussions of the Council on the Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria the opinion has been expressed that the question concerned involves both the Kellogg-Briand Pact and the Covenant of the League of Nations. That opinion is well founded since Article II of the Kellogg-Briand Pact provides for the peaceful settlement of international disputes."

"The United States is one of the proponents of the settlement of disputes by peaceful means and also she is one of the foremost signatories of the Kellogg-Briand Pact. Therefore the United States may be regarded as especially interested in ensuring the peaceful settlement of disputes."

"But the moment has arrived when the good will and intentions for conciliation of all the Councilors must be demonstrated. We are determined to preserve the peace, which is the basis of the League of Nations. We welcome the words of Dr. von Mutius, the German delegate, when he said: 'If such an institution as the League of Nations had existed before the war, providing a place where parties were able to come to a common table and discuss the case, what miseries would have been saved.'"

"With such an institution existing now we must succeed to-morrow and in the days following. We must show real action."—United Press.

M. Briand's Proposal

Oct. 16.

When the Council meeting opened M. Briand immediately broached the subject of collaboration of the United States with the Council concerning the Manchurian situation and outlined the Council's discussions in September as a result of which it was decided that the United States as a signatory to the Kellogg Pact should send a representative to the Council.

Being foremost among the signatories of the Pact of Paris the United States could be of great value, especially interested in insuring a settlement of the present dispute by peaceful means. Moreover, said M. Briand, the United States Government, with which communications regarding the present dispute had already been exchanged, had expressed whole-hearted sympathy with the attitude of the League of Nations and had intimated a desire to reinforce the action of the League.

"I feel confident I shall be meeting the wishes of my colleagues in proposing that we should invite the Government of the United States to be associated with our efforts by

sending a representative to sit at the Council table."

Mr. Yoshizawa however, continued the President, had had certain scruples from the juridical viewpoint. Naturally the Japanese delegate did not wish to separate himself from his colleagues on the question of whether or not it was advisable to enjoy United States collaboration but he raised a number of legal points in a letter which he addressed to the League Council. To that letter a reply was sent considering that his objection was based on misunderstanding.

In analogous cases, said M. Briand, the Council would doubtless always act in the same manner, namely inviting a non-member of the League to collaborate whenever it was deemed advisable.

M. Briand concluded by saying that discussion was open on the principle of the invitation to America, its terms and the juridical aspect; that is whether it could be regarded as a question of procedure to be decided by a majority of the Council or whether it required unanimity on the part of members of the Council.

The proposal that the Government of the United States be invited to send a representative to the Council was then read by M. Briand. Then he said, "In the course of the discussions the opinion has been expressed that the question before the Council concerns the fulfillment of obligations arising not only from the Covenant of the League of Nations but also from the Pact of Paris.

"This opinion is certainly well founded since in accordance with article two of the Pact the high contracting parties agree to the settlement or solution of all disputes and conflicts of whatever nature and of whatever origin they be which may arise among them will never be sought except by pacific means."

Mr. Yoshizawa then made a lengthy speech expressing disagreement with the proposed course.

Lord Reading, chief British delegate, said he did not agree with the Japanese viewpoint.

M. Briand then announced: "The decision to send an invitation to the United States was unanimous but for one vote. The invitation will be sent and I hope it will be accepted."

Mr. Yoshizawa expressed Japan's dissent. He said his Government considered the decision should be unanimous.—Reuter.

Mr. Yoshizawa's Reply

Mr. Yoshizawa, reports the United Press, insisted that Japan's relations with the United States were most cordial. He said that Japanese appreciated the friendly and the comprehensive attitude of the United States in her efforts for peace. But he said he was surprised at the Council's sudden haste to change the system of sending information to the Washington Government to the extension of an invitation for America to participate in the deliberations of the Council.

Lord Reading, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, then said that no juridical question was involved. He said it was merely a question of an invitation to the United States to participate in a consultative capacity. That, he said, is a question of procedure. He said he was ready to admit that if Articles IV and XI of the Covenant of the League of Nations were involved and necessitating a vote by the United States there would be a question of principle involving unanimity. Mr. Yoshizawa then said that it would be useless even to ask The Hague Court for an advisory opinion on the issue because even The Hague Court's decisions could not bind juridically the Council of the League of Nations.

Lord Reading insisted that from the viewpoint of the jurist the problem was very simple. He said there was no relation between the invitation and the merits of the case. The latter, he said, would require unanimity. He appealed to Ambassador Yoshizawa, after recording all of Japan's legal objections which at the moment the Council is unable to pass upon, to accept the majority's point of view with regard to the invitation to the United States. Thereby, said Lord Reading, Japan would permit the Council to undertake a settlement of the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria, maintain the authority of the League of Nations and save the peace of the world.

M. Briand said that if Mr. Prentiss Gilbert, the American Consul General in Geneva, were to sit with the Council his expressions of opinion before the Council would be relative only to the best manner of enforcing the Kellogg-Briand Pact. Ambassador Yoshizawa thanked the Council for its kind attitude toward him and said:—

"My Government considers that the proposition to invite a country

which is not a member of the League of Nations to participate in the deliberations of the Council in even a consultative capacity raises constitutional questions of extreme importance to the League of Nations which cannot be settled for reasons of opportunity, however high, without previous serious consideration. "Our conceptions differ," explained the Japanese diplomat. "Japan still considers that her objection constitutes a question of substance. We cannot accept Lord Reading's viewpoint. Japan still insists that an invitation to a country not holding membership in the League of Nations, even without granting the right to vote with the Council, is a constitutional question. I insist that we submit the issue to a committee of jurists for decision. Beyond that I have nothing further to say," concluded Mr. Yoshizawa.

M. Briand said that the discussion relative to the juridical aspect of the invitation to the United States would not modify the desires of all to see the United States participate in the deliberations of the Council.

"We have the right to the fullest possible information which will enable us to solve the problem and complete our task. Hence we invite the United States and hope that she will accept," said M. Briand.

Some Reservations

M. Sokal of Poland then explained that he voted "yes" with the understanding that Japan's constitutional objections would be fully reserved intact, especially as the September session of the Council unanimously voted to transmit the documents of the Council's proceedings to the United States.

Dr. Von Mutius of Germany said that the moment has arrived for the Council to pass from words to action. He said that the present generations realize that the Sino-Japanese crisis is no isolated question and that the entire world would suffer from any war, however isolated.

"I appeal to China and Japan not to retain their rigid positions if they will apply the lessons of the last war," said the German delegate. "We must abandon the old time methods, settle this dispute and set an example of wisdom and patience."

Dr. Dino Grandi, the Italian Foreign Minister, and M. Fotitch of Yugo-Slavia supported Poland's re-

servations that Japan's juridical objections remain intact. They also supported the original decision of the Council to consult the United States, since a unanimous vote to do so had been taken. But they declared they are convinced that the presence of the United States in Geneva at this time would prove most helpful to the Council of the League of Nations, to China and to Japan.

Dr. Brodland of Norway supported the reservations of Poland and Yugo-Slavia.

China's Undertaking

Then Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister to London and the Chief of the Chinese delegation to Geneva, urged the most speedy action to settle the Sino-Japanese dispute in Manchuria. He said he follows fully the principles of the Kellogg-Briand Pact and he said that China will abide by the obligation that only pacific means should be used to settle disputes.

It is emphasized here that in the twelve years of the existence of the League of Nations Japan's negative vote is the first negative vote ever to have been registered. In the past all votes have been unanimous or there have been abstentions for the purpose of not preventing unanimity.

M. Madariaga of Spain said that the Council of the League of Nations is the only instrument for the application of moral force in the entire world. In the gravest moment of the League's existence the moral force of the United States is indispensable, he said. He declared that the moment has arrived for the speediest action possible.

"We must not lose ourselves in juridical discussions," said M. Madariaga.

M. Briand Sums Up

In making a summary of developments at the close of to-day's session M. Briand said:—

"Despite the juridical difficulties to date the Council is determined to settle the Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria. All desire that the preliminary questions be settled in the shortest possible time so as to permit us to perform our duty. Even now the basic dispute is never absent from our minds for a single instant. It cannot be admitted that

the conflict can continue and degenerate into a war. Each party has the right to defend with ardour its rights before the Council. The Covenant of the League of Nations provides for the time to engage in the fullest discussion of such rights if time is not lost.

At the request of Mr. Yoshizawa and M. Briand the Council assured the publication of all of Japan's arguments and documents opposing the invitation to the United States to sit with the Council.

Danger of a Breach

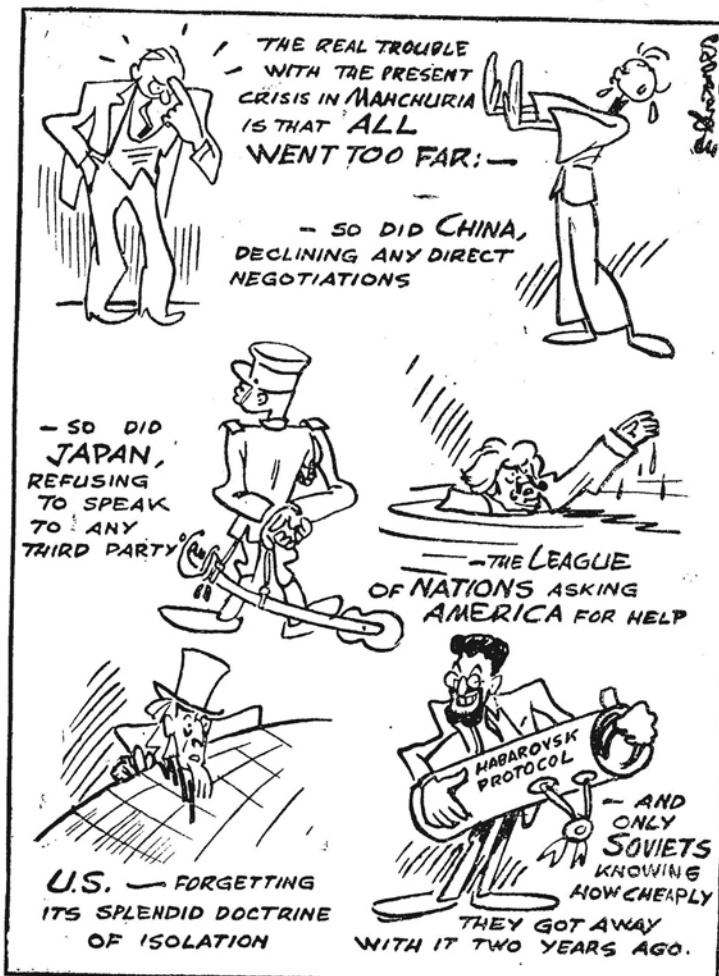
Tokyo, Oct. 16.

The latest developments this evening appear to indicate that if it becomes a choice between breaking with the League or giving up her stand with regard to reaching a settlement of the Manchurian question by direct negotiations with China, Japan would choose the former course.

In a statement to the Press regarding the decision of the League of Nations to ask America to participate Baron Wakatsuki, the Premier, expressed appreciation of the League's efforts for peace but asserted that the proposal to invite a non-member to participate in the Council's deliberations is a matter for which the Government is unable to find a precedent, nor is there an article in the League Covenant providing for it. Consequently the Japanese Government gravely doubted the legality of the decision reached by a majority vote.

It is understood that instructions are being sent to Mr. Yoshizawa to-night to ask the League Council to give more careful study to its decision to ask America to participate as Japan considers it contravenes not only the League Covenant but constitutes a grave departure affecting the whole structure of the League.

Commenting on the League decision a Foreign Office spokesman intimated that two courses were open to Japan—either she must make an issue on the point of procedure regarding the need of a unanimous vote, or alternatively agree to participation of America on the understanding that the American observe acts purely as an observer.—Reuter.



THE MANCHURIAN TANGLE.

BY SAPAJOU

Tokyo, Oct. 16.

It was decided to-day that the 1st Air Squadron, which was in readiness to start for China, also the flagship Akagi and the 2nd destroyers fleet, should be withdrawn to the naval station at Yokosuka, while the cruisers Toba and Furutaka, which also have been waiting orders to sail for the Yangtze, are expected to return to Yokosuka from Sasebo.

General Kanaya, Chief of the General Staff, yesterday instructed Lieutenant-General Honjo, Commander of the Japanese military forces in Manchuria, to return all fighting planes to Heijo (Pingyang), Korea. In place of these machines, General Hayashi, Commander of the Japanese troops in Korea, will send to Mukden a squadron of scouting planes. This step, it is explained, has been taken to prevent misunderstanding abroad.

The bombing of Chinchow, it is pointed out, was a purely defensive measure following an attack by Chinese soldiers, but it created a bad impression in foreign countries because the bombing happened to have been done by fighting planes on scouting duty.

It is stated in military circles that the scouting planes to be sent to Manchuria will not carry bombs, their armament being limited to machine-guns. Thus they will be relatively ineffective for fighting purposes.—Reuter.

No Direct Negotiations

Nanking, Oct. 16.

It was announced here to-day in reiteration of previous similar announcements that not under any circumstances will the Chinese National Government at Nanking enter into direct diplomatic negotiations with Japan for a settlement of the controversy over Manchuria as long as Japanese troops occupy Chinese territory outside of the zone of the South Manchuria Railway.

In general the Chinese press here declares itself convinced that envoys of Foreign Governments, such as Mr. Nelson Trusler Johnson, Sir Miles Lampson and M. Wilton, the Ministers to China of the United States, Great Britain and France, respectively, are in Nanking "to watch the activities of Japanese warships on the Yangtze."—United Press.

Italian Criticism

Rome, Oct. 16.

The "Osservatore Romano," the official organ of the Holy See published in the Vatican City State, in its editions of to-day attacks the proposal that the United States of America sit with the Council of the League of Nations in its deliberations on the Sino-Japanese controversy in Manchuria.

"The United States is not a member of the League of Nations. She refuses to enter the League by the front door. Why should she try the window?" asks the Roman Catholic official newspaper.

Newspapers in Italy carry cartoons ridiculing the inaction of the League of Nations with regard to the conflict between China and Japan.—United Press.

U.S. Mediation Sought

Manila, Oct. 16.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of the hundreds thousand Chinese residents in the Philippines, to-day despatched a cable appeal to America urging the intervention of the United States in the controversy between China and Japan.

The appeal was sent to President Hoover, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, who is Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate; and Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, formerly Governor General of the Philippines and now Ambassador at Tokyo, who is at present in America on leave.—Reuter.

Independence in Manchuria

Peking, Oct. 16.

Chinese circles here believe to be true Japanese reports that General Chang Hai-peng, who recently declared his independence at Taonan, has been appointed military Governor of Heilungkiang by Prince Kung. General Chang when he declared his independence at once set out from Taonan with his troops for Tsitsihar in Heilungkiang.

Bandit Attack on Tungliao

Oct. 16.

General Chang Shu-shen, commander of the cavalry brigade at Changwu, to-day wired Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang stating that a body of 800 Mongol bandits made an attack early in the morning of

October 14 on Tungliao, near the Manchurian-Mongolian border, where the 40th Regiment of his brigade is stationed.

The public safety corps being unable to withstand the attack, Colonel Wang personally led the troops under his command and, after four hours of fierce fighting in the streets, repulsed the Mongols, who left 200 dead. The number of Chinese casualties is not yet known.

Colonel Wang states that during the battle six Japanese aeroplanes, apparently co-operating with the bandits, dropped bombs on the Chinese troops, and he expressed the fear that in case of further fighting Japanese soldiers may assist the Mongols, the main body of which is believed to have been held in reserve during the attack on Tungliao.

Unofficial Chinese reports declare that a Japanese aeroplane again attacked Tungliao on October 15, bombing the station and killing 14 persons.—Reuter.

Instructions to Mr. Gilbert

Geneva, Oct. 16.

After the United States Government acted swiftly to accept the invitation called by M. Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, the Council of the League of Nations convened in plenary session here to-night with America participating in its deliberations on the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria.

At the evening session of the Council the only disconcerting note was Japan's inability to welcome Mr. Prentiss Gilbert, the United States Consul General in Geneva and the official designated to represent the American Government in the deliberations of the Council.

Mr. K. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Ambassador to France and the Chief of the Japanese delegation to Geneva, remained silent and inscrutable as he sat at the Council table. For Mr. Gilbert was present against the firm and persistent opposition of Japan.

It was six o'clock to-night when M. Briand, the President of the Council, received the United States' acceptance of the invitation forwarded early this afternoon. M. Briand was notified that Mr. Gilbert was authorized to participate. The Council convened at 6.10 o'clock and after reading the acceptance of the Washington Government M. Briand invited Mr. Gilbert to sit at the green, horse-shoe table. Mr. Gilbert accepted M. Briand's invitation.

In welcoming Mr. Gilbert M. Briand declared that his presence "publicly manifests the most sensible manner and spirit of the common entente and loyal co-operation existing between the League of Nations and the United States."

"The world's people, desiring peace," said M. Briand, "will welcome your presence as a very great event. The fact that the noble American nation is attached to justice and peace has brought its help to the League of Nations."

In his response to M. Briand Mr. Gilbert said:

"My Government does not seek to intrude regarding such measures as you may propose, under the Covenant of the League of Nations. It is not its position to participate with the Council in the formulation of any action envisaged under that instrument for composing differences between two of its members."

Mr. Gilbert declared that already the Government of the United States has expressed its sympathetic appreciation of the League of Nations' purposes.

"Further," Mr. Gilbert said, "the United States already has signified its moral support of your efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of the unfortunate controversy in Manchuria."

After he had concluded his address the various members of the Council welcomed Mr. Gilbert.

"No nation can view with deeper approval and higher hopes the presence here of the United States than China," said Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister to London and the Chief of the Chinese delegation to Geneva.

Lord Reading, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said:

"It is with the greatest satisfaction of all of the members of the League of Nations that we see the United States associated with us in our effort to enforce the Paris Pact under the present difficult circumstances."

Dr. Dino Grandi, the Italian Foreign Minister, said:

"The presence of the United States cannot fail to help in arriving at a solution of the controversy between China and Japan. It demonstrates that there is harmony between the Pact of Paris and the Covenant of the League of Nations. It enables us to choose

whether the best solution is to be obtained under one or the other."

To-night's session of the Council adjourned at 7.20 o'clock without fixing a date for its next meeting.—United Press.

Conference in Washington

Washington, Oct. 16.

As the Department of State today accepted the invitation to sit in Geneva with the Council of the League of Nations as it deliberates the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria Mr. K. Debuchi, the Japanese Ambassador to Washington, conferred at great length with Colonel Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary, and Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., the Under-Secretary of State.

The United Press learns that Mr. Debuchi urged the Japanese Government in Tokyo to deal moderately with the American attitude in accepting the invitation to participate in the discussions of the Council at Geneva. Mr. Debuchi said that the American attitude can be described only as entirely neutral.

Following his lengthy conference with Col. Stimson and Mr. Castle to-day Mr. Debuchi appeared gratified over what he described "as the recent peaceful conditions in Manchuria." He told Washington newspaper correspondents that the Japanese appreciate the Col. Stimson's co-operative attitude.—United Press.

More Alleged Bombing

Nanking, Oct. 16.

The Vice-Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters at Peking telegraphs that Japanese troops are constructing an aerodrome covering 2,000 mow of land between Yungchi and Peihotuan.

On October 14 four Japanese aeroplanes dropped twenty bombs near Hsinlungting.

Yesterday at one o'clock Japanese planes flew to Tainai, Heilungkiang, from Taonan and threw two bombs. The number of casualties has not yet been ascertained.

Colonel Wang of the 40th Regiment reported to Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang as follows:

"At 6 a.m. on October 14, Mongolian bandits commanded by Pao Tun-lin entered through Hsienkai. After four hours' fierce fighting the Mongols were repelled. Our troops killed over 200 bandits and captured scores of rifles. Captain Chao was killed during the fight and numerous others were either wounded or killed."

"I have ordered the 1st and 4th Companies to pursue the bandits and make thorough searches near Tungliao."

"Six Japanese aeroplanes helped the Mongols during the action, dropping many bombs. I fear more Japanese assistance in future Mongolian attacks."—Kuo Min.

The Movement in Manchuria

Peking, Oct. 16.

The following statement has been issued by the Chinese authorities here to-day:—

"The Japanese news agencies have widely circulated the report that General Chang Hai-peng, Garrison Commander of Taonan and Liao-yuan, led his troops into Heilungkiang to-day and immediately declared his independence. It is difficult to verify this news owing to the fact that telegraphic communications with that region have been cut by the Japanese. But telegraphic advices from Harbin yesterday state that this seventy-year-old general, under both threats and temptation by one Huang Mu, who is a Japanese who has assumed a Chinese name, has had bestowed upon him the title of Chiangchun (Military Governor) of Heilungkiang by Prince Kung. Then with a show of rifles and in the company of Huang Mu and other Japanese politicians he marched at the head of his troops towards Tsitsihar, the provincial capital. According to this information, the Japanese reports are not entirely groundless."

"The above-mentioned Huang Mu has been naturalized as a Chinese citizen and has been for many years an instructor of the Military Academy."—Reuter.

Repercussion in Japan

Tokyo, Oct. 17.

The decision of the Council of the League of Nations to invite American participation in its deliberations has resulted, as anticipated, in a most unfortunate reaction in Japan, where there is widespread denunciation of what is considered to be an attempt at "unjustifiable coercion."

Not only the Army, but leaders of the Upper House, political parties and the newspapers are unanimous in criticising the action

of the League and urging that the Government should remain firm in carrying out its declared policy, some influential sections even advocating secession from the League if necessary, rather than "accept dictation in a question of such vital concern to Japan's very existence."

If America is to be invited to attend the League Council deliberations why are not all signatories to the Kellogg Pact invited and especially Russia, asks Japan of the League in fresh instructions that have been despatched to Mr. Yoshizawa in Geneva.

Before declaring its final attitude towards the League's decision the Japanese Government desires to seek further enlightenment on certain points and for these reasons fresh instructions have been sent to Mr. Yoshizawa this afternoon. These concern the legality of the League's decision to invite America to attend and the question of the League proceeding without first deciding whether it was acting legally.

Mr. Yoshizawa is also instructed to emphasize that whereas the American observer will be allowed to speak only on matters wherein the Kellogg Pact is involved Japan is confident the situation does not constitute and will not lead to war; consequently there is no need to invoke the Pact. Moreover if it is thought the situation requires the invocation of the Pact why are not all signatories to the Pact invited to participate instead of America only?

While not specifically mentioned in the instructions it is understood that the Government feels that on this basis the Soviet Government is more entitled to receive an invitation to participate as it is far more closely concerned with Manchuria.

So far as can be gathered to-day the possibility of Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations appears to be greater than the likelihood of her unconditional withdrawal of troops from points outside the railway zone in Manchuria. However, official circles appear hopeful that a way may be found to save everyone's face, Japan's, China's and the League's, without resort to drastic measures.

It is strongly felt here that the League's invitation to America will encourage China to avoid direct negotiations and that if both America and the League stood aside China would soon be ready to negotiate.

While the League speaks of its existence being imperilled if it fails to act Japan feels her own existence is imperilled if the League insists upon intervention merely to settle the present dispute as, it is declared, what Japan wants is a fundamental and permanent settlement and not a mere temporary patchwork truce. Such a settlement, it is stated in authoritative quarters here, is only possible by direct negotiations with China.—Reuter.

Nanking, Oct. 17.

There was great rejoicing here this afternoon as the news was broadcast that the United States is participating at Geneva in the deliberations of the Council of the League of Nations over the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria.

Automobiles sped through the streets distributing extra editions of newspapers bearing the reports of the latest developments at Geneva. The "Central News" sold many copies of its extras, there were joyful demonstrations at the schools in the capital and fire-crackers were fired amidst enthusiasm.

The newspaper editions of to-night editorially praise the actions of both the Washington Government and of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva.—United Press.

Geneva, Oct. 17.

In secret session the Council of the League of Nations convened here at 11.30 o'clock this morning to continue its deliberations on the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria.

While the chiefs of the Chinese and Japanese delegations to Geneva were absent Mr. Prentiss Gilbert, the American Consul General in Geneva and the American representative on the Council, was present. He participated in the discussions.

It is learned that there is a growing sentiment in the Secretariat and in other League of Nations circles that it is necessary to avoid the application of Article XVI of the Covenant of the League of Nations to the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria except as a last resort.

Efforts of the Council of the League of Nations are still centring on an attempt to find a formula under which China and Japan may enter into direct dip-

lomatic negotiations for the settlement of their crisis in Manchuria.—United Press.

Conscription for China

Nanking, Oct. 17.

The Legislative Yuan this morning approved a proposal for a national conscription law. The Law Codification and the Military Affairs committees have been instructed to draft a conscription law immediately for early promulgation by the National Government.

This new law is approved because of the present grave national crisis.—Reuter.

Co-operation Against Japan

London, Oct. 17.

The possibility of the British Fleet being obliged to operate in enforcing respect for the Covenant of the League of Nations under Article XVI of the Covenant, if the measures taken under Article XI for safeguarding peace fail, is mentioned to-day by the "Daily Herald's" correspondent at Geneva.

The correspondent says he understands that certain members of the Council have demanded that if Japan does not quickly agree to terms in the Manchurian dispute, an emergency meeting of the general Assembly shall be called with a view to concerted action by all parties.—Reuter.

Japan's Reply to China

Canton, Oct. 17.

The following is the text of Baron Shidehara's reply to the protest of Mr. Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister in Canton, cabled to Tokyo concerning the Manchurian situation:—

"Mr. Suma has duly transmitted to me your message of September 26 on the Manchurian problem. You have no doubt read the statement of the Japanese Government published the same day describing the general atmosphere in Sino-Japanese relations which had led up to the unfortunate event of September 18 and the actual situation prevailing in Manchuria as well as the line of thought on which we propose to proceed to an adjustment of existing difficulties."

"I trust the points raised in your message are sufficiently covered in that official statement. The whole incident is to be most deeply regretted but it is human nature that, after one's patience has been taxed to the utmost, any fresh provocation, however trivial in itself is liable to give rise to grave repercussions out of proportion to its immediate cause."

"The events of the last few days signify in no respect repudiation of our settled policy for friendly co-operation with China and for the maintenance of her territorial integrity. On the contrary they have confirmed my belief in the soundness of that policy. Only by appreciation in the wide perspective of the real and lasting interests of both nations can the present situation of tension be set at rest. Nothing should be more strongly deprecated at this moment than lawless activities of irresponsible quarters stirring up popular passion in such a way as to threaten the safety of harmless foreign residents. True patriotism calls for a saner and more constructive course of action."—Reuter.

Japanese Intention to Stand Firm

Geneva, Oct. 17.

Prior to visiting M. Aristide Briand, Mr. K. Yoshizawa, granted an interview to the United Press in which he declared that his Government in Tokyo cannot withdraw Japanese troops from Manchuria until a satisfactory agreement has been reached with China.

Mr. Yoshizawa visited M. Briand to reiterate not only the Japanese position with regard to the controversy with China over Manchuria but the Japanese position with regard to the participation of the United States in the deliberations of the Council of the League of Nations.

"We have studied the situation very carefully," Mr. Yoshizawa told the United Press. "My Government, the civilians in Japan and the military authorities are unanimous in their agreement as to the gravity of the aggravations we have endured in Manchuria."

"My Government has decided that it cannot withdraw Japanese troops from Chinese territory and into the zone of the South Manchuria Railway until a satisfactory agreement with China has been reached. That agreement must guarantee the security of the lives and property of our nationals in Manchuria."

"We insist upon absolute and direct negotiation with the Chinese and we regard the attempts at intervention by third parties as giv-

ing undue encouragement to the Chinese."

"We have the greatest respect and admiration for the American people," Mr. Yoshizawa said. "There are many close bonds between America and Japan and we deeply regret the incidents which have led to American intervention in the deliberations of the Council of the League of Nations. We consider the participation of America in the Council an unhappy event."

"American participation in the Council is regarded by Japan as in the nature of a threat and it is regarded as a menace which is irritating to the Japanese people. Despite the fact that the objections of Japan to American participation in the Council have been overruled by the Council Japan maintains her stand regarding the unconstitutionality of the American invitation and Japan also maintains her contention that the presence of the United States representative in Geneva as a participant in the Council's deliberations is contrary to procedure."

"It is to be regretted," said the Ambassador, "that China has forgotten that after the Russo-Japanese war Manchuria was given to China by the Japanese. Manchuria is a land in which Japan has invested Yen 2,000,000,000, in which there are 1,000,000 Koreans, who are Japanese nationals. Bandits are ravaging the people and their property. The Japanese are bound to maintain safeguards and the Japanese cannot assent to the Chinese programme of withdrawing troops and entering into negotiations afterward."

Upon the highest authority the United Press learned to-day that during the past 24 hours secret meetings of the Council of the League of Nations have discussed favourably the calling of an extraordinary session of the Assembly of the League of Nations to cope with the situation created by the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria in the event that the absolute deadlock in the Council continues."

It is understood that there will be an extraordinary session of the League's Assembly on the Sino-Japanese problem if it is not shortly adjusted by the Council negotiations now in progress. The Assembly would be charged with solving the Sino-Japanese crisis through either the applications of sanctions or an economic boycott. Or the entire question will be placed before the assembled League of Nations for the mobilizing of world opinion.

The economic boycott plan as now discussed, particularly with the collaboration of Great Britain and the United States is regarded by many as undesirable.—United Press.

Views of U.S. Press.

New York, Oct. 17.

American press opinion, according to a survey conducted to-day by the New York bureau of the Kuo Min News Agency, is divided with regard to the wisdom of the entry of the United States into the Council of the League of Nations, even to aid in arbitrating the Sino-Japanese crisis in Manchuria.

A survey of American newspapers also indicates that the American press is more interested in the efforts of the League of Nations to settle the Sino-Japanese controversy than it is in the news now coming out of China.—United Press.

A Warning to Both

Geneva, Oct. 17.

The Japanese delegation here has categorically denied a report that Japan has asked for the admission of Russia to the discussions of the League Council on the Manchurian dispute.

A communication drawing the attention of the Chinese and Japanese Governments to their obligations under the Kellogg Pact was despatched last night separately by each member of the League Council who is a signatory of the Pact. The communication was sent through diplomatic channels.

Each Note is differently worded, though they are all on the same lines. The American observer, Mr. Prentiss Gilbert, acted in the same way.

The Japanese delegation has handed a Note to the President of the Council reiterating the Japanese view regarding the inadmissibility of the inclusion of an American representative on the Council. The Note shows no modification of Japan's previous attitude that the question of having an American representative could not be considered one of procedure. The Note explains that the Japanese Government is firmly

convinced that the situation is not such to entail the risk of war. It considers also that the Pact of Paris, being signed by many States, a knotty question is raised by according a sole representative of the United States the occasion to sit on the Council.

The Japanese Government, the Note adds, is anxious to know when the juridical questions reserved for the future by the Council will be discussed.

The delegates here are interested to see whether Russia will take any action following M. Briand's communication. Russia is a non-member of the Council and, as such, has been sent a notification of the Note despatched to Japan and China by the members of the Council.

M. Briand, as President of the Council, will reply to-day to the Japanese Government's Note. His reply will be couched in conciliatory terms, but will firmly emphasise that the Council of the League of Nations is master of its own decision.—Reuter.

Warlike Canadian Chinese

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 17.

Following the decision of Chinese in Ontario to mobilize men for service against Japan in the event of war the Chinese colony here is preparing to organise a volunteer battalion of infantry and to raise money to provide for an Aviation Corps from the Chinese in Canada for service against Japan in the event of war.—Reuter.

Differing Views

Geneva, Oct. 17.

From an authoritative source the United Press learned that the programme for to-night's secret session of the Council, which began at six o'clock, was the same as that followed at the morning session. The delegates first considered ways and means of mobilising the public opinion and moral force of the entire world as pressure on China and Japan. Secondly, the delegates considered the possibility of additional action under the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

Mr. Gilbert sat as a member of the Council at all of its secret sessions to-day. But Mr. Yoshizawa and Dr. Alfred Sze were excluded from the secret sessions.

At the conclusion of this morning's session Lord Cecil said: "Things are going excellently. We absolutely must have agreement." But a member of the French delegation said: "The situation is exceedingly grave."

In the course of the day the Japanese Ambassador lodged with the Council a communication insisting that the Japanese aeroplane reconnaissance in Manchuria are not acts of war. He said they have been necessitated by the activities of large bodies of mounted bandits along the South Manchuria Railway who have been seeking to create disorders in the railway zone.

The bandits, Mr. Yoshizawa declared, are a constant menace to Japanese nationals.

"This is the sole reason for the aeroplane reconnaissance," said the Japanese diplomat. "Bombs are dropped only when the Japanese aeroplanes are attacked."—United Press.

Mr. Gilbert's New Instructions

Washington, Oct. 17.

Because the Council of the League of Nations remains deadlocked in its efforts to solve the Sino-Japanese controversy in Manchuria and because there are ominous reports that the League Assembly may be convoked to consider the application of an economic boycott the Department of State to-day instructed Mr. Prentiss Gilbert, the American Consul General in Geneva, to confine his discussions at the Council table to the applicability of the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

It was stated that the State Department that the instructions given to Mr. Gilbert would prevent his committing the United States to co-operation in any plan for an economic boycott against either China or Japan. Mr. Gilbert, it is announced, must not go beyond a discussion of the Kellogg-Briand Pact and especially Article II as he sits with the members of the Council in their deliberations on the Sino-Japanese controversy.

In hope that a solution of the Manchurian crisis will appear official Washington is also closely and anxiously watching Tokyo for signs of decreased tension. An official at the Department of State informed the United Press that the American Government believes that the Tokyo Government will soon be

convinced that the United States is interested only in preventing war between China and Japan. It is emphasised that the Government of the United States is wholly unconcerned with the terms of whatever settlement it is hoped will be reached by China and Japan.—United Press.

Japan to Make Statement

Tokyo, Oct. 17.

The opinion is gradually gaining strength in favour of opening an extraordinary conference of veteran statesmen, including Prince Saionji, in order to tide over the present national crisis.

It is understood an informal suggestion has been received by the Government from a certain quarters for the opening of such a conference. When the conference is convened, it is anticipated Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister, and General Minami, War Minister, will be invited to attend it as well as Prince Saionji, only surviving Genro, Count Makino, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Count Kiyoura, former Premier, Count Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, Baron Kuratomi and Hiranuma, President and Vice-President of the Privy Council, and Baron Wakatsuki, Prime Minister.

The Government of Japan will issue another statement in a day or two to make clear Japan's attitude on the solution of the Manchurian incident.

The Government will declare in the statement that Japan has no territorial ambition in Manchuria and Mongolia. It will be also emphasised that the present incident is merely a dispute between Japan and a neighbouring country, which does not conflict with the 'Anti-War' act and others.

In spite of to-day being a national holiday Baron Shidehara appeared at the Foreign Office early this morning and attended a conference of high officials of his Department.

A semi-official statement was published by the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon in the form of conversation. It was immediately telegraphed to Mr. Yoshizawa at Geneva with a view to seeking the reconsideration of the Council. When translated the statement is to the following effect:

The Imperial Government of Japan, from the beginning, much appreciates the efforts of the Government of the United States of America to contribute to the maintenance of the world peace and Japan has no doubt whatever about it. However, the Council's present decision to invite a representative of non-member country to attend the deliberation of the Council not only has no precedent but is also provided for in no article of the League Covenant. The invitation to the United States of America, accordingly, will bring about a change in the League Constitution and conflicts with the Covenant of the League.

"The Imperial Government of Japan is in serious doubt whether the Council recognises this matter as a mere question of procedure and resorted to the measure of majority vote. With regard to this point, the Imperial Government seeks the reconsideration of the Council."—Rengo.

Japanese War Vessels

Nanking, Oct. 17.

While further developments at Geneva are being awaited here anxiously, the National Government is deeply concerned over the continued movements of Japanese warships in the China waters, particularly on the Yangtze River. Government dispatches show that to date no less than 29 Japanese cruisers, destroyers and gunboats have been sent to China by the Japanese Government and that 16 of these war vessels are on the Yangtze.

A spokesman for the Chinese Navy told the press to-day that in view of the Japanese naval activities the Ministry of Navy of the National Government is fully prepared for any emergency.

At the various strategic points along the Yangtze and on the coast Chinese gunboats have been reinforced and the fortresses strengthened. According to Admiral Chen Shao-kwan there are now over 25 Chinese gunboats guarding the various parts along the Yangtze. In the capital here four Chinese men-of-war are lying off Hsiao-kwan while an equal number are being stationed at Hankow.

The newspapers here featured prominently Geneva dispatches announcing the League Council had voted for the participation of America in the Council meetings which are seeking a solution to the Sino-Japanese crisis.

The "Nanking Evening News" acclaiming the action of the League, declares that Japan had already suffered defeat at Geneva and that with America participating in the League discussions, China is assur-

ed of full justice being done here.—United Press.

French Note to China

Nanking, Oct. 18.

The French Minister, M. Widen, delivered this afternoon to the National Government the following Note, which was transmitted last night from Geneva at 10.25 p.m.: "Geneva, October 17, 1931.—The Government of the Republic of France has followed with anxiety the development of the events in Manchuria which since September 18 have created between China and Japan a disturbing situation.

"The question has already been placed before the Council of the League which is actively engaged in its settlement. My Government has associated itself with its efforts.

"The Government of the Republic considers in addition that it is its duty to draw the attention of the Governments of China and Japan—signatories with itself of the Pact of Renunciation of War, August 27, 1928—to the dispositions of this Pact, and more particularly to Article Two, the terms of which provide that: The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement of or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or whatever origin they may be which may arise among them shall never be sought except by pacific means.

"Public opinion of the whole world expects China and Japan to observe the engagements thus entered into. My Government trusts that this hope will not be deceived and that aware of the implications of the solemn engagements and obligations thus imposed in regard to co-signatories, the two Governments in question will abstain carefully from taking any initiative which might compromise the success of efforts already undertaken to ensure pacific settlement of the conflict which has arisen between them." (signed) Aristide Briand.

An official spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, commenting on the above Note, said that it evidently was the result of the deliberations of the Council last evening and that it is most significant that for the first time the Kellogg Anti-War Pact has been officially invoked, thereby showing the seriousness with which the nations of the world are regarding the situation and their determination to prevent any warlike act between the two countries.

It is believed that identical notes are being sent by other governments who are represented on the Council to both China and Japan simultaneously.—Kuo Min.

Later.

It is now learned that Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Norway sent their notes to China and Japan last night direct from Geneva, they having their Foreign Ministers on the spot, except Germany. However, the German delegate, Herr von Mutius, was given authority to take the same action.

It is understood that the American Note has been sent, or is being sent, from Washington.—Reuter.

Chinese Accused of Indifference

Oct. 18.

Strongly deprecating the attitude of indifference which the people in general and the merchants in particular have hitherto taken towards State affairs, the National Association of Chambers of Commerce has issued a circular telegram to the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country urging that active steps be taken to help overcome the present national crisis.

After referring to the state of utter helplessness which the country has revealed in the face of Japanese invasion, the telegram goes on to say, with much bitterness: "The resources of the nation and the fruits of the people's sweat and blood have been sorely drained for the maintenance of a standing army of 2 millions. In spite of such a colossal army, our country lies prostrate immediately foreign troops invade our territories."

Continuing, the telegram bitterly criticizes the blind reliance which the people used to place in the help of others. Declaring that "It helps only those who help themselves," the message says:

"As far as domestic affairs are concerned, we have left everything in the hands of the Government. Apart from the payment of taxes and subscription of loans, we have never known what it is to supervise or direct our Government. With regard to foreign affairs, we are apt to indulge in vain hopes that the various Powers will come to our rescue. This attitude of apathy and dependence is not only responsible for the interminable civil wars and improper political measures within the country but virtually invites foreign aggressions.

"This attitude considers that the Republic of China is the Republic of the entire people, and that the Government is nothing more than a representative organ of the people,

its duty being to execute and carry out the wishes of the people. At this critical moment, all our compatriots must resolutely change their former attitude and awake to their responsibilities as citizens of the Republic."

In conclusion, the telegram urges the various Chambers of Commerce to

1. Organize in conjunction with other civic organizations Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Associations to rouse the people to the danger of the situation and lead them in the struggle for national existence.

2. To direct and urge the Government to concentrate and mobilize national resources and make public definite policies vis-a-vis the Manchurian situation.

3. To organize and train Merchant's Volunteer Corps.

4. To enforce strictly the policy of non-cooperation with Japan.

5. To lead and encourage the merchants and manufacturers to produce and promote native products.

In this connection, it is significant to note that in identical telegrams despatched to the Central Party Headquarters in Nanking and the various Canton leaders, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, besides urging immediate opening of the peace conference, recommend that at the forthcoming conference, representatives of the people and the business community be allowed to sit as observers in order to vindicate the spirit of democracy.—Kuo Min.

Moscow and the League

Moscow, Oct. 18.

Commenting to-day on the invitation to the United States to attend the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, the "Izvestia" says now that Japan, after consolidating her economic and military position in South Manchuria, is attempting to widen the economic and political radius of her influence, "American Imperialism attempting to interfere with its rival." But American Imperialism, says "Izvestia," fears to strain relations to the point of a duel between the United States and Japan: "It wants to carry out its anti-Japanese policy under an international flag, pushing forward the League."—Reuter.

Precautions in Peking

Peking, Oct. 18.

Students attempted to hold mass meetings yesterday and to-day, but the authorities forbade these owing to reports that extremists intended to mingle with the demonstrators and attack the local Kuomintang headquarters and otherwise create disturbances. Owing to the precautions taken by the authorities, complete order has been maintained.—Reuter.

Japan Strengthens Position

Nanking, Oct. 18.

The Foreign Office has received from Mr. Robert Lewis, an American adviser to the National Government, a report concerning his trip of investigation in Manchuria. Mr. Lewis, who sent his report from Tsingtao, says:—"The Japanese Army in Manchuria is feverishly consolidating its hold on the principal towns in Manchuria outside the railway zone northward, including Kirin and Taonan, from Korea to Mongolia. The Mongolian princes are being urged to set up independent governments under Japanese protection.

"The Japanese Army is uprooting Chinese civil governments in all centres and is seizing the major Chinese banks' reserve deposits, corporation records and large industrial and military supplies. The Japanese telegraph and power plants have been extended to cut out the Chinese services. The Japanese control the Chinese telegraph and telephone systems and are opening mail at Chinese post offices. Japanese troops control the Peking-Mukden and other railways.

"The Japanese Army on October 14 seized the Chinese Mining Administration, throwing 15,000 men out of employment. Before the invasion the Manchurian authorities were making great strides in modernisation and industrialisation. China is prepared within a few hours to send competent officials and well organised troops to take over the occupied territory."

A copy of the above report has been forwarded to General Chiang Kai-shek, President Hoover and Dr. Alfred Sze, the chief Chinese delegate at Geneva.—Reuter.

Enforcing Kellogg Pact

New York, Oct. 18.

The formation of a committee to study the possible use of economic pressure "vis the United States" against nations going to war in violation of the Kellogg Pact is announced by Professor Nicholas

Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

The committee is to be an influential one and includes Mr. A. B. Houghton, former American Ambassador to London, Mr. Silas Strawn, Vice-President of the United States International Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Norman Davis, the well-known American economist.

Mr. Silas Strawn has a wide knowledge of affairs in China. He was Chairman of the Chinese Extraterritorial Commission and the American delegate to the Conference on Peking on Chinese Customs Tariffs.—Reuter.

Juridical Issue Raised

Geneva, Oct. 18.

A public session of the Council of the League of Nations which had been scheduled for Monday was suddenly postponed to-night as M. Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister and President of the Council, engaged in an exchange of notes with the Tokyo Government relative to the presence of the representative of the United States at the Council table.

At the close of to-day's secret session of the Council M. Briand declared that the situation has turned favourable and that he expects developments in the efforts of the League of Nations to settle the Sino-Japanese controversy to move rapidly. That statement was made, however, before the decision was reached to postpone Monday's public session of the Council.

To-day's secret session of the Council authorized M. Briand to reply this afternoon to Japan's note objecting to American participation in the sessions of the Council in the person of Mr. Prentiss Gilbert, the American Consul General in Geneva.

It was further decided that the next public session of the Council will not present any concrete proposals. It will merely state that the situation between China and Japan is very grave. It will request that Japan and China announce what action they contemplate taking for a solution of their differences.

At the next public session of the Council M. Briand will outline in detail the efforts of the Council to date. If it proves to be impossible to secure voluntary assurances from China and Japan that a peaceful settlement of the Manchuria issue can be reached shortly the Council will then submit its own project providing for adequate assurances that Japan will withdraw her troops from Chinese territory and into the zone of the South Manchuria Railway. For their part the Chinese, according to the impending project of the Council, will give adequate assurances that they will protect the lives and property of Japanese nationals. Both China and Japan would accept the control of the observers which the League of Nations would place at their disposition. Especially would the observers control Chinese steps to protect the Japanese.

Responding to Japan's continued objections to American participation in the deliberations of the Council of the League of Nations on the Sino-Japanese controversy in Manchuria, M. Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister and President of the Council, insisted to-day that the participation of the United States does not raise a juridical issue.

The response of M. Briand to Ambassador Yoshizawa pays tribute to Japan for her collaboration with the efforts of the Council, and asserts:

"No reason of expediency can justify placing ourselves in a position of contradiction to the Covenant of the League of Nations."

The response recalls Ambassador Yoshizawa's letter of October 15 to M. Briand in which Japan questioned the action of the Council in inviting the United States to participate in its deliberations. It recalls M. Briand's response of the same date in which the French Foreign Minister observed that he had carefully consulted his colleagues before acting to invite the United States.

The response recalls the session of the Council of October 15 and 16. At these sessions, M. Briand said, the objects of the action of the Council were fully explained. It is emphasized that M. Briand's October 15 letter to Ambassador Yoshizawa "fully explained" the reasons why there were conditions under which a representative of the United States had been invited to sit with the Council.

M. Briand also pointed out:—"The declarations made by the various members of the Council at the meetings of October 6 and 10 were also explained on this subject." Continuing, M. Briand said:—"This being the case I consider and my colleagues agree that no useful purpose would be served in undertaking at the present time a judicial study of problems which, however important and interesting in themselves, do not at this moment arise,

although they can be examined later if the members of the League of Nations desire. I trust that the Japanese Government will, for the reasons I have explained, agree that such a study would in any case be wholly unrelated to the vote given by the Council of the League of Nations on October 15."

Expressing hope that his explanations will convince the Japanese Government and that the most serious consideration will be given to Ambassador Yoshizawa's views M. Briand concludes:

"We have been very careful to take no action contradictory to any article in the Covenant of the League of Nations or to practise of study of problems which, however, the Council of the League of Nations."

Occupation to be Lengthy

Oct. 18.

Presumably forestalling the impending demand of the Council of the League of Nations that Japan fix a date for the complete withdrawal of her troops from Chinese territory and into the zone of the South Manchuria Railway while for their part the Chinese guarantee protection for Japan lives and property the Japanese delegation to-day issued a statement in Geneva bluntly indicating that Japanese troops will occupy Chinese soil for some time to come.

The statement issued by Mr. K. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Ambassador to France and the Chief of the Japanese delegation to Geneva, explains why it would be impossible for Japan to fix a date for the withdrawal of her troops into the South Manchuria Railway zone.

"While appreciating the assurance that the Chinese will protect the lives of Japanese nationals and their property in Chinese territory we doubt the material possibility of such assurance," declares the Japanese statement.

"Recently, we have witnessed Chinese violation of non-resistance orders against our troops and against our nationals. We doubt that even the League of Nations could assure protection to Japanese nationals in Chinese territory after the withdrawal of Japanese troops into the zone of the South Manchuria Railway.

"Japan cannot permit hundreds of thousands of her nationals to run risks. It is evident that they will run risks if Japanese troops are withdrawn. Japan considers as essential for consideration of the withdrawal of her troops the following preliminary steps:

"That Chinese troops abstain from hostile acts against Japanese troops.

"That Chinese Government and local authorities respect Japan's treaty rights.

"The keynote of the situation is not the withdrawal of Japanese troops but China's adoption of an attitude which will give peace and security to the Japanese. On the occasion of anti-British agitation in 1927 Great Britain landed 15,000 troops in Shanghai alone. Insisting that the present anti-Japanese agitation in China is being maintained by the Chinese National Party we are facing the same situation as the British faced in 1927 but we have only 14,000 troops to protect 12,000 kilometres of railway and the lives and property of our nationals," concludes the Japanese statement.—United Press.

Dangers in the Far East

Nanking, Oct. 18.

A high official of the Foreign Office, interviewed by Reuter to-day, said: Japan's invasion of Manchuria has revealed in an unmistakable manner the dangers which have been lying dormant for the past 30 years, threatening not only the Far East but also, the world.

The main task confronting the world's statesmen, he continued, is to devise permanent means to assure world peace. Japan's aggressive designs are not of recent origin. The China-Japan and the Russia-Japan wars, and the notorious Twenty-One Demands, are landmarks in the annals of Japanese encroachment. For a solution of the present impasse and in order to make further atrocities impossible I offer the following suggestions:

(1) The League of Nations and the United States should exert pressure in making Japan realise the necessity of fulfilling the League Covenant, and the Kellogg Pact obligations, by withdrawing Japanese troops from occupied territories. The provocative and unjustified policy of detailing large naval units to China by Japan must cease. Japan must be prevented from using brute force as

an instrument of national policy. China desires only to live peacefully with her neighbours, especially Japan. I hope, however, that enlightened Japan opinion will see the same end and realise the danger of the policy of the Japanese militarists. Mutually beneficial and normal peaceful relations should be re-established as soon as possible.

(2) With a view to avoid the ever-widening dangers between the two countries certain fundamental understanding concerning their relations must be reached. Japanese militarists are always inclined to use force, but China is different from what she was: 30 years ago and will not surrender to unreasonable demands. The continuous strain between the two countries is not only endangering the Far East but would prevent after removing the existing difficulties in arriving at an equitable settlement, I hope China and Japan will discuss a permanent plan of peaceful relations. The co-operation of the League of Nations and the United States is necessary in forming a committee to participate in observing the progress of such discussions.

(3) The troubles in the Far East may be explained by the following reasons:

(A) An aggressive neighbouring power wishes to monopolise all rights and interests in China. A war policy and political intrigues are employed to achieve this end.

(B) World peace is impossible with China, with her immense territory and population suffering from dreadful economic depression and stagnation.

The above two factors, declared the official, react upon each other and he urged that a solution could be found in the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's plan for the international development of China. This plan, he stated, was formulated with great vision and insight. Western surplus capital and scientific knowledge would rapidly improve Chinese economic conditions.

A developing China, he added, was the only solution of the problems of depression and unemployment now facing the world. A developing China would avert a possible next war and would give hope to China and new hope to the world.

International development, he concluded, would prevent any country from monopolising rights and interests in China. It would also eliminate international intrigues and thus reveal brighter prospects for the Far East for insuring world peace.—Reuter.

Clash Feared at Shanhaikuan

Nanking, Oct. 19.

The National Government received a telegram to-day from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang regarding the situation at Shanhaikuan. The telegram reads as follows:

"General Ho Chu-kuo, commanding the Chinese troops in Shanhaikuan, reports that 200 Japanese troops are stationed there. Numerous firearms have been coming into Shanhaikuan recently.

"The Japanese troops are stationed south of the Yukuan-Ching-wangtao Railway, while the Chinese troops are stationed north of the railway. A mutual agreement has been reached between the two forces not to cross each other's territory, thus avoiding a possible clash. Furthermore the neutral territory is garrisoned by police.

"If any clash occurs north of the railway, it goes without proof that the Japanese are starting trouble. In view of the fact that the Japanese troops may create an incident at Shanhaikuan, I submit the above report."—Reuter.

Scheme for Solution

Geneva, Oct. 19.

Reuter understands that the Japanese delegation has submitted a scheme for a solution of the Manchurian problem.

This is intended to embody five points, particulars of which have not been disclosed but which, if agreed to, would obviate any direct intervention by the League and, at the same time, satisfy Japanese public opinion. This, as well as the Council's formula, will doubtless form the basis of the discussions, this afternoon.

It is believed that one of the points deals with the question of the Chinese building a parallel railway to the existing Mukden line; and a possible solution of this difficulty might be found in joint Chinese and Japanese control of the new line, if it is completed. The Council of the League of Nations, which was to have had a public meeting this morning to discuss the Manchurian situation, met privately instead. Neither Mr.

Yoshizawa, the chief Japanese delegate, nor Dr. Alfred Sze, the head of the Chinese delegation, was present.

The postponement of the public session was due to the exchange of correspondence involved by the Japanese Government's unwillingness to approve of the inclusion of the American representative in the deliberation of the Council.

Although nothing has yet been settled regarding the fixing of a period for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops in Manchuria to the railway zone, the matter has naturally been the point of discussion by the Council, and three weeks seems to be time considered ample for such withdrawal.

The private sitting of the Council lasted exactly an hour, ending at 11.30 a.m.

It is understood that a much better atmosphere prevails and that real progress is being made towards a "formula," though no definite limit for the evacuation of the Japanese forces to the railway zone has yet been reached.

The Japanese memorandum, which appears to have been intended for the Press rather than the Council, has produced a very favourable impression. It is taken as indicating a more considerate position on the part of Japan, and this has strengthened the belief that a satisfactory solution of the Manchurian problem will be reached.

M. Briand is seeing the Chinese and Japanese delegates to-day in an endeavour to effect an agreement on a formula.

The German delegate, Herr von Mutius, has received more reassuring information from Manchuria, stating that traffic on the Mukden-Hailu Railway has been resumed and that Japan has abandoned her intention of landing troops at Shanghai.

Nothing is known regarding the next meeting of the Council.—Reuter.

No Secession From League

Tokyo, Oct. 19.

It is widely reported that the Japanese Cabinet, at to-day's conference agreed not to secede from the League of Nations, but to do its best in order to secure standing among the Powers regarding Japan's position and policy, which Japan feels is entirely consistent with justice and compatible with the spirit of the international treaties to which she is a signatory.

The Minister of the Navy at the meeting of the Cabinet reported upon present conditions in the Yangtze region. He said: "The situation at Nanking is still seriously strained. The Japanese landing parties have completed their defence works, but Japanese residents are unable to purchase even food, owing to the Chinese policy of breaking economic relation."

The situation at Shanghai was stated to be worse, but the Minister announced that the landing party had been re-inforced and was expected to prove capable of controlling the situation.

According to the Minister's statement, bombs were thrown into the Japanese Consulate at Amoy a few days ago, but fortunately, he said, the bombs did not explode. As a result a Japanese destroyer had landed an officer and 16 bluejackets.

The report that the League Council has agreed to demand a promise from Japan that she will complete the military evacuation of Manchuria within three weeks is contained in the despatches from the special correspondents of the Japanese papers at Geneva.

The leading critics here, however, are unanimous that such recommendations will be unacceptable to Japan.

The British Ambassador to Japan, Sir Francis Lindley, visited the Foreign Minister, Baron Shidehara, this afternoon, as instructed, in order to draw the Japanese Government's attention to Article Two of the Kellogg Pact.—Reuter.

Invoking Kellogg Pact

Nanking, Oct. 19.

With reference to the reports received from Geneva that the Powers signatory to the Kellogg Pact on Saturday agreed to instruct their diplomatic representatives in Nanking and Tokyo regularly to call the attention of the Chinese and Japanese Governments, respectively, to their obligations under Article II of the Kellogg Pact, Reuter's representative learns that the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, called on the National Government this morning and, verbally, drew the attention of the Government of China, as a signatory of the Pact of Renunciation of War, 27th August, 1928, to the dispositions of the Pact and,

more particularly, to Article II, the terms of which provide that:

"The high contracting parties agree that the settlement of or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or whatever origin they may be which may arise among them shall never be sought except by pacific means."

The French Minister, M. Widen, made similar representations to the Government of China yesterday.—Reuter.

Unlikely to Agree to Demands

Tokyo, Oct. 19.

There is no indication here that Japan is likely to agree to the demands, which it is reported the League Council is proposing to make, that she shall withdraw her troops in Manchuria to the railway zone within three weeks and open negotiations with China, in the presence of neutral observers, within a week.

On the contrary, it was officially intimated to-day that Japan will be unable to accept either of these recommendations, or others which it is understood may be forthcoming.

At the same time, it is reliably reported this morning that the Cabinet has decided that, under no circumstances, will Japan secede from the League of Nations. The Japanese still feel that the League is basing its action upon insufficient knowledge of conditions in Manchuria.

Giving the reasons for Japan's rejection of the League's proposals, a spokesman of the Government emphasised that Japan considers the question of negotiations and the question of the withdrawal of troops as two entirely separate matters.

Consequently, he said, the Japanese Government were unable to agree to the attempt by the League to link them together as that would immediately presuppose that Japan was in the wrong in occupying points outside the railway zone.

As regards the proposal to appoint neutral observers of the negotiations, the spokesman admitted that such a procedure had been followed at the time of the Shantung negotiations. He asserted, however, that the present question was entirely different to the one at issue then as Japan made it quite clear in her declaration to the Powers in the settlement of Shantung during Premier Tanaka's regime, that she would never tolerate outside interference in Manchuria affairs, not tolerate disturbances threatening the lives and property of either Japanese or foreigners in Manchuria, such as those which had brought the present situation to a head. Undoubtedly, added the spokesman, those disturbances would recur if Japanese troops were withdrawn before satisfactory guarantees regarding law and order were obtained.

In view of the growing gravity of the situation, the military authorities last evening despatched General Shirakawa, the senior military councillor, to Manchuria, entrusting him with the duty of "comforting the Imperial troops on special service." He will also inspect the general position.

Press despatches report that the Kwantung army commanders argue that no Power has ever been denied the exercise of the right of self-defence in a time of emergency. According to these despatches, they also hold the view that nothing is more improper than the League Council's attempt to place Japan and Japanese troops on the same status with China and Chinese troops, whose discipline, they state, is so loose as to permit looting and plundering in broad daylight. They maintain the attitude that it is Chinese disorder that is preventing the withdrawal of Japanese troops.

A conference of military authorities in Tokyo last evening resulted in an agreement to hold fast to the policy of maintaining the military status quo, pending a proper guarantee for order in Manchuria being secured through direct Sino-Japanese negotiations for a fundamental settlement of the difficulties which have arisen. This conference also came to the conclusion that the military authorities might be compelled to demand Japan's secession from the League if the League insisted upon the enforcement of illegal procedure. This latter resolution, however, is nullified to some extent by the Cabinet's reported decision not to secede from the League under any circumstances.—Reuter.

Tokyo Conference Convened

Oct. 19.

Japan's relations with China, the League of Nations and the American Government to-day resulted in renewed urging that there be convened a conference of elder statesmen to devise ways and means of guiding the Empire through the present period of emergency.

There are indications that about October 25 and after the arrival from Kyoto of Prince Saionji, the

sole surviving elder statesman, there will be convened an important conference in Tokyo which will be attended by Prince Saionji, Count N. Makino, the Keeper of the Privy Seal, Count G. Yamamoto, a former Premier, Count K. Kiyoura, a former Premier, Mr. Y. Kuratomi, the President of the Privy Council, Baron K. Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, Premier Wakatsuki, General Jiro Minami, the Minister of War, and Baron K. Hirayama, the Vice President of the Privy Council.

Developments in the internal and external situations during the next few days, will determine whether the proposed conference will be attended by His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Hirohito. The conference of veteran statesmen and Government representatives would be convened by agreement of a majority of the members of the Privy Council.—United Press.

Mr. Bland and Manchuria

London, Oct. 19.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland, the well-known author and writer on Chinese affairs, who was formerly Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, has written a letter to "The Times" commenting in his usual vigorous style on the dispute between China and Japan in Manchuria.

He declares that in dealing with other Treaty Powers the leaders of the Kuomintang have successfully repudiated, or ignored with impunity, their treaty obligations. Therefore he considers that it is not surprising they should purposely create a situation in Manchuria which will enable them to appeal to the League with a view of getting a drastic revision of Japan's treaty rights.

But apart from theoretical politics, Mr. Bland contends, the basic fact of the situation remains, that Japan is acting within her lawful rights.

Japan, he declares, made Manchuria a flourishing oasis amidst the howling desert of Chinese misrule and he concludes with the question:—

"What then, one may well ask, shall it profit the world if, in endeavouring to suppress the causes of enmity between China and Japan, the League of Nations should foment new ones of a far more dangerous nature between Japan and the United States?"—Reuter.

French Opinion

Paris, Oct. 19.

"Japan's attitude rests on a misunderstanding which must be rapidly removed so that the conflict may be solved with the justice which all expect," declares "Le Journal" in the course of an editorial this morning on the Manchurian situation.

"Le Matin" says it is impossible to disguise any longer that the League of Nations has been shaken by a very severe crisis, and that a flagrant contradiction exists between written laws and a course necessitated by good sense.

European minds, the papers add, can only with difficulty absorb the Manchurian situation, while Japan possesses information giving a peculiar insight into the situation.

In conclusion "Le Matin" declares that the League's desire to bring America into the League, which it founded, is most legitimate.—Reuter.

"Manchester Guardian's" Comment

London, Oct. 19.

There will be general resentment among the signatories of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact at the flat refusal of Japan to accept any decision reached by the League, says the "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial this morning.

The paper says that the legal point raised, namely, the objection to the presence of an American observer, is no more than a quibble. No nation sincerely wishing to honour the Covenant could object to the presence, with a watching brief, of the representative of a country which was chiefly instrumental in framing the Covenant.

"Let Japan proclaim that she will accept the League's decision," concludes the "Manchester Guardian," and "we have no doubt that President Hoover will readily accept Mr. Gilbert."—Reuter.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER TO GERMANY

Nanking, Oct. 19.

The National Government this afternoon announced the appointment of Mr. Liu Wen-tao, formerly Mayor of Hankow, as Chinese Minister at Berlin. Mr. Liu succeeds General Chiang Tso-pin, who is now the Chinese Minister at Tokyo.—Reuter.

HOPES OF PEACE RUN HIGH

Hu Han-min Arrives in Shanghai: Canton Delegates Coming Shortly

Nanking, Oct. 13. Hopes for peace between the Canton and Nanking Governments were high to-day as General Chiang Kai-shek, the Chairman of the Nanking Government, approved of the efforts of General Chen Ming-shu, the former Governor of Kwangtung, to bring the two factions together.

In an interview Mr. Hu Han-min, the former Chairman of the Legislative Yuan, said that despite his ill health he will sacrifice himself and proceed to Shanghai to call a parley of representatives of the Canton and Nanking Governments. — United Press.

Removing another obstacle from the path to the unification of the country, Mr. Hu Han-min, former President of the Legislative Yuan, arrived here on October 14 from his confinement in Nanking. The trip not only marks his resumption of the leading role on China's political stage, but also serves to bridge the differences between Canton and Nanking.

The arrival of the veteran Kuomintang leader in Shanghai is expected to be followed by that of General Chiang Kai-shek and delegates from Canton in a few days. Nanking will be the scene of the final rendezvous of the parties.

The train on which Mr. Hu and his party travelled was greeted at every station by military guards. It reached the North Railway Station at 5 p.m., when a fanfare of trumpets saluted the dignitaries. Several thousand spectators who thronged the station were kept in line by military guards, armed with rifles and bayonets and drawn pistols. General Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, and Dr. Tsu Ming-yi, member of the Central Executive Committee, headed a group of well-known residents, bankers and Kuomintang representatives, in extending a hearty welcome to the Kuomintang leader.

The scene at the station was dramatic, and impressive despite its haste and order maintained by the military guards and the railway police. Mr. Hu was thin and pale, but very calm when he was interviewed by the "North-China Daily News" representative on the special coach. His talk was, however, halted at the request of his daughter owing to his apparent weakness in health.

The Kuomintang leader is actively engaged in politics, despite the order of the attending physicians. Mr. Hu held conferences in Nanking with General Chiang Kai-shek and established communications with the Canton leaders before his departure. While in Shanghai, he will make Mr. Sun Fo's residence at No. 10 Rue Moliere as his temporary headquarters until the arrival of Canton's delegation.

That Mr. Hu is keenly concerned over the present Manchuria situation was apparent when he inquired the latest dispatches concerning the situation. He, however, held feeble hope in the League of Nations, and visualized the outcome of the session in Geneva as too weak to affect a solution in the present crisis. Japan is working on pre-arranged schemes, and has adopted a strong attitude," Mr. Hu said. "It is with China that the salvation of the nation rests." He pointed to the united front of the country as the utmost importance at present to tackle the problem, and said that the Government has devised adequate measures.

The Kuomintang leader, seeing the unification of the country as the most important step at present, and being urged by other Kuomintang leaders to take part in the peace movement, has already sent telegrams to Canton, regarding a mutual understanding between Nanking and Canton. He sent another telegram to Canton from Shanghai last night and the receipt in the southern capital will bring the Canton delegation to Shanghai.

General Chiang Kai-shek, who saw Mr. Hu off at Nanking, said that he would soon meet the latter in Shanghai. "Is there is no question as to the meeting of the delegates of the two parties, and the final unification," Mr. Hu assured the "North-China Daily News" representative.

The arrival of Mr. Hu Han-min in Shanghai was one of the conditions set forth by the Kuomintang Government, and it was reported that the Nanking authorities, desirous of a speedy unification, had already accepted all the terms.

According to a special dispatch from Hongkong, the attitude of the Kuomintang Government toward the Manchuria situation has been outlined in the following four points:—

Co-operation between the Government and people;
Directing and protection to patriotic movements;
Organisation of people's volunteer armies; and
Establishment of a National Salvation Bank.

In the residence put at his disposal in the French Concession, Mr. Hu Han-min gave a further interview on October 16 to a special representative of the "North-China Daily News" who found him in apparent good spirits although, as his medical attendant was careful to explain at the outset, he was still suffering from blood pressure.

Mr. Hu Han-min spoke with the medical attendant as his interpreter. He explained that he had come down from Nanking to Shanghai as a detached and impartial friend of both Canton and Nanking. His relations with the Nanking Government were cordial, as was indicated by the fact that he was still a member of the Executive Council, although the ill-health of the last few months had prevented him from attending its meetings. He expressed the view that, in regard to the Japanese crisis, Nanking and Canton saw eye to eye. They were, in fact, united already on foreign policy.

He was interested in the possibilities of Chinese representations to the Council of the League of Nations on the subject of Manchuria and he speculated on the action which the League might take if Japan refused to withdraw her troops to the zone allowed her under the existing treaties.

Mr. Hu Han-min was not inclined to promise an early conference between Nanking and Canton. Although it had been reported that Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Sun Fo were the two delegates coming up from Canton, he was not sure that they had actually been chosen. He expected the delegates, however, in the course of the next few days, and he was very hopeful about the result of the conversations between him and them and the arrangement of plans for securing a united Government. Whether that Government would be very much changed in personnel he could not say. He held the view that there was nothing wrong in the present system of government, and in particular with the relations between the Kuomintang and the Government itself. The difficulties which had arisen were due, in his opinion, to the working of the system in a manner contrary to the intentions of its friends. He did not make any suggestions regarding the probable policy of the Government, because it was clear from what he said that the negotiations for unification had hardly reached a stage rendering the declaration of such policy possible.

Conditions Accepted

Canton, Oct. 14. The official news agency of the Canton Government to-day announced that General Chiang Kai-shek, the Chairman of the Chinese National Government at Nanking, has accepted all of Canton's demands as conditions for peace between the two regimes.

Accordingly, the news agency states, the Canton delegates will leave for Shanghai from Canton on Sunday. The announcement here declares that the delegates will meet General Chiang Kai-shek as well as Mr. Hu Han-min, the former Chairman of the Legislative Yuan of the Nanking Government, in Shanghai. — United Press.

Delegates from Canton Named

Among the delegates coming to Shanghai to meet Mr. Hu Han-min and General Chiang Kai-shek, who is expected here shortly, are Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo, Tang Shao-yi, Lin Sun, Ma Chao-chun, Teng Yeh-lu, Siao Fa-chen, Koo Ying-fen, Li Wen-fang and Dr. C. C. Wu.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, interviewed by a press representative in the south, said that there will be no "peace conference," as a mutual understanding has been reached. He said that the delegation will at once proceed to Nanking after arrival in Shanghai.

It is believed that Dr. Tsai Yuanpei and Mr. Chang Chi, Nanking's delegates in Canton, who left here with General Chen Ming-shu several weeks ago on peace negotiations, will accompany the Canton leaders to Shanghai. They declared to a Hongkong press representative on Wednesday that Canton's terms

have been accepted by General Chiang Kai-shek.

According to a reliable information, a general meeting of the representatives of the two parties will be held in Nanking on October 25, when well-known bankers, merchants and other representatives, such as appointed by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang will also attend. Much discussion, it is expected, will centre on the Manchuria situation.

Nanking, Oct. 17.

Deep interest mingled with speculation was aroused here to-day as the United Press obtained official confirmation of reports that Mr. Eugene Chen, the Foreign Minister in the Canton Government, is among the six delegates who are proceeding from Hongkong to Shanghai to engage in peace parleys with the representatives of the Chinese National Government at Nanking.

Mr. Chen, who was the Foreign Minister in the short-lived Wuhan Government in 1927, has been most active ever since the inauguration of the Canton regime late in April of this year. During the summer his visit to Tokyo attracted keen interest and since September 18 he has been active in dealing with Baron K. Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, with regard to the motives behind the Japanese occupation of southern Manchuria.

In many quarters here it is believed that during the forthcoming peace parleys in Shanghai and Nanking the Canton group will make a strong bid for appointment of one of their leaders as the Foreign Minister in the Chinese National Government. Canton adherents contend that Mr. Chen is the logical successor to Dr. C. T. Wang if the now vacant portfolio of the Foreign Minister goes to the southern faction. There are also many indications of a mounting popular demand for the appointment of Mr. Chen as China's Foreign Minister. — United Press.

Hongkong, Oct. 18.

The Canton peace delegates, including Mr. Sun Fo, Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Eugene Chen, left this morning in the str. President Madison, for Shanghai, where they are to meet Mr. Hu Han-min and other delegates from Nanking to discuss a settlement of differences between the two Governments.

The entire delegation consists of about 100 persons, including secretarial assistants.

The delegation goes with very definite plans concerning the scope of the conference, concerning which an announcement will be made in Shanghai after a preliminary parley with the Nanking delegation. — Reuters.

Mr. T. V. Soong's Position

Nanking, Oct. 17. Little activity of importance is in progress in the Government Headquarters and the State Council and Political Council meetings are dealing with more or less routine matters. Pending a final settlement of the Nanking-Canton dispute and decisions adopted by the impending peace parley the Government will continue in its present form.

Changes in the Government will be inevitable, it is believed, but there are few who will predict to what extent the present administration will be reorganized.

Attracting particular interest are the Foreign Minister and Finance Minister issues. A section of the vernacular press intimates that late Mr. T. V. Soong has been on friendly terms with the Southern delegates at Shanghai and that the Canton opposition against him has greatly diminished. It is probable, one of the papers states, that he will continue to hold the Finance post in the reorganized government.

A further important turn of events in the political situation has probably yet to occur. This will be the restoration to freedom of Mr. Teng Yen-ta, one of the important leaders of the 1927 Hankow Government and alleged Third International agent who was arrested some time ago in Shanghai and had since been imprisoned in one of the military headquarters here. Reports were current in the capital to-day that Mr. Teng had been released, but official confirmation is entirely lacking. In view of the friendship between Madame Sun Yat-sen and Mr. Teng Yen-ta, interest is being aroused by the report of the latter's liberation. It is stated in certain quarters that Madame Sun was to visit the capital soon after the summer, but cancelled her trip because of General Chiang Kai-shek's refusal to free the former head of the Political Office in the Borodin Government at Hankow. — United Press.

REDS MAY SEIZE OPPORTUNITY

Remarkable Manifesto of Kiangsi Communists: Soviet Republic Making Headway?

Peking, Oct. 14.

The Socialist Soviet Republic of China, from its headquarters in Kiangsi province, has broadcast to members of the Chinese Communist party in all sections of the country an appeal stating that the Japanese occupation of Manchuria has given Chinese Communists the opportunity of a generation.

This is the time to strike, declares the Soviet manifesto, not only at Japanese and other imperialism, but at the Kuomintang party and government, which is accused of betraying the "toiling masses" of China.

"At no time has the Kuomintang's betrayal of the Chinese masses been more clear than in the weak-kneed and vacillating policy pursued by the Nationalist Kuomintang Government following the imperialist aggression of the Japanese," says the manifesto.

"That Japanese imperialism, unhindered, has been able to perpetrate this latest outrage against the Chinese masses is final and devastating testimony of the shameful surrender of the Kuomintang to the forces of foreign imperialism. The unhampered Japanese conquest of Manchuria falls logically in line with the Kuomintang's ruthless persecution and suppression of the Chinese revolutionary movement, for the revolutionary masses constitute the only force that could successfully repel the invader."

"The Socialist Soviet Republic of China, which signs the manifesto, declares that its armies have repulsed effectively and finally the attempt of General Chiang Kai-shek to crush them, and that Japanese aggression should enable them to act now on the offensive. It declares that the so-called government at Canton is no different from that at Nanking, and that both are "hand in glove with imperialists of China and all other countries."

The manifesto continues: "The Socialist Soviet Republic of China therefore summons the Chinese workers and peasants to a struggle for the complete and nationwide realization of the workers and peasants' revolution, to strike at enemies within and without China by destroying the white terror governments of Nanking and Canton."

"The Soviet Republic of China is the only genuine champion of China's national liberty. As such, it calls to its ranks the toiling masses of China. It calls for a class-conscious stand for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese soil, the return of the South Manchuria railway and all territorial concessions to China, the cancelling of all un平等 treaties under which Japanese imperialists hold and enjoy special privileges in China."

"Toilers of the world! Oppose the preparations for a new world war for redistribution of colonial markets. Rise to the defence of the Soviet Union, the Socialist Fatherland, now threatened with attack. Fight the capitalists in your own countries in their attempts to perpetuate the exploitation of the Chinese masses."

The United Press learns authoritatively that Russian Communists are now openly supporting the so-called Socialist Soviet Republic of China, that Russian advisers in Shanghai and elsewhere are guiding the present propaganda drive, and that these Russian advisers are urging Chinese Communists to rise immediately and create such chaos in China that the Kuomintang governments will have to fly for their lives.

Chinese officials and militarists, north and south, are genuinely alarmed by Communist activities, and are doing their best to check the agitations, but the movement is gaining headway in spite of drastic action. Several hundred alleged Communists have been arrested by various Kuomintang governments since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, and many of them have been executed summarily. No official figures of the number thus killed are available.

Consular reports from various parts of China indicate that the Communists have decided that they will work in small groups, inflaming the minds of students and workers against the Kuomintang governments and the Japanese and foreign "imperialists" in general.

There is evidence that the Communists intend to provoke "incidents" by attacking Japanese and other foreign residents and pro-

perty, in the hope of creating so much embarrassment for the Kuomintang governments that they will have to resign.

The Communists, Russian and Chinese, feel that this is an opportunity such as they had in 1925 and again in 1927. At these periods, the popular mind was naturally agitated. There was much feeling then as now against foreigners and against the Chinese ruling classes.

With millions of flood sufferers in the Yangtze valley ready to accept any panacea for their troubles, and all Chinese students convinced of the failure of the present regime, the Communists have a fertile field in which to work. Consular reports indicate they are mobilizing their "plain-clothes" forces, to strike as soon as possible.

Oct. 17.

The "Socialist Soviet Republic of China", with headquarters in Kiangsi province, has made striking progress as the result of the conflict between China and Japan in Manchuria. Consular reports show that the Chinese Soviets are in a stronger position than ever before.

A few weeks after the Japanese had entered Manchuria, General Chiang Kai-shek was forced to withdraw his entire expeditionary force from Kiangsi and Hunan provinces, which had been sent to conquer the Communists. As rapidly as the national troops fell back, the Reds came in, and now occupy a territory more extensive than ever before.

Communist leaders apparently feel that they will not be troubled for some time to come. They are busy consolidating their gains, and setting up Soviet forms of government. The people have welcomed them, not daring to do anything else.

The Communists claim, in official reports received here, that they were not seriously hurt by the lengthy campaign against them by General Chiang Kai-shek. They declare that the Nanking armies did not break up any of their most important armies, and that they had fought the government troops to a standstill even before the Japanese occupation.

The catastrophic floods in the Yangtze valley already had crippled the government campaign. Communists sent agitators among the flood victims in the government rear, and created diversions which compelled government troops to move with extreme caution.

But the Japanese conflict was the final blow to the government campaign. General Chiang altogether abandoned the effort to deal with the Communists early in October. He pulled out all of his own troops, and the local troops which remained were no match for the well-organized Red armies, who advanced as they pleased.

Consular reports indicate that Kiangsi is now almost wholly under Communist control, and Hunan is likely to be soon. It remains to be seen whether the Communists will be satisfied to consolidate their gains during the winter, or will attack populous cities along the Yangtze.

Far-sighted observers regard this as one of the most serious consequences of the combined activities of the floods and Japanese disasters. While General Chiang had been unable to wipe out the Red armies, he had crippled them so much that they were not likely to extend their movements for some time.

Now, foreign observers agree, it is impossible to predict the extent of the Communist movement. The Red armies have the sympathetic support of a considerable section of Chinese students and intelligentsia. They have organized groups of civilian agitators to stir up trouble in manufacturing cities and among the peasants. Preoccupation of Nanking with the Japanese conflict sadly hampered plans for relief of flood victims. Millions of farmers and workers face starvation during the winter unless relieved. Communist manifestoes make it clear that the Soviets realize their opportunity, and consider that this winter is the best chance they have yet had for becoming a formidable factor in Chinese politics.

The Chinese Soviets claim that they have enlisted hundreds of thousands of new members this year in spite of the savage efforts of official militarists to check the movement. — United Press.

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IN THE TOILS

Oct. 19.

The Council of the League could not have light-heartedly entered upon its task of solving the problem created by Japan's move in Manchuria and China's formal representation in that regard. Yet it would seem that the situation, as it has developed during the last few days, has considerably perplexed the assembled statesmen at Geneva. There seems to have been too ready an acceptance of the proposal for American participation in the proceedings of the Council. The achievement of having so markedly progressed towards a reversal of American policy has been permitted to obscure the particularly local consequences of American intervention on this issue. Japan's blunder in failing effectively to restrain military action in Manchuria has, from the first, presented the world with a crisis out of which there might easily be developments far more comprehensive in their scope than the immediate dispute between Nanking and Tokyo. The Council of the League has accentuated that potential danger by its inability to carry Japan with it in extending the invitation which Washington has now duly accepted. Japan cannot at once withdraw from the League. Article (3) of the Covenant runs:

"Any member of the League may after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal."

At the most, therefore, Japan could merely absent herself from the League's proceedings, whether with notice of ultimate withdrawal or without. That may be a technical point; it probably would, however, weigh heavily with Japan, who would recognise that action of the kind would seriously damage her own interests, notwithstanding the outcry aroused by the Council's majority decision. Still, it is impossible not to recognise the reality of the national resentment in Japan over the manner in which America's participation in the Council's discussions has been enforced. The League has been again badly served by its champions. Fundamentally the position of Mr. Gilbert is strictly limited. There are precedents. American observers have been associated with the League's activities before, although in not so definite a form. The flourish of trumpets greeting the proposal to include an American representative among those discussing the Manchurian question, may have cheered the hearts of the League's supporters. Its very vehemence created in Japan an uneasiness which might have been avoided had the Council taken the not unusual step of sounding Japanese opinion first and explaining the very solid reason for the invitation. The United States of America has thus been put in an awkward position. In fact it is not easy to see how Japan can be reassured unless Washington can convince her that Mr. Gilbert's position is untrammelled and, at the same time, unimportant. To some extent this paradoxical embolism is being applied by statements now coming from Colonel Stimson.

As it is, the direct association of America with the Council has raised the question of Russia's interest in the problem. Here, at once, will be seen the widening of the issues. In the process the original dispute may come to be overshadowed by the complexity of the influences likely

to be set at work at Geneva should Sino-Japanese relations in Manchuria have to be discussed in the light of their reaction on the policies and interests of the two other Powers most vitally concerned in the development of that part of China. It may be argued that Japan must bear the responsibility for having made the error which has led to this train of diplomatic repercussions. Yet the Council of the League, sensing the pre-occupation of most of its members in the economic difficulties now convulsing Europe and America, might have been expected to concentrate on narrowing the issue, if only on practical grounds. Now the deadlock created by Japan's firm but dignified resolution, with which, in spite of the blunder she originally committed, there must be a good deal of sympathy, has necessitated contemplation of reference of the dispute to an extraordinary session of the Assembly of the League. If this expedient results in the extrication of the Council from the impasse the world will be relieved. The situation which has been thrust on the Council's attention is, indeed, so delicate and so involved that there must be wonder at the success achieved rather than petulant impatience. Lord Cecil's optimism, contrasting with the grave view taken by a member of the French delegation, shows how fluid, even now, is the process of adjustment. Japan has given a very firm and explicit statement of her attitude. It is one which cannot be met by hectoring criticism or complaisant assurances. The League will have to recognise that the mere widening of the scope of consideration of the Manchurian problem and the recent deterioration of the internal position of the Government at Nanking have added to rather than decreased the need for Japan to be vigilant in safeguarding her position, unless and until the League can conclusively prove that it is able to prevent the infliction on her of a fatal injustice.

In such circumstances it is to be hoped that the conciliatory message addressed by Baron Shidehara to Mr. Eugene Chen will be duly noted here. Japan has already disclaimed an intention to make war on China, although, it will be admitted, that her actions in Manchuria, still throw a dubious light on that disclaimer. Her own interests, however, lie in the maintenance of a correct attitude, if the exigencies of the precipitant folly of her soldiers have at the same time prevented an immediate resilement to the complete satisfaction of her friends in China. The trouble, at the moment, is that, while the League at Geneva is receiving reports from the recognised Government at Nanking, there is not sufficient evidence here to show that that Government can assert even the authority which it possessed when the Manchurian move first burst upon the world. The portfolio of Foreign Affairs is in commission. Conversations are proceeding for a complete reorganisation of the Government. It is true that, on foreign policy, the parties to those conversations are united already. It is not so certain in this stage of those conversations, whether there will be firm endorsement of the Government's declared intention to rely on the League and, in the meantime, to maintain a calm atmosphere in China. The restraint shown by the bulk of the Chinese people, in the face of what has been generally recognised as a most unfortunate display of military force, is being undermined by the continuance of anti-Japanese activities on lines which exceed the bounds of individual and personal protest against external aggression. It will be admitted that the Government cannot hope entirely to keep popular demonstrations to a note of academic placidity. There are nevertheless means within the power of any authority to put a stop at once to such unpardonable ebullitions as have disgraced the Temple of the Goddess of Heaven, during the last few days. The case of

China to the League rests in no small degree on her contention that she is averse from violating the principles for which the League stands. Those principles imply a readiness to cultivate and preserve the amicable relations to which Baron Shidehara so eloquently refers when addressing Mr. Eugene Chen. It is inconsistent with them to stimulate appeals to arms, especially when such appeals must be addressed to people who, in the main, are ignorant of the relative military strengths of China and Japan. It is equally inconsistent to refrain from discouraging movements which, if successful, would make the residence of Japanese in China utterly impossible. There is too the more practical argument that, if ever there was a time in which nothing should be done to dislocate international commerce, that time is now. There can be no burking of the fact that every day, which sees an intensification of the boycott movement or of the artificially aroused hatred of Japan, prolongs the period of tension, delays the formulation of a settlement and strengthens the excuses tendered by Japan for her army's action in Manchuria. The Government at Nanking are believed to be sincerely anxious to avoid this weakening of China's case. It cannot be believed that those, who may be soon associated with them, are any less anxious. Their position must evoke sympathy. If they are, however, successfully to achieve that national unity for which they are striving in domestic politics, they must assuredly assert their power to give effect to the undertakings made on their behalf by their able spokesman at Geneva. The difficulty of the task is clear. But, just as the League is facing difficulties with earnest sincerity and courage and just as Baron Shidehara himself, confronted as he is by a national sentiment, strong and passionate, is maintaining equanimity, so should it be possible for the genius of China's statesmanship to persevere and persist in dignified restraint.

THAT UNITY

Oct. 16.

The arrival of Mr. Hu Han-min in Shanghai on Wednesday must plainly be regarded as a political event of considerable importance. It will be recalled that, in March last, Mr. Hu Han-min resigned his post as President of the Legislative Council on the ground that he could not agree to the terms of the draft provisional Constitution which was eventually adopted at the People's Convention in May. Since that time he has been in Nanking in circumstances which have rendered his direct participation in political affairs impossible. His disappearance from the Government had, however, serious consequences which, ultimately, found expression in the decision of certain leaders to form a separate government in Canton. Although there was at one time distinct fear that this severance from Nanking might lead to another civil war and although military demonstrations were reported from time to time, it became evident, at an early date, that the warfare was in the main political. The difference of opinion between the two centres of national thought was hardly fundamental; it was largely a question of personal likes and dislikes. That did not make the schism any more pleasant from the point of view of those who deplored any weakening of the Government's solidarity at a time when the restoration of the country to peaceful pursuits and occupations seemed to be the main problem before them. This feeling was accentuated by the knowledge that in the Communist menace the Government were faced with a hostile influence which could not be ignored and which could be overcome only by the display of the most statesmanlike ability allied with firmness and determination in the field. Moreover, as was na-

tural when there was a disagreement between men who had previously worked together, the bitterness of the controversy developed in such a form that the enemies of China could again point to disunity in the ranks of nationalism as their opportunity. There have been responsible men on both sides eager from the first for the creation of an honourable issue out of these political afflictions. They have been unwearied in preaching the gospel of compromise and conciliation. Fortunately, although neither side has lacked the power of vituperation or invective, it has also displayed moments of less unbending hostility to the cause of reconciliation. Whether the recent crisis in Manchuria has strengthened the hands of the peacemakers must be a matter of speculation. They were at work before that crisis arose. They certainly could not be expected to forego an opportunity of pointing out how dangerous must be national disunity at a moment when the relations of a country with an outside Power were being vigorously canvassed. They would also realise that such a crisis might have an adverse effect on any efforts designed to restore internal political amity. The temptation for the section cut off from the seat of the Central Government to wash its hands of the consequences of policy for which it could disclaim responsibility would be great. Equally the Government in possession, if not in power, might be reluctant to appear unable single-handed to cope with a situation in which the sympathies of the country as a whole should be undivided in their support. If the departure of Mr. Hu Han-min from Nanking to Shanghai is to be looked on as a gesture from the Government and his reception here as a means of consolidating proposals for presenting Canton's case in an acceptable form to Nanking, then it is possible to discern the exercise of influences capable of subordinating personal prejudices to national interests.

Much depends, of course, on how both sides will now use the freedom of manoeuvre thus secured. It would be irrelevant, at this moment at all events, to consider the causes of Mr. Hu Han-min's original disagreement with the National Government. Equally would it be impertinent to discuss the individual political records of the protagonists on either side. Perhaps, as the months have gone by, there is more general appreciation by both of the basic fact that it takes all sorts to make a world. There are qualities which the National Government at Nanking possess in an eminent degree. There are qualities which they sadly lack. It is possible that the deficiencies can be made good by an adjustment of relations with Canton. The chief consideration must be the national weal. As was pointed out in these columns on Monday, responsible Chinese opinion, while deploring the schism which has undoubtedly weakened China sorely the last few months, and earnestly desiring a welding of the able exponents of Nationalist thought, fear the continuance of personal animosities inimical to any real settlement. This opinion would urge the introduction of sincerity, of fearless disregard of past controversies, into the task of consolidation. It is possible that Mr. Hu Han-min can bring some message of this kind to his associates who will meet him here. Out of his own stock of political experience and, perhaps, in memory of the days when, as a young man he enthusiastically helped to form the, now almost forgotten, Tung Men Hui, he may be able to bring to bear on the discussions that knowledge of the essential fluidity of most political doctrines which makes for tolerance and through tolerance, the capacity to build and build well. He may be able to perceive that the need for a Government which can act in the light of its own responsibilities rather than by the pressure of others free from these

responsibilities is imperative in China at this moment. While he and his friends are formulating their plans, the Government at Nanking are faced by a crisis of extreme gravity, taxing the resources of their united ability. It is to be assumed that nothing would be further from the minds of responsible Chinese political leaders than a desire to use that crisis for the embarrassment of the Government, provided always that the considerations which secured the presence of Mr. Hu Han-min in Shanghai are actively at work in Nanking now that he has left the Capital. It is to be hoped that, before long, a formula will have been devised to enable the forces which Canton can bring to the support of the Government to display themselves in their most effective light. It must be believed that sincerity is at work both at Nanking and in Canton. In that belief it behoves both parties assuredly to act if they are successfully to avert the grave dangers which continued disunity will certainly bring in its train. The dangers do not come from outside, although obviously at this moment it is impossible to blink those possibilities. They come from the extremity of despair and disorganisation which must result in the further exposure of the distraught fabric of China to the disintegrating influences of personal faction and party feud. For, in the background, lurk evil movements of intense potency seeking such an atmosphere in which to develop their full activities for the enslavement of this country and the destruction of its nascent institutions.

TIME PASSES

Oct. 20.

It is now over four months since Mr. John Thorburn's disappearance evoked anxiety in the minds of the community to which he belonged. His fate, unhappily, cannot be said any longer to be a mystery. It can be assumed that his death occurred, in some way or another, while he was in the custody of the military forces of the recognised Government of China. It is just four months since this journal, commenting on the failure of that Government to furnish satisfactory information in regard to his possible fate, pointed out that the case "provided an acid test of the fundamental issue with which the discussions on the abolition of extraterritoriality are concerned." It is just three months since there was published the report first submitted by the Chinese Government to Sir Miles Lampson—a report characterised in these columns as "not even a creditable or competent work of fiction" and by a meeting of the China Association the next day as "an affront to the British Government." Sir Miles Lampson, it was learnt later, had been instructed to express "grave disappointment" and to warn the authorities at Nanking that "further delay would confirm the suspicion that they were deliberately procrastinating in the belief that the case be hushed up and eventually forgotten." Shortly afterwards, on July 25, Mr. Henderson, then Foreign Secretary, instructed Sir Miles Lampson to take the case to General Chiang Kai-shek. The British Minister, who had flown to Nanking, carried out those instructions with the result that a second inquiry by a high military officer was personally and, it was credibly stated, peremptorily ordered by General Chiang Kai-shek. This inquiry, at first, appeared to be as barren as the former; on August 15 this journal pointedly referred to the "gross levity" of any attempt to repeat the previous non possumus and it was at once reported that General Chen Yih was making a further investigation at Soochow. Subsequently, it was suggested, on apparent authoritative inspiration, that a report would be made to the British Minister somewhere about the end of September.

Except for occasional hints of the eventual revelation of the true facts regarding Mr. Thorburn's death—a tragedy then tacitly acknowledged—nothing more has happened. The Government cannot possibly believe that there is any intention on the part of the British community to relax their interest in this vital issue. The patience and restraint which have marked the attitude of the community have been, in fact, eloquently indicative of a determination which will be satisfied only with fulfilment of the very proper request made by Sir Miles Lampson on the express instructions of his Government. That, determination, it may be safely asserted, has communicated itself to Whitehall. There is a grave danger in trading overmuch on this forbearance. It is informed by an acute appreciation of the difficulties with which the Government at Nanking have had to contend. It is born of a sympathetic desire for the reputation of that Government to be equal to the claims which are now being made, on China's behalf, in the court of world-opinion. In view, however, of the circumstances which have been briefly recapitulated, it must now be emphatically asserted that as time passes without the emergence of any word from Nanking on the subject of Mr. Thorburn's disappearance and death, sympathy and toleration are in danger of being severely strained.

There can be little ground for pretending that action cannot now be speedily taken by the Government at Nanking. General Chen Yi's report must have been completed long ago. It is true that various pre-occupations have absorbed attention, as the result of the catastrophic floods, the Manchurian crisis and the peace pourparlers with Canton. Let it be observed, however, that the British Government's embarrassments, grave as they have been of late, did not prevent the promptest of actions over the recent regrettable riots in Hong-kong. Within a week of the occurrence the British Ambassador at Tokyo was able to present the formal apology of his Government to Japan. The cares of his new office with its heavy responsibilities for the discussion of momentous European problems and his own personal commitments with the Indian Conference, to say nothing of the General Election, have not prevented the Marquess of Reading from personally playing a prominent part in arduous debates over the Sino-Japanese crisis at Geneva. It is to be hoped that Sir Miles Lampson will be able, now that he is again on the spot at Nanking, to impress this point on the Government to which he is accredited. There is not the slightest desire on the part of any responsible section of British opinion to take advantage of present difficulties in which the Chinese Government are involved. On that account alone it is all the more necessary to urge that there should be no further hesitancy in removing the constant and justifiable resentment evoked by the delay and apparent disingenuousness in the Chinese Government's handling of the Thorburn case. In China's interests the impression must not be created that patient and friendly representations on such a palpably vital matter of principle are as dust in the balance.

VINDICATION

Oct. 17.

The findings of Mr. Nicholas S. Hill, Jr., on the subject of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, an abridgment of which was published by the "North-China Daily News" yesterday morning, amounts in the main to a vindication of the conduct of the undertaking by the company's officials, and constitutes a very definite answer to the allegations made during the agitation which ultimately led to his appointment by the Shanghai Municipal Council to investigate the whole concern. The points upon which there is

some criticism in the report have reference to detail and do not affect the general trend of a finding which does the Waterworks such great credit. With the exception of London, there is no waterworks in Great Britain larger than that of Shanghai, and it was fitting that an expert with experience in America, where problems are somewhat similar and where there is a large number of imposing plants, should be called upon to pass upon the contentions that were advanced during the agitation above referred to. Mr. Hill finds that, despite whatever differences there may be in points of view as to details of operation, the company succeeds in producing cheap water even at present rates. This is a singularly important point in view of the difficulties inherent in the production of a good potable water in such a port as Shanghai, a water, which despite pollution of the source whence it is obtained, is slightly superior to that of London which has a far better origin. That is a finding upon which Mr. C. D. Pearson, manager and engineer-in-chief of the company, and also his staff deserve the warmest congratulations.

The main criticisms in the report, two in number, indicate that if a certain amount of injustice has been done to a section of the community, the community as a whole has been guilty of a similar thing towards the company. It comes somewhat as a shock that the payments by the Municipality to the company by no means represent a proper return on the capital invested in fire protection. The wording of the abridgment seems to suggest that fire protection has been supplied by the company at cost, the Council's payment being described as a sum equivalent to the interest on the cost of hydrants installed plus repairs and maintenance. When it is recognised that at any rate for the last six years contract pressure in the mains has been maintained, day and night, without the slightest failure, strikes or no strikes, disorders or no disorders, it is a little damaging to communal complacency to find that no "proper return on the capital invested" is in fact no return at all. With regard to the present system of charges being unjust and discriminatory against a certain section of the population of this port there is to be said—the system, like Topsy, "just grew". Possibly, when the reckless waste of water by certain sections is taken into consideration, a matter to which the attention of the public has been called repeatedly in years past, it may be possible to argue that in the main the scale of charges was not so inequitable as would at first appear, though it did involve some people in a degree of hardship. Metering is the solution, the efficacy of which has generally been conceded for a very long time past, though opposed by certain of the more reckless of consumers, and though installation must necessarily involve considerable capital outlay the time has long passed when reasonable opposition can be made to it.

Mr. Hill's remarks on the subject of the return to the company are also of no little importance. Taking into consideration all factors, the fluctuation of exchange, the proper maintenance of an equalisation of dividend account and minor variations in production cost dependent on changes in the prices of labour and material, Mr. Hill suggests that a return of 8.5 per cent. on the money is fair to all parties. On this basis, he points out, the gross revenue in 1931 to yield such a fair return would be Tls. 4,309,978, as compared with the figure arrived at under the Tariff Agreement of Tls. 4,316,163—a difference of only about Tls. 6,000. Any suggestion, therefore, that the company has been in any way plundering the community, or that the Municipal Council has not adequately protected the interests of the

consumer, is without any basis in fact. It is a matter for congratulation that the Company and the Council have come so well out of the dispute. There, naturally, will be critics who consider that the demand for an inquiry has thus been proved unnecessary. That view notwithstanding, the mere fact that the Council and the public have been provided with this valuable and independent document is eminently satisfactory. It should be specially encouraging to those who were prepared to be doleful over the situation. They can plume themselves on their eliciting so reassuring an appreciation.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE U. S.

Oct. 15.

The latest papers from the United States contain almost as much depressing information on the subject of labour conditions as has come from the other countries of the world. That the United States should suffer from the world-wide trade depression was only to be expected, though considerable comfort will be found in the fact that the comparative smallness of her taxation load leaves her in a very strong position when it comes to dealing with the difficulties with which she is faced. It is not possible to obtain exact figures showing the amount of unemployment throughout the United States. It might be said that as every succeeding estimate is published the total rises in an almost arithmetical progression until it is now thought that at least eight million industrial workers are unemployed, while no figure at present appears available to indicate the extent to which agricultural workers and the like are also suffering. It appears to be commonly believed, particularly in the Eastern States, that by the end of the year America will have no fewer than ten million unemployed. To alleviate this rapidly growing amount of distress the United States, between the early part of 1930 and June of next year, will have spent something in the nature of \$1,550,000,000. This has not been spent in unproductive relief, but for the purpose of carrying out large works which must be for the good in the future. Thus, prospective expenditure for the first half of 1932 includes \$312,980,000 on public buildings and lands, \$95,757,000 on construction work other than buildings, \$340,000,000 upon works under the direction of the Engineer Corps, \$337,000,000 on repairs and maintenance, and some \$373,593,000 on miscellaneous expenditure. In addition to this huge expenditure, the United States, for the financial year ended June 30 last, was faced with a deficit of \$1,000,000,000, which has considerably increased this year, until it is expected that a total of \$2,000,000,000 will be reached. This latter figure is about three times greater than any deficit which is likely to be reached by Great Britain.

It will be remembered that when the question of affording relief to the unemployed by means of a dole was first raised, President Hoover very definitely announced his opposition thereto. On the face of it, the proposition was impracticable because it would entail the granting of benefits for which no premia had been paid. The situation would not be unlike the payment of insurance at the death of the beneficiary in the expectation that his heirs would commence payment under the policy. That eventually some method of paying money for the support of unemployed may have to be adopted seems a reasonable assumption. It is even more certain that the United States, with their per capita taxation of \$315 per annum as compared with Great Britain's \$875, is in a position to raise money by taxation to an extent which would be impossible in

most other countries. But whatever form such relief would ultimately take, there appears to be no reasonable ground for belief that the Government would be able to recoup its expenditure by any contributory system such as exists in Great Britain.

The most gratifying feature of the situation, as it exists at present, has been the recognition by those who are still at work of the fact that reduction in wages is a normal means of meeting the havoc wrought by the depression. Thus, commencing from the first of this month, two of America's great corporations, the United States and the Bethlehem Steel, responsible between them for more than half of America's steel production, cut wages by 10 per cent., this alteration affecting the pockets of more than 200,000 workers. General Motors reduced salaries by from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent. Copper miners in Arizona had their pay reduced 9.1 per cent., and other companies have made reductions ranging between the foregoing extremes. It is an interesting fact, and seized upon at this present juncture by the more optimistic, that in the depression of 1921, United States Steel, which was virtually one of the last big undertakings to reduce wages, did so when the bottom had been reached in the business and stock markets. If, indeed, the action of United States Steel does coincide with the attainment of the nadir of depression, it will be a piece of good news for the rest of the world. But, if too great pessimism is very much to be deplored, undue optimism is just as dangerous. The real reason why the present situation in America can be viewed by its people and rulers with quiet confidence is the fact that early recognition of the difficulties ahead accompanies a willingness to make very large sacrifices. Imposing as the figures we have quoted above undoubtedly are, when the ratio of unemployment to population is considered it will be found that there is very little difference between conditions prevailing in the United States and those which exist in Britain to-day. It is, consequently, impossible to escape the conclusion that the nations are all very much in the same economic boat, and if, indeed, recent wage cuts do coincide with a change in the fortunes of America; the whole world will welcome it as a sign of the return of those better days for which the world has been waiting such a very long time.

THE SILVER QUESTION

Oct. 14.

"The Financial Times" of September 23 devotes special attention to the meeting held under the auspices of the Chinese Government to consider the silver question. A full report of that meeting was published in the "North-China Daily News" on October 12. "The Financial Times," commenting editorially on the meeting, commends the proposal to call a conference on silver and adds "Proposals which find such solid support are certainly deserving of the earnest attention of the authorities of all the countries concerned whether in the capacity of producers or users." Fortifying the interest taken in this subject, this important London financial paper has a series of special articles in the same issue by various authorities on the subject of silver. For instance, Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen advocates an attempt to fix the maintenance of a minimum price for silver. Sir Hugo points out that this would arrest the trend away from silver standards towards gold and set up in the East a demand for silver which, in course of time, would absorb existing stocks and re-establish confidence in the ancient standard. He adds:

To the process of clearing existing stocks the gold standard countries would make a valuable contribution. The light-hearted abandonment of silver as a standard in India has been accomplished by severe diminution

of the quantities used even in token coin. We ourselves have reduced the silver content of our tokens, and similar action in the direction either of a large content of alloy or of the substitution of a different metal has been widespread. A restoration even of the pre-war composition of silver coinable in Western Europe would go a considerable way towards absorbing the existing stocks of silver.

Sir Hugo then concludes that this would not be bimetalism because it does not suggest a widespread dual standard. It has a further advantage in that it could be brought about by a very simple means of regulation. He fervently commends this subject for the consideration of the new Government in England.

Mr. L. S. Amery, continuing in similar lines, argues that the producers could help to keep up the price by agreeing among themselves on a quota of export. But the Government of India's cooperation would have to be secured. Sir William Dampier suggests that the Central Banks of the world should replace a certain proportion of gold in their reserves with silver taken at its market price and that the Government make it legal to pay gold debts by gold and silver in the same proportion. Sir Henri Deterding demands the abolition of the dictatorship of gold. Sir Robert Horne maintains that an increase in the price of silver would have an appreciable effect in mitigating the high price of gold and would effect some augmentation on the general level of commodity prices. In support of this view he quoted the evidence given by Mr. Montagu Norman and Sir Charles Addis to the Hilton Young Committee:

I think that one also has to bear in mind the interaction between gold and silver prices. There is a reaction upon gold prices when an extreme fall or rise takes place in the value of silver, which is none the less serious because it is indirect and not very apparent on the surface. The consequential changes in prices generally and in trade conditions which would be produced; the disturbance to the world's economic peace and confidence; the interference with the long-established social habits of the people of India in the use of silver; the shock to the reliance of a great country like China upon silver as a medium of currency and a common store of value, could not fail to have important effects upon the gold prices of countries in Europe and, indeed, in America.

Colonel Francis Harden, writing from China, demands drastic action in controlling the silver sales of the Government of India. Mr. Colin D. Brodie demands the repudiation of Whitehall's alleged action in depreciating silver. Mr. H. S. Denny, of Toronto, is lyrical in his praise of the Mexican Government's recent gesture in favour of silver, and concludes:

The point is that remonetisation and stabilisation would in itself create an enormous and immediate demand, and on that score there is no ground for doubt.

The stage is set for the greatest transformation scene ever designed—and even the reluctant gold fanatic will find himself caught up in a wave of prosperity that will carry conviction in so tangible a form that his wavering doubt will be entirely dissipated.

While the pamphlet issued by Mr. Francis H. Brownell, of the American Smelting and Refining Company, early this year, is drawn upon in exposition of the following three elements in the stabilisation of silver:

First—and most important—an informal understanding between the United States, England including India, France including Indo-China, and as many other Governments as possible, that no sale will be made, for a stated period, say three years, or until further notice, of any silver now or hereafter owned by each Government at less than some fixed price, say, for example, 50 cents per ounce.

Second—An understanding that those Governments will pur-

chase the amount of silver they are now authorised by law to purchase for subsidiary coinage whenever the price of silver in the open market is below the figure to be agreed upon as above.

Third—as compensation for agreeing as provided in "First," and to prevent too rapid a rise—an understanding that the Government, and particularly India, may sell Government-owned silver whenever the price is more than, say, 5 cents above the figure agreed upon as above.

Then Mr. Rene Leon, of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, declares that the gold standard has broken down, and in proof thereof he writes:

No proof of the breakdown of the gold standard is more striking than our reversion to the barter system as exemplified by the recent wheat and coffee operations indulged in by the Governments of the United States and Brazil. That we should resort to prehistoric barter in preference to a revision of our monetary system seems beyond the bounds of simple reason. That we should permit the demonetisation of silver to go on, with all the resulting dislocation of the exchanges and their correspondingly disastrous effects upon international trade, for the sake of perpetuating the sacro-sanctity of the gold standard, passeth all understanding.

The business world is sick unto death and palliatives will not save it. We require prompt and enlightened action by traders with vision and moral courage if we are to avoid the cataclysm which threatens us. Silver must be restored.

Dr. J. Hans, the author of "Money and Gold in Asia," sums up: "The question is not mono-metalism or bi-metalism, but restoration of confidence into silver as a means of hoarding and investment among 800 millions of inhabitants of Asia."

FOR THE AMATEURS

Oct. 20.

With one amateur dramatic club having safely delivered itself of its first production of the season and two others having reached the seat-booking phase for theirs, it is permissible perhaps to turn for a moment from the clash of contending nations and struggling currencies to ponder over the prospects of the local stage this winter. Although the amateur actor—let the term cover both sexes—suffers heavily from the lofty criticism of superior folk who would choose better plays, select a more appropriate cast or insist on longer rehearsals, he—or she—gets a good deal of fun out of the strain and stress of the emotions of mummery. They do not grumble because to them the critics invariably attempt to apply standards which are mercifully relaxed when, for example, the efforts of gentlemen riders, amateur billiard players, amateur "soccer" players are under review. They cannot so complacently accept the bouquets of their friends, who insist that the professional stage is longing for them. That was only possible in the days when the cinema did not exist to keep vividly in the mind of the playgoer the technique and craftsmanship of the leaders of the profession. They are content to rely on the satisfaction derived from a performance executed to the best of their ability. They enjoy the comradeship of the rehearsal, the revelation of the marvellous idiosyncrasies of human temperaments and the resourcefulness of their fellows in maintaining unbroken the tradition that "it will be all right on the night."

This season Shanghai has reason to give amateur acting special attention. The new Lyceum Theatre, for the first time, will be the temple of all the amateurs. And it is proper that Shanghai should give this local dramatic effort full support. Touring companies must be less frequent in their appearance here, partly owing to the domination by the cinema of most available stages and partly owing to the com-

petition set up by the cinema itself. It would be regrettable if, for lack of box office encouragement, amateurs were unable to keep the flag of the legitimate flesh and blood stage flying. There is no fear of this. The standard in Shanghai is higher far higher than Shanghai itself always realises. The Lyceum Theatre has, so it is stated, been deprived of its refrigerators and it should increasingly attract the devotion of playgoers. Perhaps, another season, the Municipal Orchestra may be able to use the Lyceum for its Sunday concerts, thus crowning the new temple's dedication to local artistic effort. Given a fair deal, the amateur will render a good account of himself. He may even be persuaded to tackle what is generally recognised as the chief defect of his craft in Shanghai—the failure to give to his production the requisite number of rehearsals. This defect has already been present this season; it may be said to have explained the amazingly diverse opinions held by the first-night and last-night audiences regarding the merits of "Is Zat So?"

Amateurs here can count on adequate publicity. Publicity cannot do everything. Its technique is apt to get stale; its stereotyping is difficult to avoid. Let it be put to the playgoer that not even the best "first release" cinemas are consistently good in their programmes. It is sometimes astonishing how meekly the cinema audience will regularly pay for the thinnest of thin fare. Especially to those who are personally unacquainted with the amateurs in real life, most of the productions here give far more value for money than, perhaps, seven out of ten cinema programmes. This is said with the reservation that possibly the business managers might consider the superior drawing power of prices less ambitiously fixed. A flat rate of \$3 through the house might make all the difference in ensuring crowded booking plans. It is inevitable that some shows should draw less than their merits warrant. That is an accident liable to happen at any time, if only to provide the exception to the rule that box offices are the best critics. A notable example occurred last week. The display of amateur dancing at the Lyceum deserved a packed house on Saturday night. It did not get it. The loss—artistically—was theirs who did not go. Shanghai has reason to be proud of its dancing talent and it was a thousand pities that the efforts of the very young and young performers were so little appreciated. The point might be noted for the future. It would probably be asking too much to suggest that the Lyceum management should try and impose a certain standard. If, however, a tradition could be gently encouraged, the mere appearance of amateurs on the Lyceum stage might of itself carry an assurance that a definite degree of proficiency had been reached. The excellent schools of dancing fulfil most useful functions in ministering to the cultural needs of Shanghai. Their art should be able to command support as generous as that given to its dramatic sister. But there is no need to be apologetic for Shanghai amateurs. They are ready to put up the curtain. May they have a splendid season!

ALTHOUGH the value of land in Canton has risen considerably during the past few years, it is still far below that of Shanghai or Hongkong. A lot on the West Bund, about 1,000 yards from Shameen was purchased last year for approximately Tls. 210,000 per now.

THE Tibetan situation is taking a serious turn, as the Dalai Lama has rushed reinforcements to the Sikong border, according to a report received in Nanking. General Ma Fu-shiang, chairman of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, has dispatched an urgent message to Nanking's delegates in Tibet to settle the conflict without further delay.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

HAICHOW AND CRISIS

Reports of Japanese Military Action Branded Untrue: Better Troops

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Haichow, Ku., Oct. 9.

Letters continue to come from Shanghai which indicate that some of the Shanghai newspapers are persisting in their reports of disturbances here in the Haichow District due to Japanese military action here. Some who were planning to come to Haichow on some very important business have been almost persuaded to change their plans and not come here, for fear of being caught in the danger zone of military operations. The reports of Japanese military movements at this place are absolutely foundationless. Some of the aeroplanes which have from time to time flown over Haichow may have been Japanese, but the probability that any of them have been Japanese is very very slight. Reports that Japanese war-vessels have come into the harbour here and that Japanese marines have been landed here are pure unadulterated myth.

After continuing to hear the people on the street say that the Japanese had landed at Hsugou (the port of Haichow), and had entered the Haichow River and were coming up toward Haichow, I went on a tour of personal investigation, and found absolutely nothing on which such a report could be based. True, the military leaders here have sent a fairly good sized detachment of troops to Hsugou, and they have dug a few trenches and have made some preparations there for defense in case of attack; but absolutely no sign of attackers could be found. Whenever a steamer would come in sight, either coming into or going out of the mouth of the Haichow River, the populace of the neighbourhood immediately became all fired up with interest and a multitude of new and riotous rumours was started on the round, to be multiplied and amplified and magnified till the hungry news-seekers of Shanghai finally crystallise the batch of rumours into a well-told tale of the attack of Haichow by Japanese war-ships. But the merchant steamers continue to come in and go out on their way to and from Shanghai and Tsingtao, altogether oblivious of the fact that they are furnishing Shanghai readers with anxious thoughts about their loved ones up here at Haichow, and turning unsuspecting Shanghaiers from their purpose of visiting the Haichow District.

Another thought came to me while I was examining the trenches, and the various other military preparations at Hsugou, namely, that the energy being spent in preparing to meet a foe who would probably never come this way, if spent in clearing the bandits out of the region south and west and north-west of Haichow, would be making a definite contribution to the safety of the country as a whole and would be one of the very best protections against foreign aggression. The bandits have been more active than usual for some weeks. They have attacked a number of towns south of Haichow. Lungshu, a village fifteen or twenty miles south of Haichow, was attacked not long ago, and much of it burned. At the time the attack was made, the road from here to Lungshu was partly under water, so the troops from here could not easily reach there. A few days ago, another village in the same general section was attacked and largely destroyed. In each case, a number of the villagers were killed and many were kidnapped. A few nights ago, the bandits shot up a village west of here and captured eight of the people. Very large bands of robbers are making life miserable for the people of the section northwest of here, close to the Shantung border. There are said to be three thousand in one of these bands. From very reliable sources, I have heard of a band of robbers who have gotten together from many sections, including the famous Paotshiku district, numbering over a thousand, who, instead of burning and kidnapping and looting, according to the regular bandit code, are going from large town to large town, and levying tribute, according to the number and wealth of the population. This band is reported to be now in the northwest edge of the Haichow District. Their expressed determination is to

come on here and join the army. There are a large number of bandit bands who are now attempting to get into the army.

It sounds like a contradiction in terms, but it is true that at the very time that banditry seems to be worse than usual in this section, the best troops who have been stationed in this section for years are now quartered in Haichow and throughout the Haichow District. The explanation is probably several-fold. In the first place, the famine conditions in such a wide area near here naturally tend to produce more bandits than usual. In the second place, the soldiers are now intent on military preparations to meet a supposed attack from Japanese troops. In the third place, the number of soldiers stationed here is not so large as usual, and they probably do not feel equal to the task of dividing into several military units and going out to meet the large bands of robbers who are operating near here. These soldiers have also not been here very long. We have great hopes of their effective operations against the bandits after they have been here longer. They are General Chang Chih-chiang's own troops, any they are a much higher type or soldiers than many of their predecessors in this territory. The officers wear very plain clothes, practically coolie clothes, and put on no airs and show no haughty domineering spirit. Officers and soldiers all work hard, drilling many times a day, and they have done some good work in putting some of the roads near here in good order. Although the road have been under the flood waters, some of them are in better condition now than they have been for several years. One very remarkable thing these military men have done which I have not before encountered in their sort, is the publishing abroad the word that the horses and mules belonging to the army here are at the service of the farmers whose domestic animals have been taken by robbers or lost on account of lack of provender to keep them. This offer on the part of the soldiers includes the offer of their own services in tilling the soil, stating in the offer that they will eat their own food and not require food from those whom they go out to help, when they are called in to plow the land. This is a new thing under the sun so far as my experience with Chinese soldiers is concerned. These soldiers all look capable of work on the soil, they are well tanned and have the look of those who are not afraid of work.

Last Saturday, the chief military official here in the City was married. The new bride in well educated and is evidently a well trained Christian. She is a graduate of a Bible School in Honan, her father is a Pastor of the churches out there, and her sister is in a Bible School in Shanghai. Both the bride and the groom boldly declare themselves to be Christians and their influence for good in the camp is very marked. If this leader is not moved away from here and the present military units are allowed to remain in this district long enough, there is great hope for finding a solution for the bandit nuisance in this district. Already the military leaders are beginning to call in the local officials from the nearby places and they are laying the responsibility for the keeping of the peace in the various villages on the local officials. If they pursue this policy to the point of really holding these local officials responsible when bandit activities occur in any of the villages, they will have gone a long way toward the solution of the whole problem. The network of "connections" which the robbers have throughout the country, nearly always includes some of the most powerful of the local village officials, and many times it includes all of them. They get immunity from being personally molested by the robber bands in return for the protection which the officials give the bandits. The saying that where no robbers reside no robber bands dare enter, is pretty well borne out by experience, so that when the village officials are made responsible for the villages over which they pre-

THE BOYCOTT IN THE SOUTH

Little Disorder Reported from Canton

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Oct. 7.

A week has made all the difference in the world. The air of security has vanished, and Japanese have made themselves scarce in the native quarters. Some have removed their signboards even. Wherever Japanese dwell or trade, there are extra police guards, but even this has not been enough to reassure them and they are keeping inside the Shameen.

All the anti-Japanese talk has originated with the people at large. It is not inspired or desired by the government. The southern officials would keep within the good graces of the Japanese by maintaining the status quo, rebuking Japan for her military activities in Manchuria, but throwing some of the blame on Chiang Kai-shek and using the affair to discredit President Chiang, and bring themselves into some favour with the Mikado while turning the Japanese against the Nanking government.

Be that as it may, the people are not similarly minded. Stopped from searching stores by an order of the Chief of Police, the student boycotters have been by no means dismayed, for yesterday they began distributing notices to the shopkeepers giving them a month to clear out their stocks which are of Japanese origin. And their determination to confiscate such merchandise may lead eventually to the enforcement of the boycott on a reluctant government.

Albeit all is well right now, the most optimistic are looking ahead to a date not so far off when this will all be changed. In consequence orders for Japanese wares are being curtailed; stocks stored up in Hongkong godowns are being rushed here. Serious thought is being given to the problem of finding suitable substitutes for essential articles. One of the greatest losses which will be entailed if the boycott does come will fall on users of cheap paper stock. In Shanghai there is a native paper mill, but it cannot begin to take care of all its orders, and paper from any country other than Japan comes much higher. Therefore, newspapers when what they have of newspaper stock has been depleted, will have to pay far more if they are to keep their presses moving and they will have to turn to Canada or Sweden for most of the cheap grade of paper that they have to have to carry on.

TOO MUCH RAIN IN KUEIYANG

Gun-Fire to Scatter Clouds Useless

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiyang, Kuei., Sept. 25.

The rice crops are in danger of being spoiled by the heavy rains which have been falling during the past few days. Already, a good deal has been cut but sunshine is needed to beat it out and dry before storing.

The authorities have been trying to scatter the clouds by rifle fire but the net result so far is that the rain comes down all the more. A few years ago we were badly in need of rain and the authorities ordered all householders to have a bucket of water at the front door and exactly at noon this was to be scattered into the air in the hope that rain would be induced to fall. I don't remember the result.

BANDIT OUTRAGE AT CHAOCHIATUN

Peking, Oct. 14.

Chinese reports received here today state that several hundred bandits, including a number of Koreans, attacked and looted the station of Chaochiatun, on the Peking-Mukden Railway, Manchuria, yesterday evening. The bandits are stated to have carried off the station master and the chief of the railway police.—Reuter.

side, it is a safe guess that they will not allow those who have "connections" with the robbers to remain in their villages and they will not dare keep up their own "connections." There is hope for deliverance from the bandit menace up here if the present soldiers are kept here long enough.

UP THE FLOODED YANGTZE

Conditions in Valley Described as Far Up as Yachow

By TIBETAN

Yachow, Sze. Sept. 18.
Before reaching China we read of the terrible devastation caused by floods along the Yangtze Valley. While in Shanghai we read daily of the distress and havoc caused by floods in and around Hankow. Travelling up the river we saw the awful destruction on both banks of the Yangtze caused by the abnormal rise of yellow water. The river front at Chinkiang, Nanking, Anking, Wuhu, and Kiukiang showed the appalling conditions of those whose lives are lived long the banks of this great river.

In Hankow we travelled about the streets in a sampan and saw for ourselves something of the terrible inconvenience under which the Chinese and Europeans were living. We went first of all to the Chinese Post Office and saw the staff trying to maintain a highly efficient system under exasperating conditions. Three hundred sampans were delivering the letters about the streets. Downstairs the staff was carrying on "business as usual" on heavy planks. Upstairs there was the congestion that plays havoc with a man's nerves; yet everything was working smoothly and harmoniously. The mail was coming in and the mail was going out. One could only stand amazed at the patience and courtesy of the staff working under such trying conditions.

On August 24 when we passed through Hankow there was still plenty of light and water. In fact some of the houses along the Bund were a blaze of light. Along some of the streets the water was four and five feet high and Chinese pedlars were selling their wares in tubs from one street to another. Vegetables, sweets, cakes and eggs were all being offered for sale by Chinese coolies "at greatly reduced prices." The sewage pumps gave more anxiety than any other thing. Their stoppage meant a greater embarrassment than any other thing to the harassed community. One of the Europeans made it his little bit of public service to pay frequent visits to the pumping station.

The floods around Hankow were accounted for in a very simple way: the new Chong Shan road was being built; a Dragon Temple had to be removed, and its removal disturbed three snakes who were killed, hence the floods. All very simple but very terrible.

What interested us was to know what part the melting snows of Tibet were taking in all this chaos and destruction around this part of central China. It has been said and yet to be proved that the melting snow of Tibet in no way affects the rise and fall of the Yangtze, and this may be perfectly true. At Hankow we heard that the river at Chungking had gone up over 90 feet. Between Hankow and Ichang the Yangtze looked like one gigantic lake. Frequently it was quite impossible to see land on any side of the steamer. Wreckage of every description could be seen floating down the river: chairs, tables, and boards, beds and other household furniture were providing interest and amusement to the passengers and crew on board.

It was somebody's home and some unfortunate person's calamity. Many of the passengers' little philosophical claim amounted to this: the poor inhabitants in the flooded area were bad and 't'ien' was displeased with them and a flood was a good way of getting rid of bad people.

Above Yochow, where the Tungting lake enters the Yangtze, there was not so much evidence of floods. Three feet of water had been on the Ichang Bund but only for a very short time. The river at the port was very swift and the amount of water passing Ichang was not helping Hankow.

The Yangtze between Ichang and Chungking, 1,500 miles from the coast, seemed quite normal. The larger steamers between Chungking and Kiating were still running showing abnormal water conditions above Suifu, 1,750 miles from the coast. The steamer we were on, the Ming Chi, the old Kiukiang, had no difficulty in reaching Kiating, 1,850 miles from the sea. Flood conditions were all around Kiating and Chungking, below the city, was a swirling, whirling mass of angry water. The steamer leaves the Yangtze at Suifu and follows the Min to Kiating. At this city the Ya enters the Min from Yachow. Above Kiating, three miles from the city the Tung enters the Ya from the Tibetan border and here is where the water was coming from. The

Tung was in flood and pouring a tremendous amount of water into the Ya and into the Min and finally into the Yangtze.

Abnormal rain conditions have obtained all over West China during the summer. Some people maintain that it rained all July on Omei. It rained a great deal in August and quite heavily in September. The bulk of the water coming down the Yangtze and disturbing Hankow and causing such destruction there, apart from the water down the Han and from the Tungting lake, was pouring down the 'Chin-sha-kiang' the river of Golden Sand and Tung, both rivers carrying waters from the frontiers of Tibet.

Between Kiating and Yachow, 1,950 miles from the coast there was evidence of heavy rains during the summer: bridges were washed away and thousands of trees were levelled to the ground. Frequently we had to cross rivers on planks and trees and the country for miles around gave evidence of heavy floods. It will take years to rebuild the bridges throughout this part of China.

Hankow, the mouth of the Han, occupies a peculiar and precarious geographical position. The waters coming down the Han and down the Yangtze are both affected by the Tungting lake, the snows of Tibet and the rain condition on the great Chengtu plain. If the Yangtze had not made that foolish bend in Yunnan and continued south through Indo-China, Hankow might have been spared all its present distress and sorrow. And if the snakes had not been disturbed the floods might not have come.

Apostolic Delegate's Appeal

Peking, Oct. 11.

His Excellency Mgr. Costantini, immediately on his return to China in August, was greatly touched by the calamity which had fallen upon the population of the Yangtze Valley, in order to obtain relief for those in distress, His Excellency addressed a circular letter to all the Vicars Apostolic of China, asking them to collect funds through the intermediary of the Catholic Action Association or in other ways possible.

The funds thus collected may be sent directly, either to the Vicars Apostolic of the flooded regions, or to the Apostolic Delegation, which is in possession of sufficiently detailed information concerning the ravages caused by the floods.

In order to be more fully informed with regard to the extent of the disaster, and along with the funds to bring a word of consolation to the sufferers, the Apostolic Delegate has sent the Secretary of the Delegation to Hankow.

Dr. Antoniutti, Secretary of the Apostolic Delegation, left on October 7 for Hankow.—Reuter.

American Wheat as Wages

Hankow, Oct. 13.

American wheat appropriated for relief in Hupeh will be distributed as wages for refugee-labour in the repair of streets and highways in and near the Wu-han area, according to a decision reached at a joint meeting of the Wu-han Emergency Relief Committee and the Wu-han Branch of the National Flood Relief Commission. The repair of dykes throughout the province will be undertaken at a later date pending completion of necessary plans.

It is learnt that the Hupeh Provincial Finance Department has decided to exempt Hankow from the business tax for the month of August, when the flood was at its worst. The action is taken in accordance with a petition of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce.—Kuo Min.

PASSENGERS BY AIR TO PEKING

Nanking-Peking Line Starts Regular Service

Nanking, Oct. 14.

Passenger service on the Nanking-Peking airway was inaugurated this morning while the Ichang-Chungking section of the Shanghai-Chungking airway will be started in a week, it is learnt at the Ministry of Communications.

According to an announcement issued by the China National Aviation Corporation, trial flight between Ichang and Chungking undertaken on the 11th by Captain Allison, were very satisfactory.—Kuo Min.

THE BANDITS IN CHEKIANG

Several Executions in Taichow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Taichow, Ché, Oct. 11.

There have been several bandits shot just outside the city wall lately—having been caught in the country, and brought to the city officials for punishment.

The southern district is peaceful, and free from their activities at present, but in some parts of the northern district they are active, and kidnap all who come within their reach.

A little while ago, a band visited a small country school, and asked for the school master, who, fortunately, was out. They, therefore, ransacked his house, but found nothing but a bugle worth carrying away!

At another time they sent out a spy, who went round some of the houses to investigate and try to discover whether there were any inhabitants of the villages round about who had any money. He posed as a man passing through, but as he had a pistol in his coat pocket, which showed quite plainly, the villagers were not deceived.

At some houses he demanded food to eat, and as they knew he was a robber spy, with a pistol, they readily complied with his wishes. All the people with any money at all, have moved from those villages, and gone into cities, where there is better protection for them.

At present the farmers are busy getting in the rice crop, which is extremely good, as this part of the Province happily escaped the brunt of the typhoon this year, and therefore was preserved from floods, which so frequently occur here during the summer.

Early on Saturday morning a notice was sent out by the educational authorities commanding a cessation from lessons that day, and that all scholars prepare for a procession, and meeting in the afternoon.

Therefore the morning was spent in making paper banners and writing on them in Chinese characters, such slogans as "Down with Japan," "Resist Japan," "Boycott Japan," etc., then at one o'clock the students from all the schools began to march through the streets of the city, armed with the banners. Afterwards a meeting was held, during which excited speeches were made against Japan, and the students were exhorted to do all in their power to work against Japan, and publish abroad her "evil doings."

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN SHANSI

2,000 Deaths Occur in District of Hsinghsien

Taiyuan, Oct. 12.

An epidemic of bubonic plague is raging in the districts of Linhsien, Hsinghsien, and Paotche, western Shansi, according to reports received here. The plague is gradually sweeping eastwards and has already reached Kolan and Lanhsien.

At Hsinghsien where the disease took the highest toll, over 2,000 deaths were claimed among the thousands of victims. The schools were closed to lessen chances of infection. The Provincial Plague Prevention Bureau has despatched medical relief and is understood to have ordered complete isolation of those areas.—Kuo Min.

Nanking, Oct. 16.

The National Government Council this morning discussed the serious bubonic plague situation in Shensi and Shansi provinces. Mr. Yu Yuen and Mr. H. H. Kung reported that eight hsien are affected in Shensi and Yulinhsien in western Shansi. Many deaths are reported. The Government is instructed to-day that the Public Health Department is rushing experts and medical supplies to Shansi and Shensi.

A public health official interviewed by Reuter to-night stated that Dr. Wu Lien-teh is supervising the work. Dr. Watson of Fengchow hospital, Shansi has proceeded to the plague district in that province and reports the situation to be serious.—Reuter.

A Shanghai Scotsman, told of the plans being considered for making Scotland a country fit for winter sportsmen, is responsible for the suggestion that tag days should be abolished in Aberdeen.

MASS MEETING AT NANCHANG

Anti-Japanese Feeling Results in Protest

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanchang, Oct. 7.

Under the auspices of the local anti-Japanese association a huge mass meeting was held on September 26 at 9 a.m. in the Public Play Ground, as a protest against the attack on Manchurian cities by Japanese troops. All the big stores were closed and the offices, organisations and schools, both public and private, suspended operation. It was observed as the National Humiliation Day to commemorate the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. In addition, all the amusement places were voluntarily closed. At the mass meeting, there were no less than 100,000 people present and packed up to the last inch of ground.

After anti-Japanese speeches were delivered by leading delegates, the meeting settled down to discuss the steps that should be adopted. Subsequently the following resolutions were adopted:—That a telegram be sent to comfort the refugees of the Northeastern Provinces; That a telegram be sent to the League of Nations to declare the Japanese invasion into Manchuria; That a telegram be sent to the Kuangtung authorities for the unification of the country; That the nation be urged to mobilise her army, navy and air forces to engage the Japanese troops to Manchuria; That Mr. Hu Han-min be urged to come to work for the government; That Dr. C. T. Wang be dismissed from his foreign office; and that a telegram be sent to the Japanese people for justice.

After the mass meeting was closed at 10.45 a.m. a huge procession marched through the city. Each participant had an anti-Japanese flag and shouted out anti-Japanese slogans. Open air lecturing groups were organised to carry out anti-Japanese propaganda. Despite the tense atmosphere and great excitement that prevailed throughout the day, no untoward incidents occurred.

As a result, the Chamber of Commerce in the city has voluntarily organised a rigid boycott against Japanese goods, while the educationists are giving their students military training. Furthermore the organised bands, after they have finished their work of propaganda in the city, go to the nearby villages every day to make the Japanese invasion known to the country people. Despite the humiliation the people are suffering, the Japanese invasion into Manchuria is unquestionably a great uniting force of the Chinese people.

Since the news of the Manchurian situation came to Nanchang, the centre of attention has been shifted and both the officials and people do not care to talk about the work of eradication of the Communist-bandits. The local papers are full of news about Manchuria and nothing else. Therefore it is quite a job to obtain news about the communists. However, from the military officials who came back from the front a few days ago we have learned that when the government troops captured Tungku, one of the communist strongholds in central Kiangsi, where the government troops had suffered a number of serious defeats and where a number of military commanders had lost their lives, by the order of the Commander-in-Chief the whole city of Tungku was completely burned down to ground and the inhabitants in disregard of age or occupation were mercilessly killed, for it is a quite well known fact that every person in that city is an ardent communist. The place is renamed Ping-tee district, which means the district where the Reds are eradicated.

By the same source we were also told that the government troops in the front are suffering from the lack of sufficient salt and foodstuff on account of poor means of transportation. In some cases, government troops had to go into the rice fields themselves in order to be fed.

When the government troops began to move into Hunan some time in the middle of September due to the Kuangtung-Kuangsi invasion, the government 52nd Division under the command of General Han Teh-ching was almost completely routed by the communists around the neighbourhood of Tungku, central Kiangsi. The government force as it has been reduced to a little more than 10 divisions in Kiangsi, has changed its strategy for the time

DOUBLE TENTH IN FOOCHOW

Anti-Japanese Feeling Fairly High

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Foochow, Oct. 12.

Another "Double Tenth" has come and gone, and no doubt the Government is heaving a sigh of relief that no untoward incident marred the celebration. Anti-Japanese feeling ran high, especially among the students, and there was a considerable amount of propaganda work during the days preceding the anniversary. Thursday and Friday (October 8 and 9) were given up entirely to this form of activity, all schools suspending their classes for the time being. But there was, so far as can be judged, complete absence of anything like "direct action," and as one went along the street and saw groups of boys and girls (for the girls were not going to leave all the honour to their brothers) preaching to the people on the "wickedness" of Japan's imperialism, one could not help being struck by the absence of undue excitement. Beside each group there stood a policeman, but I saw no case of his having to do anything but attend.

Now that the anniversary is over, there is every hope that the time of the students will be fully taken up by their ordinary studies, and a larger amount of "military training" than before. The Commissioner of Education, Cheng Shih-kuei, is very strong on the supreme importance of education and the undesirability of allowing any emergency to undermine it. Indeed he and the other members of the Provincial Government have incurred no little suspicion by their efforts to prevent any undue activity on the part of the students. Their patriotism is being called in question; though of course the more far-sighted can see that the line of moderation and self-restraint as the one best calculated to bring advantage in the end.

The Bridge of Ten Thousand Ages is still not open to the public. Some of the students were allowed to cross it on their way to the big meeting on the Tenth, but it will not be properly open for another few weeks. Now that it is almost finished, however, one may certainly compliment those responsible for the alterations, on its smart appearance. Within a few short months (though they did not seem so short to those who had to cross the river very often) it has been transformed from an ancient object of admiration into a modern and serviceable structure much more in accordance with the spirit of the time.

RUMOURED PLOT DENIED

Japanese Officers Who Planned Demonstration

Tokyo, Oct. 18.

Commenting on sensational rumours that are circulating widely the War Office flatly denies the discovery of a plot to enforce military dictatorship in Japan or to stage a coup d'état. It admits however that ten junior officers have been detained on suspicion of planning to resort to violent action for the purpose of expressing their indignation over the present situation.—Reuter.

THE Sino-Soviet Conference, which was to have been resumed in Moscow this week, has again been postponed, according to a telegram received at Nanking from Mr. Moh Teh-hui, chief of the Chinese delegation.

being. They are just holding the defensible territory and not making any serious attack on the Reds except by aeroplanes, which have made great achievements lately. According to the information which has been confirmed by Meng Shao-liang, who finally escaped from the Communist camp, Huang Kung-leo, one of the four prominent communist leaders, while fighting in Huang Tai, southeast of Kian, was seriously wounded by the fire of a machine gun from a government aeroplane which appeared suddenly on the spot on September 23. Immediately he was carried away and Meng Shao-liang, a government guard with some nursing knowledge who had been captured by the Reds, was summoned to take care of him. He died the next morning. Also the same night a memorial service was held in Lien-tung, Tungku in honour of him. It was the first time that one of the important communist leaders was killed by the government force and no doubt it is a blow to the communists in Kiangsi.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MANCHURIAN ISSUE

Another Chinese View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In spite of the fact that Manchuria is both in name and in fact an integral part of China's territory, it is regrettable that there exists the typical Japanese opinion that their troops have the right to occupy Chinese territories outside the railway zone, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting Japanese lives and properties, but obviously to force a settlement of all outstanding Sino-Japanese issues to the satisfaction of the Japanese.

The unfortunate treaty which had been concluded only permitted the Japanese police force to safeguard the South Manchuria Railway; they are not supposed to make attack on Chinese government troops, thus committing themselves to acts of war, which is a breach of the League's regulations as well as the Kellogg anti-war pact. The allegation of Chinese troops having bombed a section of the railway is entirely groundless, as evidenced by the fact that the Chinese troops were unprepared for the accident and did not resist attacks made.

Had China resisted the Japanese attacks, war should have already broken in the Orient, world peace endangered and a second world-war precipitated. But, China, as a covenant of the League as well as the Kellogg pact, first of all, wanted to bring the matter to the League of Nations for an impartial intervention and settlement, which Japan flatly refuses—a fact illuminating her nervousness of the true state of affairs being disclosed and her aggressiveness prejudiced.

As stated above, China did not make any resistance on the Japanese side armed force, but the people of China, because of this unheard-of contempt, must naturally retaliate, though in a negative manner, by means of economic severance. Although the Japanese government have lodged a strong protest to the Nanking government demanding prohibition of anti-Japanese boycott, the Chinese authorities will not suppress the patriotic movements created by the Manchuria issue but will continue to maintain discipline and protect the lives and properties of the Japanese, though the Japanese have by force occupied our cities, taken over our Arsenal, shipped away our aeroplanes and killed thousands of Chinese.

China has already tolerated to the fullest extent. But in the event that an impartial settlement is not obtainable from the League or the Kellogg pact powers, China is now prepared for the last step to fight regardless of the destruction of the country for another half century. The outcome will be equally as disastrous to Japan.

As a result of the Japanese occupation of principal cities in South Manchuria, business in that part of the world is now at a standstill. Both the Japanese and Chinese merchants have suffered huge losses besides the adverse effect to the trade of other foreign countries. Briefly speaking, the interests of the Japanese in Manchuria have not been safeguarded but are being endangered because of the forcible occupation.

The Chinese Government realises that Japan has investment of Yen 1,500,000,000 and an immigration of several hundred thousands in Manchuria, and will continually see their interests protected and respected in legitimate measures. China certainly cannot tolerate any more the construction of additional foreign railways in this country, which she permitted in the old days and which the Japanese expects the present Chinese government to copy.

It is true that the total business done by the S.M.R. and the Fushun Mine last year showed a decrease of several ten millions of yen. But this is principally due to the appreciation of the gold exchange so that transporters and passengers found it far cheaper to go via Chinese railway and coal consumers were convinced that Fushun coal was being marketed at too high a price as compared with Chinese productions in other parts of Manchuria. Even if Japan occupies Manchuria forever, their business is unlikely to improve under the present exchange. Instead of asking their government to send troops to occupy Chinese territory and endanger future trade relations with China, the Japanese merchants

in Manchuria should have adopted other effective means such as the cutting of running expenses and the effecting of reduction in manufacturing costs to meet the business competition. In view of the heavy losses sustained by all nations as a result of the last world war and in consideration of the present trade depression throughout the world, all nations should have more far-sightedness than ever in their diplomatic policies and should realise that temporary victory by military force might lead all countries involved, particularly the provoker, into disastrous ruins.

S. L. PUN.
Shanghai, Oct. 13, 1931.

"Economic" Boycott

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Allow me to direct your attention to the fact that the anti-Japanese boycott is not an ordinary economic boycott. It is akin to a state of siege in intent and effect. It is not of economic nomenclature. It is a clandestine act of war. It amounts to a hostile act of "land blockade," provocative of prompt retaliation.

We have never witnessed a boycott of such war-like nature as is now conducted by Chinese private organisations, which are illicitly supported by all sorts of Tangpu. Chinese feel that they can commit any illegal, inhuman and immoral acts upon nationals of a neighbouring country so long as they do not declare war against the latter. Chinese have usurped the substance of war by means of what we euphemistically call "economic boycott." Ironical as they are, they have knowingly discarded the appellation of war. Hence, the term economic boycott is disastrously misleading. Geneva, Washington and London are all misled by this seductive, naive, ironic term. All etymologists are, therefore, urgently requested to coin a new word, denoting full implications of this anti-Japanese boycott. Or we may be required to employ the original term, "ching-chih chueh-chiao," cessation of economic friendship.

Appropos of the economic boycott, permit me to say that I am one of those who have upheld the enlightened, democratic, gentlemanly diplomacy of Shidehara, who represents modern Japan in all her dealings with other nations. It is a pity that China has utterly failed to live up to the expectations of Shidehara. Insolence of Nanking fire-eaters has served to disappoint liberal elements in Japan. China wants war. She is not waging war, not because she dislikes it, not because she considers herself morally right. No, she would plunge headlong at any moment into war like any other nation, if she could. So far, Japan has shown her self-control more than China, notwithstanding many comments to the contrary.

I have lived in China for nearly thirty years. In a way I know China's weaknesses as well as her strength, and I only feel very sorry for all of China's ills. The other day I was asked to be a witness in a Chinese District Court. A certain Chinese was near the witness stand and tried to help me and the Chinese Justice in language and other matters. I do not know who or what he is technically, but when we left the Court he asked for "money." (I would not use any other term) from both complainant and defendant. I was dumfounded. Could this be a reality in China, who vaunts to be a modern Republic, and who scoffs at "extraterritoriality"?

I have many Chinese friends. Everybody has seamy sides. Any nation may have failings and infirmities. No pot can call the kettle black, indeed. With all this charitable view, I am still to be convinced that China is a modern state, entitled to full-fledged independence and freedom. The faults lies with many Occidentals, who attempt to interpret China in terms of their own State. China is a continent, like Europe. She is amorphous, like a jelly-fish.

Suppose Canada swooped down and invaded New England, taking possession of New Haven, Boston, etc., with all the railways. Suppose again United States was so weak that France came to her rescue. France defeated Canada. In return for her help, France did not claim the suzerainty or sovereignty over New England, but secured some rights and interests there from the United States. Can you imagine

the United States to be so weak or to be so derelict? If not, then, dear Editor, please do not draw an analogy between China and America, or even China and any European country. Once Professor Dewey said to his American audience, "suppose German soldiers occupied Philadelphia. That is what Japan is doing toward China, etc." It may be so, who knows?

I profess to be a liberal Japanese. I believe in reason, justice, democracy and peace. No war settles anything. War unsettles everything. So I have every reason to believe that anything like the League of Nations should be heartily sponsored and steadfastly supported by every thinking man and woman everywhere. In this sense, I rely on the redemptive power of the League. The moral force of the League must prevail.

My trust and love of the League does not mean that this international organisation shall put in its head, or rather but in all possible cases, subject to China. China is often a quagmire. It is much better to be out of it, if possible. She is so tangled and entangled that you will find it almost impossible to make a way out. If the League is determined to do something in the present imbroglio, it must know clearly in advance what is coming.

Many theories and doctrines have been advanced with regard to China. After all, no one knows what China is, much less as to what we can do for China. China is a mystery. If the League can help her, so much the better for all concerned. But the League must be forewarned as to the probable dangers and difficulties. Even Soviet Russia was once insinuating, seduced and then brusquely and unceremoniously "kicked out."

Remember, dear Editor, the diplomatic history of Manchuria for decades and centuries has been the playing off of one enemy against the other. How the Kin or the Ming dynasty has fallen is too clear to us all. History is the concrete illustration of moral philosophy. Let us learn and profit therefrom.

YOSHITAKA.
Shanghai, October 14, 1931.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In spite of the prevalent Sino-Japanese ill-feeling, I believe many of your Chinese readers will find much to agree, at least in spirit, with your to-day's Japanese correspondent, Mr. Yoshitaka. Like Mr. Yoshitaka, we too believe in reason, justice, democracy and peace. We will go so far as to admit that the economic boycott, as conducted by the Chinese people at present, is a deadly weapon to a country like Japan which is not economically independent.

To use Mr. Yoshitaka's own words, the Chinese people feel that Japan has been committing illegal, inhuman, and immoral acts upon China and that a state of war exists between the two countries, although no declaration of it has been made. The present boycott differs from all the previous boycotts in this, namely, it has at its back the support of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people. Boycott hurts China as much as it hurts Japan. To enforce it without serious justification is not only an unfairly act to a neighbouring nation, but oppressive tyranny to our own people. The previous boycotts have seldom been effectively carried out, because the Chinese people will not submit to tyranny and oppression. Sooner or later, their spirit revolts against the boycott movement and they will say inwardly, if not expressly: "The Japanese goods are attractive and cheap; we have as much right to buy them as to get goods from other countries!"

No mere instigation by public or private organizations, whatever they are, no mere support by Tangpu can make the boycott movement a real success. If the present boycott is unprecedented in its effectiveness, it is only because the Chinese people now really consider Japan as an enemy nation. How can we possibly continue our friendly relations with a country which has trampled our sovereign rights under foot, whose military forces and gun-boats are daily threatening brutal actions in our very face and under whose wanton axes thousands of our brothers and sisters, without the slightest cause, have already been butchered?

China is not prepared for war with a foreign country. Whatever the opinions of a few "fire-eaters," the majority of the Chinese people still believe in peace and reason. Instead of the use of brutal strength, "No war settles anything; war unsettles everything." These words of Mr. Yoshitaka we

heartily endorse. We wish only to point out to our Japanese friend—I say "friend," although I too regard the country to which that friend belongs as an enemy nation, at least for the present—that it is Japan which has actually made war on China. "The enlightened, democratic, gentlemanly diplomacy of Shidehara" has been set at naught by the Japanese militarists who respect neither their own government nor the government of a neighbouring country. If the Japanese people choose to bow down before their militarists and even attempt to justify their actions, it is Japan's business. But what right have they to insist that the Chinese people too should meet insolence with flattery?

We feel nothing but gratitude for Mr. Yoshitaka when he exposes China's corruption in court and in other places. I always feel that, even more than Japan, corruption is China's worst enemy. With Japan we hope to reconcile some day; but with corruption we can have no compromise.

But I strongly protest against the idea that China should not be entitled to full-fledged independence and freedom. It is such sinister suggestion which brings calamities to the world. Such a pretext will justify everything, even Japan's present outrageous actions in Manchuria. To a man with such perverted mind it would seem the powers can do everything they want in China. China indeed has failings and infirmities; but well says Mr. Yoshitaka himself: how dare the pot call the kettle black? If any nation is not entitled to full-fledged independence and freedom, assuredly it is Japan with her wanton military vandalism and her shameless breaking of her own sacred promise to respect Manchuria as China's territory.

When the American colonists were threatened by the French domination, it was the brave English soldiers under General Wolfe who saved the day for them. But the English insistence on special rights and interests brought about the American revolution, resulting in the formation of the United States. If in spite of the past deeds even the very sovereign is liable to lose everything by defying the people's freedom can Japan's claim of having saved Manchuria from Russia justify her present lawless actions in a territory which belongs to China and whose population is overwhelmingly Chinese?

Mr. Yoshitaka seems to be labouring under the mistaken idea that China requests the League of Nations to help her or to protect her. The League of Nations stands, or should stand, for reason and justice. Not to force, but to reason and justice will China lend herself. China needs no protection from anybody. If reason and justice fail her, she will protect herself.

Let the League of Nations justify its own existence by upholding reason and justice. We appeal to the League only because we find it impossible to negotiate further with Japan. Japan has already made war with China; and if the League will not take the offending country seriously to task, we see no prospect but war between the two countries. And in this war, however many battles China may lose, the Chinese people will fight on until Japan repents of her present folly in invading Manchuria. Meanwhile, we are awaiting the League's decisions with intense interest. We hope the League will do its duty not so much for China's sake as for the sake of the League itself. We do not the slightest fear for the fate of China; she is sure to conquer in the end; but the question we are all asking is: will the League survive the present test—will it uphold the cause of right or the cause of might?

F. D. Z.
Shanghai, Oct. 14, 1931.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am reading with interest Mr. Yoshitaka's letter to you which you published yesterday under the title "Economic Boycott." May I be permitted to direct your attention to the fact that "Economic Boycott" finds its birthplace in Japan and it was actually invented by the Japanese? The story follows:

During the year 1904 Russia and Japan declared war with each other. The Russian fleet were ordered to go eastbound to take offensive steps. For reasons of military tactics, the Russian fleet anchored in the French waters so that Japanese gunboats could not fire at them. Japan was very angry about that, and began to boycott French goods throughout the coun-

try. She had also boycotted American goods some time afterwards during the tension between U.S.A. and Japan. We Chinese only imitate this time what the Japanese have done before.

Whether such "Economic Boycott" is akin to a state of siege in intent and effect or not, Mr. Yoshitaka ought to know better himself.

K. T. CHU.
Shanghai, Oct. 16, 1931.

More Japanese Views

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I had an interview with a prominent Japanese resident here last evening to sound his opinion as to the strained situation in Sino-Japanese relations at this very moment. This has given me a good deal of clarification on the complicated relations between China and Japan, especially in relation to the Manchurian question, which I presume will interest those who are watching the development of this dispute in Manchuria. He is recently a member of the Diet (I refrain from disclosing his name for the present) and he has a splendid career as a promoter of Sino-Japanese friendship as well as an able parliamentarian, being a member of the board of directors of Japan's Cultural Enterprise in China. He has lived several years in this country, though intermittently, and is now acting president of a certain college here. We sat talking far into the night, and below is given our conversation:

"Do you think Japan will fight if China persists in adopting the present evasive and ditatory tactics?" I asked.

"I can't tell," he answered, gloomily. "But judging from what the vernacular papers tell us, Japan is fully determined to make a strong stand against China's recent outrageous acts upon us even at the risk of her national fortunes."

"If the worst comes, what will the League of Nations and America do?" was my next query.

"That's what I myself am very much doubtful of," answered the veteran statesman. "I hope, however, that the League Council will remain as fair a judge in the future as in the past. When the Manchurian Incident was reported to Geneva in a preposterously exaggerated way through Chinese agents, the League Council pleased China but disappointed Japan by proposing to dispatch a Joint Committee of Investigation to Manchuria. When the fact became known, however, through the Japanese Government's statement that the clash was not a war, nor any aggressive hostilities on the part of Japan, the Council withdrew its first plan and decided to leave the affair for Japan and China to solve between themselves. This apparent inconsistency of the League Council is due to its failure to convince itself perfectly and completely about the real state of affairs before deciding to act. But the Council is, nevertheless, justified in both of its actions, for Art. XI of the League Treaty empowers the Council to take "appropriate and effective" action. We must hope and trust that the Council will continue to remain on the side of caution with full and proper knowledge about the development of the trouble here. The Japanese Government and people, on the other hand, must be encouraged to proceed towards what they feel just and proper without being unnecessarily influenced by the action of the League, which is nothing but the common organ of the world's peace movement wherein Japan is as influential as any others."

Despite the fact that Japan has already lodged a strong protest twice with the Nanking Government, the first on September 26, and the second on October 12, the anti-Japanese movements in Shanghai, Nanking and other places along the Yangtze river as well as in South China have gained in momentum with the result that the majority of Japanese residents in these places are compelled to withdraw to avoid danger. In this connection, the Nanking Government has let it be known that the Chinese authorities feel the anti-Japanese agitations justifiable as a retaliatory measure against the recent Manchurian Incident. The Japanese Government has already made it clear that the Manchurian affair is nothing but an outcome of the deep-rooted anti-Japanese feeling in China which has taken, a specially provocative form in the recent challenge to the Japanese troops, compelling the latter

to resort to measures of self-defence. The responsibility for the present situation naturally lies with the Chinese Government. The Japanese Government has time and again requested the Chinese Government to take proper steps to check the anti-Japanese movement so systematically carried out in various places in China. Being desirous of maintaining cordial relations between the two countries, the former has exercised the greatest patience and forbearance in the hope that this deplorable state of affairs may yet improve. Unfortunately, however, this anti-Japanese agitation seems now to be assuming alarming proportions. . . .

"How about the Japanese air raid on Chinchow?" I cut in.

"The Japanese troops have not yet started any attack on Chinchow," the veteran said, displaying a little smile about his mouth. "Their bombings of the 8th inst. were necessitated by the fact that the Chinese troops at Chinchow first opened fire upon our scout planes. It is true that about 70 bombs were dropped on the Chinese soldiers, but no damage was done to the civil institutions there."

"How about the protection of Korean residents in China?" I asked.

"It is as important as that of ourselves," was his prompt answer. "They are now subject to such serious danger from the Chinese anti-Japanese movements that the Japanese Government and people must rise to the occasion and take every effective step for their protection. It was quite timely that the War Minister instructed the Commander of the Kwantung Army in Mukden to take special care of Korean residents. The Koreans are as much Japanese subjects as we are. Our authorities must be reminded that there ought not to be the slightest discrimination between Japanese and Koreans in protecting them from the present persecution."

"Is it legal for Japan to station troops in the native city of Mukden and at Changchun?" was my next question.

"Yes, they are," rejoined the statesman, "just in the same sense that Japanese Railway guards and soldiers, at times, have gone beyond the S.M.R. zone to protect Japanese nationals from bandits and undisciplined Chinese soldiers. In short, the occupation of these two cities would never have taken place if Japanese nationals had not been outraged time and again by the Chinese until some 300 odd incidents had piled up with no indication of the Chinese authorities' meaning to do anything about them."

"What is the fundamental situation underlying the present dangerous situation?"

"It is the refusal of the world to face actualities in China," he said in answer. "The record of Japan as a good world citizen doing her share towards progress and peace and order is well known: the record of China, its chaos, its constant internecine warfare, its repudiation of solemn treaty conventions, its inability to enforce peace and order are also patent to the world. Japanese have died on the field of battle because China failed to keep her promise made to Japan to remove her troops from Korea; tens of thousands of Japanese fell as a direct result of the Chinese inability to keep Russia out of her territory. Japanese soldiers have also fallen on Chinese soil due to the Boxer outrages against foreigners, due to outrages upon Japanese civilians at Tsinan and in order to return to China Tsingtao from the hands of the Germans. The present action of Japan and her viewpoint of it may not be appreciated until the above facts are taken into full account."

"I am entirely of your opinion on this point," I exclaimed, being carried away by his enthusiasm. "What will you say," said I after a pause, "about the peculiar relation of Manchuria to Japan?"

"The relation of Manchuria to Japan has few parallels in the world," he said ponderingly. "To Japan Manchuria is strategically the frontier of national security and economically the one factor which will give Japan's economic world a favourable balance of surplus. The territory of Manchuria was recovered from Russia at a cost of 200,000 Japanese lives and an economic sacrifice of 2,000,000,000 yen. And who benefited most from this sacrifice? Without doubt China benefited in extent of territory and economic assets, far more than Japan did by the acquisition of her special zones and interests. Since then Japan has invested an enormous fortune of a further two billion yen which resulted in the increase of South Manchurian trade from 200,000,000 yen to 800,000,000 yen in the last 25 years. Japanese

peace and order made Manchuria a haven of refuge, accounting for an increase of Chinese population from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 souls while the increase of Japanese population during that time did not exceed 100,000 persons. An impartial survey of South Manchuria during the past years would show that there is no justification for Chinese grievances. Japan has done well with her trust."

"Would you kindly tell me something about your acquisition of the South Manchuria Railway?" I said in hesitation as it was getting pretty late by that time.

"Yes," he replied quickly, with a twinkle in his eye. "It is rather a long story, my young man. Japan's attitude on the Manchurian questions cannot be fully understood unless the manner in which she came to own the South Manchuria Railway is taken into consideration. Up to the end of the Russo-Japanese war that line was called the Chinese Eastern Railway. As a result of the war with Russia the section of the line running through Manchuria was ceded to Japan and was named the South Manchuria Railway. Thus the larger part of the trunk line, namely, the section from Kwang-chongtse to Dairen, was handed over to Japan, after strenuous diplomacy, on the part of able Japanese officials, to the delight of Japan's then sixty million people. The transfer was confirmed by the famous Portsmouth Treaty of September 5, 1905, and the Sino-Japanese Treaty signed at Peking on the 12th of December following. It was just at that time that America's railroad king, John Harriman, came over to Japan in the name of a great financial syndicate, arriving in Tokyo on August 30th, 1905, just at the time when Japan and Russia were struggling through the negotiations at Portsmouth. The arrival of a great financial magnate in Tokyo at such a moment caused no small stir in Tokyo officialdom; for he succeeded in prevailing on the Premier, Prince Katsura, to listen to his proposal that America should purchase the South Manchuria Railway from Japan for a colossal sum of money, and thus rescue the nation from economic adversity. This was a temptation indeed. Harriman departed for home in the conviction that he had won a great triumph for American finance by his visit to Japan. But no sooner had Marquis Komura, then in negotiation with Russia at Portsmouth, heard of the affair than he telegraphed to Prince Katsura opposing the proposal to sell the railway to America; and it was due to the persistent and strenuous opposition of Marquis Komura that the plan was finally cancelled and Japan was enabled to retain the South Manchuria Railway. In June, 1906, an Imperial Order was issued establishing a joint-stock company and the South Manchuria Railway Company was formed on November 1st the same year. This is how Japan has come to possess the S.M.R., my friend."

"It was a near go, wasn't it, sir?" I cried involuntarily.

"It was near midnight when I bid him good night."

H. K. MATSUODA.

Shanghai, Oct. 15, 1931.

The League's Success

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Will you permit me to express in your columns my most impartial opinion as to how the Manchurian question might be successfully dealt with if an immediate settlement is sincerely desired by Japan.

Japan desired a direct negotiation with China, while China wanted first the immediate withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese territories before any kind of negotiation could be undertaken. To this Japan replied that it could not be done because once her troops were withdrawn life and property of her nationals would be in extreme danger.

If the position of the two parties at Geneva is exactly as stated above and nothing more, it seems that the desires of both parties can be realised without much difficulty through the friendly and impartial efforts of the League at Geneva.

In order to bring about the withdrawal of Japanese troops and at the same time assuring the safety of Japanese life and property in the territories concerned the League of Nations should on the one hand impressively urge Japan to agree to withdraw her troops on a certain date and within a specified limit of time, while on the other hand China should be required to be ready to take over the territories to be vacated by the Japanese troops and to be fully responsible for the safety of life and property

of the Japanese therein immediately they take over control of a territory. In order that no accidents or undue advantage may be taken by either party during the transfer the League should be allowed to send representatives to supervise the withdrawal or at least to stand by as impartial witnesses.

After the withdrawal of all the Japanese troops from places now occupied by them negotiation may then be commenced. If it could be agreed that both parties start direct negotiation with representatives of the League sitting as observers—all the better. If not it should be reserved that the League would again be invited to assist in the settlement of questions which the two parties could not ultimately agree to. No matter how, some kind of a provision of this nature should be made so as to leave at least one more way out.

There is no doubt that the League has seriously taken the matter in hand and will finally succeed in effecting some kind of a settlement between the two countries. It is, however, extremely imperative that this be done at once before any more acts of violence are committed. Japan and China as well as the rest of the world would be faced with a really terrible situation should a settlement be finally sought other than by peaceful means.

T. K. LIN.

Shanghai, Oct. 15, 1931.

A Reply to F. D. Z.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. F.D.Z. has been good enough to comment upon my own views of the "Economic Boycott." Thanks are due to him for what he does agree with me as well as what he does disagree with me. In fact, a Chinese like F.D.Z. and a Japanese like Y. have many points of agreement. We can be friends and smooth over any ill feelings, which may otherwise speed us toward rupture. Since F.D.Z. has a rare quality of self-inspection, I make bold to offer a few suggestions in regard to the "Economic Boycott."

In speaking of the Economic Boycott, one cannot overlook a vitalizing force which has brought it into such an intensity and dimension as we now witness before our own eyes. This vitalizing force is nothing but an enmity and hatred assiduously fostered for years in all Chinese schools. For more than ten years, China has taught her youths to hate Japan in and out of schools. Especially with the Kuomintang regime, "Down with Japanese Imperialism" has been an indispensable watchword. Notorious is the fact that all text books in Chinese schools are permeated with heinous lessons of anti-foreignism. I am not certain, if Mr. F. D. Z. has been brought up in one of these schools, where anti-foreignism is entirely forgotten, but all sorts of anti-foreignism sedulously inculcated.

Yesterday I happened to pick up a school text book of my boy, a lad of 11 years, who is in the second year of primary school. I came immediately across a page with "Love your country, but love the people of other countries just as well." Any one who may read the Imperial decrees of the Taisho Emperor or of the present Ruler, will soon realise the intense desire of all our Rulers for the peace and friendship with all other countries. To my regret, no Chinese seem willing to take even a glimpse into one of our school text books containing Imperial decrees on education and moral teachings. I fear Mr. F. D. Z. is no exception to the rule.

Mr. F. D. Z. feels that China is justified in appealing to economic boycott, since Japan has "invaded and occupied" Chinese territory. I would retort that we are justified in "invading and occupying" Chinese territory, since China has been so lawless in the past four or five years as to leave us no choice except the adoption of aforesaid expediency. Look back upon the past months and years! Innumerable insults by Chinese military in Manchuria! Unnumbered violations of all treaty stipulations! Illegal taxations! Repetition of ineffective protests, and remonstrances on our part! etc. etc.

Whether Japan has "invaded" etc., will be revealed in true light as time goes on. If she has ever "invaded," she has good reasons therefor. I do not believe that she has "invaded." The trouble is that everybody is only anxious to accuse Japan, but never willing to hear her side. I feel sure that Japan has done what is just and inevitable under the circumstances. She may be "slow to explain," as she is not

garrulous by nature. China is known for her glib tongue by Sutchin and Chang-i some thousand years ago. Even the Peerless peak of Mount Fuji is often enshrouded by June fog of misapprehension and vilifications. But Japan will wait until all facts are known in glaring light.

Mr. F. D. Z. desires the League to "do its duty not so much for China's sake as for the sake of the League itself." To my mind, F. D. Z.'s idea is of piece with mine. Should the League be able to do justice fairly to China and Japan, so much better, since China and Manchuria will be known to the world at large in all their grim realities, not in abstractions, nor in rhetorical beatitudes.

I feel extremely sorry for China, as Kuomintang ideology has expounded for years bitter hatred of Japan, which would inevitably culminate into the present impasse. So long as this hatred is allowed to prevail, another economic boycott will ensue. The source of this national hatred must be blocked or blocked, otherwise we may be visited by continual clashes everywhere. When this hatred ceases to exist, we shall hear no longer any civil strangulation such as we see in the present economic boycott. Please remember Mr. F. D. Z. that the heart of Japan is most felicitously expressed in many poems of the Meiji Emperor, who always emphasized Jen, (or benevolence and humanity) and I (or justice and equity).

YOSHITAKA.

Shanghai, Oct. 16, 1931.

America and Russia

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is taken for granted that the United States have accepted with the best intentions the League's invitation to enter its deliberations at Geneva on the Sino-Japanese dispute. On purely logical grounds it would appear to a neutral observer that she would have better served the interests of the world had she refrained from this acceptance, in the realisation that her intervention cannot fail to be regarded by Japan as a *prima facie* indication or a biased foreign policy.

Having thus far deviated from its customary procedure, surely the League can now be reasonably expected to invite the attendance and opinions of representatives of the remaining signatories of the Kellogg Pact, including Russia, who is after all directly interested. Mr. Yoshizawa's comment to this effect is clear and unquestionably calls for immediate action on the part of the League.

S. W. C.

Shanghai, Oct. 18 1931.

The Poster Trouble

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Having in mind the trouble that occurred on North Szechuen Road last Sunday afternoon, it is evident that if the Powers that be are desirous of avoiding incidents in the Settlement they should devise some means to put an end to the promiscuous posting of inflammatory posters throughout the Settlement as these certainly do not tend to lessen the existing tension, which, sooner or later, is bound to snap.

Of course it is realised that it might probably be impossible to prevent these posters being put up on the insides of the shops, but still, if some of the hotheads who were caught posting them up on electric light standards and numerous other public places were given exemplary punishment, as in the case of those caught putting up Communist posters, it would very likely have a salutary effect on the others.

This insidious pinpricking is doing no one any good and sooner or later it will, in all probability, give rise to another Hongkong incident of a couple of weeks ago. After penning these lines I have observed an article touching on regulations that have been adopted in Hongkong and if those responsible for the preservation of peace and order in the Settlement would take a lead from the Hongkong regulations and put some of them into effect before it is too late, the trouble that is in the offing might be avoided.

PREVENTION.

Shanghai, Oct. 12, 1931.

"Remove the Causes"

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Yoshitaka appeared in the October 15 issue of

the "North-China Daily News" was certainly well written with fabricated stuff, and the reading public could be misled by it to a reverse of facts, if one would not point out the true state of affairs. If it were propagated in the nineteenth century when no justice was internationally observed, nor real peace meant much to the human races of the world,—but weapon was mighty in all cases and could settle everything at wish, it could do some good to Japan.

As Mr. Yoshitaka throughout his letter tries to use every way possible to mislead the well-thinking public, even to include the allegation of "a certain Chinese asked for money" as one of his arguments against the Boycott, it may not be impertinent to repeat a true event happened in Yokohama about two years. A certain foreigner was lured by a young Japanese girl to enter into a house where more than half a dozen Japanese rascals were prepared to rob the riches of the induced who (the then poor foreigner) was immediately "well attended to" on the very spot where he dropped in his first step! In regard to this, should we consider all the Japanese nationals as "bad girls and robbers," despite the fact that the Japanese soldiers in Manchuria have even done more barbarity than what robbers could do. They have occupied Chinese cities by forcible means and hostile acts under no reason or pretext whatsoever, they killed the Chinese non-resistant soldiers by heaps and bombarded Chinese towns before the eyes of the civilised world, they violated innocent Chinese women under the bright sun, they took away all Chinese valuable possessions possible (notably, munitions, aeroplanes, funds in government treasuries and the private properties of Chinese high officials), and lastly they are trying to agitate the Chinese reactionary elements to form a "puppet" monarch in Manchuria, thus enabling them to adopt the same old policy to annex Manchuria to the Japanese Empire, just as what they did to Korea before the Russo-Japanese War. And yet Japan says she has "no territorial aims," but who believes?

To relate back the topic in question, Boycott, the solution is very simple and simple only. Just "remove the causes" and find out who started the trouble, then the whole matter will be settled without any difficulty.

Mr. Yoshitaka consider the Boycott as "a clandestine act of war," "hostile act," "illegal, inhuman and immoral acts" and whatever not of that sort, but what would he say, if asked: "Well, after all, what caused the Chinese to have started such a Boycott? And what justifies the legality, humanity and morality of the Japanese soldiers, who have forcibly occupied Chinese cities, killed the Chinese citizens, held Chinese high officials in custody, plundered Chinese houses and agitated the reactionary elements to form monarch?"

As Mr. Yoshitaka persistently alleges "Geneva, Washington and London are all misled by this seductive, naive, ironic term (boycott)," just a sentence from the "Notes and Comments" of October 15, in this paper will more than sufficiently show the colour between white and black: "Propaganda is not calculated to be of much avail, when the facts as seen by both sides are thus stated before the tribunal of public opinion, especially when that public opinion becomes thereby so well informed."

While Japanese militarists constantly disobey orders from Tokyo Government and are continuously bombarding Chinese cities and railways to which no the slightest resistance from the Chinese troops has ever been engaged, yet Mr. Yoshitaka says "China wants war. Japan has shown her self-control better than China." So much so good, and the more propaganda of this sort, the better would help Japan to win another Sino-Japanese War.

"I believe in reason, justice, democracy and peace," Mr. Yoshitaka says himself, and if that is what he really means as what are meant by the words in their sense, could he explain to the world that what sort of "reason, justice, democracy and peace" has Japan to have occupied such a vast territory of her neighbour (even bigger than that of her own dominion), while her neighbour did nothing wrong to her?

"China is a quagmire. It is much better to be out of it, if possible," Mr. Yoshitaka evokes, and as he turns argument into abuse, it is not unwell to describe Japan as a "cesspool," because from the number of years of his dwellings in China, it apparently shows that he likes "quagmire" better than a "cesspool."

At the worst, of his letter, he tries to induce League not judge the wrong act of Japanese usurpation of Chinese territory by threatening "But the League must be forewarned as the probable dangers and difficulties." As "a liberal Japanese" as he calls himself, Mr. Yoshitaka should know the world-supported position of the League and the tide of present day. Gun-boats and strong weapons are not so effective as they were 20 or 30 years ago, nor can threatening propaganda obtain sympathy from the peace-loving world. The League representing the world opinion and unanimously supported by all nations, is in an ample position to put an end of the Japanese jingoism, and only Japan herself should be "forewarned" as to the probable dangers and difficulties, if she still does not wake up. To overcome China by commanding troops or ordering gun-boats is a matter of the past, and no longer practicable in to-day's world. In short, the League is not afraid of "threat," nor does China fear gun-boats. Let Japan herself do well!

HAN CHIH-HSIN.
Hangchow, Oct. 17, 1931.

Fancy and Facts

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I agree with "Sapajou" that your columns are so full of interesting news these days, that one can hardly refrain from expressing one's views. Everybody is asking "How is the Manchurian question?" To reply intelligently, one has to consider the Chinese authorities and the Japanese military command in Manchuria, the views held in Nanjing and Tokyo, the feelings of the Chinese and Japanese people outside Manchuria, the attitude of America and the League of Nations, etc. In order to follow the events of the day intelligently, your reader is required to scan and read the news carefully and to study the editorials of your paper and that of others as well. Now a busy man in Shanghai cannot possibly follow the conflicting reports and form a conclusive opinion of the case and retire in the night for a peaceful rest.

More recently, however, Messrs. Funatsu, Yoshida, Matsuda, "An Englishman," F. D. Z., and others are filling your correspondence section with long and studied epistles. After reading them, the reader is reminded of "war-time" newspapers and the propaganda of the Paris and Washington Conferences. The Manchurian question is supposed to be merely "A Local Incident," why then is the public overwhelmed with "war-time" literature?

On the surface of it, "the local incident" might be described allegorically in the following manner.

"The 'five-eating' Chinese young Nationalist has been entertaining a sabre-rattling Japanese full-grown Militarist as his guest in the North-eastern Courtyard. The guest was displeased with the 600 antics of the never-do-well youthful host, so the guest unsheathed his sword and began to cut up capers. Whereupon the 'cry baby' became a tell-tale to Mamma League, and the Hun-like bully threatens to occupy the courtyard permanently, by telling Mamma League, it is only a friendly scrap." Fancied in this manner, the situation is humorous, as such a scene is enacted daily in many a family backyard or school playground.

The real fact of the situation is however more serious, for upon the plea of innumerable annoyances, internal disorders and economic necessity, Japan has been claiming virtual or actual possession of Manchuria. China claims her hope in the distant future also lies in the hidden treasures of Manchuria. In bold truth, this is a bone of contention. Therefore, snarl on! If the problem is not carefully solved, it will be the "Schleswig and Holstein" and "Alsace and Lorraine" of the Far East. History is long. Nationalism, Communism, Revolution and Internationalism are all involved in this issue. And what about the principles of "self-determination" and "economic interdependence"? In this twentieth century, do we still desire to enact "the survival of the fittest" as cave-men did?

Order cannot come out of chaos, if mankind neglect the spiritual phase of civilization and rely chiefly upon the material aspect of things. It is only by balancing the spiritual and the material that we may have peace and good-will on earth.

Y. S. TSAO.
Shanghai, Oct. 19, 1931.

FLOOD PATIENTS' COATS

An Appeal to Women

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—May I make a further appeal to the British women of this

Settlement, to supplement the one from Major Nathan, in to-day's paper?

His request is for funds to carry on the good work now being done by the Hospital Ship. This will apply chiefly to men. But there are probably many wives, whose "sewing amahs" could help to meet an urgent request just received by me, from the Matron, for patients' coats. These should be made of strong blue calico, and lined (not padded) and should fasten down the front with native buttons and button holes. If a dozen ladies would each get six such jackets made at home and have them sent to Headquarters c/o Sec. Hospital Aid Department, it would be of great assistance.

Miss Stephenson writes: "We have five hospitals caring for sick refugees as well as this ship which is full of patients, and this week we are opening three more. Our need of these coats is so urgent that I am sending you a pattern the worn-out condition of which will show to what depths we are reduced, in the matter of clothing!"

MARION L. MORGAN,
British Women's Association,
12 The Bund,
Shanghai, Oct. 16, 1931.

BANKS AND STEEL

An Inquiry

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—To settle two bets, will you kindly publish the names of the six largest banks in the world, and also the country that is the world's largest exporter of steel.

W.N.G.
Shanghai, Oct. 7, 1931.

***Mr. F. W. Gray, of the Research Department of the Bank of China has been good enough to supply the following information:

As regards the banks, the answer depends upon agreement (1) as to what shall determine size, and (2) the rate of exchange to be adopted in converting from sterling to gold dollars, or vice versa. "Total deposits" is very frequently used as the test of size, and this is the basis I have adopted. The figures below, with the exception of the National City Bank of New York, are as at December 31, 1930. The National City Bank figure is as published in your paper of the 4th instant and after the amalgamation with the Bank of America National Association.

As regards the rate of conversion, since the figures are as at the end of last year, it is arguable that par of exchange (£1=\$4.866) is the fairest rate but I have also made a conversion at \$4=£1.

The World's Six Largest Banks
Total Deposits as at December 31, 1930.
(000's omitted)

	At £	At \$
Chase National Bank	2,073,775	
Midland Bank Ltd.	399,606	1,598,424
Lloyds Bank Ltd.	364,640	1,458,596
Barclays Bank Ltd.	349,273	1,397,092
National City Bank of New York		1,687,000
Guaranty Trust Company of New York		1,276,000

*Figures as on September 26, 1931, after amalgamation with the Bank of America National Association.

The enquiry regarding the export of steel is not so easily answered, as 1930 export figures for some countries are not yet available. Although I cannot give you export figures for 1930 the world's largest producers of steel (Ingots and castings) were, according to the Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, 1930-31:—

(In metric tons, 000's omitted)

U.S.A.	41,297
Germany	11,539
France	9,412
United Kingdom	7,416
U.S.S.R.	5,582

DAVENPORT MEMORIAL

An Appeal

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—There are doubtless still a number of your readers who remember the late Dr. C. J. Davenport and the magnificent work he rendered for the sick Chinese of Shanghai during the twenty years (1905-1926) in which he was Superintendent of the Shantung Road Hospital (now known as the Lester Chinese Hospital). The time is very near for the completion of the new building of the Lester Hospital, the dream and hope of Dr. Davenport's later years, but which he never lived to see in actuality. The two free beds, endowed by friends in his memory at the time of his death, will be carried over into the wards of the new hospital, but in addition it is felt that some special Memorial might well be put into the new building which would more particularly remind the Staff of Dr.

Davenport's many years of faithful work in the institution.

It is proposed that this Memorial should take the form of the provision of certain special furnishings for the room in which Staff prayers will be held. There may be readers of the "North-China Daily News" personally unknown to the promoters but who knew and honoured Dr. Davenport and who would be glad to make some small contribution to the Memorial. Subscriptions will be gladly received by the present Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. Lee Paterson, at the Lester Chinese Hospital, Rue Montauban, from whom further details can be obtained.

AGNES E. TOWERS.
Shanghai, Oct. 5, 1931.

THE 'BUS SCANDAL

A Suggestion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The highly constructive suggestion put forward by "Pro Bono Publico" that the Tramway Company be given the option of running buses and forming a new bus company will be endorsed not only by every user of this form of transport but also by ratepayers generally who desire to see the fair name of the International Settlement remain unsoiled.

There are some who are inclined to criticize the Municipal Council for failing to tackle the bus problem properly, but this is unfair, because one cannot speak of a problem having been mishandled if that problem has not been handled at all. The Council cannot be reproached with having bungled affairs relating to the bus company. It has simply ignored the problem altogether!

No self-respecting city in the world that prides itself on its modernity and progress would be disposed to tolerate for a single instant the disgraceful overcrowding that one sees daily in Shanghai buses, contrary to all accepted ideas of safety and hygiene—and morality! And, *mirabile dictu*, no one seems to think it his duty to do anything about it. Everybody's business is nobody's business.

The municipal charter to operate a bus company in Shanghai was presumably granted on the assumption that an efficient and adequate service would be maintained. If the finances of the bus company preclude it from building more buses, let the Tramway Company supply a supplementary bus service, as in the French Concession. The dog in the manger policy of the bus company has gone on long enough, in all conscience. Our present bus service is a blot on the landscape.

ANTI-NONSENSE.
Shanghai, Oct. 13, 1931.

The Company's Views

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—With reference to recent letters which have appeared in your columns on the subject of the Bus services, we shall be glad if you will allow us the opportunity to inform the public of steps which have been and are being taken to provide for the ever-increasing demand in Shanghai for transportation.

When the Company first started a few years ago, the public was urged to "travel in comfort by bus." Reasonable fares in silver were charged, and comfortable seats, facing forward, were provided. The public did not support the services, and the Company operated for a considerable time at a loss. Fares were then lowered, and were charged in coppers. The travelling public immediately responded, and the services, operated on graded fares, became very popular, necessitating a regular increase in the number of vehicles on the various routes.

In this connection, it may be of interest to those who appear to believe that the Company's policy is not progressive, to note the following net additions to the Company's original fleet in 1925 of 30 buses:

1925,	increased to	50
1927,	"	52
1928,	"	72
1929,	"	82
1930,	"	106
1931,	"	120

Buses ordered for delivery within the next few months: 25.

The graded system of fares led to many abuses, and when, recently strong action was taken by the Company to curtail "squeeze," the conductors failed to report for duty, with the result that services had to be maintained by loyal inspectors and others. New conductors were engaged and all vacancies filled. In order to maintain the service, there

was no time to train new conductors in the cumbersome graded fare system, and the routes were placed upon flat rates. The response of the travelling public was immediate. The system proved highly popular, and it is true that the buses have since been overcrowded.

To meet the changed conditions, the Company immediately ordered an additional number of 25 vehicles. The new bodies for these are already under construction, and by the early Spring the fleet will be further augmented to this extent.

In the meantime, in order to cope with the increased demand on certain routes, vehicles which were operating on routes where the demand is light, are being placed as a temporary measure on the congested routes.

In the interest of passengers bus bodies are being constantly renewed, and all solid-tired vehicles are being converted to pneumatic tired vehicles.

It is necessary to point out that the very great majority of passengers cannot afford the higher rates formerly charged, but are glad to avail themselves of the accommodation provided at moderate fares. There are, therefore, those of moderate means who utilise bus transportation at moderate fares despite the inevitable overcrowding. Those who are acquainted with conditions in the principal cities of the world know that overcrowding, worse than anything in Shanghai, takes place constantly at rush hours in London, Paris, New York and other cities.

Complaints appear to originate from people who desire superior accommodation at what one of our correspondents describes as "ridiculous" fares. The superior accommodation is provided by the Company by means of "express" buses, but even these, at rush hours, are becoming crowded.

The Company is fully alive to changes in conditions, and, in due course, intend to furnish additional "express" buses as a trial, not only on routes 9 and 1, but also from the Bund to Hongkong and, possibly, to Yangtzepoo.

It is also proposed again to make a trial of arranging comfortable seats facing forward, as it is anticipated that this method will tend to diminish the discomfort now incidental to overcrowding.

In spite of the numbers of letters which have been published in your columns complaining of overcrowding, it is surely a tribute to the services provided by the Company that, in spite of the constant addition of vehicles to the fleet, the overcrowding conditions should persist. The only means of preventing overcrowding at rush hours whatever numbers of vehicles might be run, would be to charge greatly increased fares, and it is not considered that such a course would assist in the solution of Shanghai's constantly increasing transportation problems.

S. S. SELICK,
General Manager,
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, September 16, 1931.

PLAYING THE GAME

A Reply to a Sermon

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—In an otherwise excellent sermon, which you publish to-day under the title "Playing the Game" the preacher accuses women of being less sporting than men and then proceeds to excuse them, presume he is referring particularly to some details of social life for I hardly think he could include the more important aspect of life.

Yet men are, however, rather inclined to monopolize all the "honour and glory." Where, for instance, are the monuments to those women who have made the Supreme Sacrifice for the family and the nation?

The maternal mortality in the United States is about 16,000 annually, we are told. In India it is estimated at 3,200,000 per generation (a figure greater than the united deathroll of the British Empire, France, Belgium, Italy and the United States in the World War). In Great Britain the casualties are at last rousing the Ministry of Health to action.

There are no records of course of those who have died of wounds or are incapacitated for further service.

No less meritorious surely is this service in countries where conscription exists, as in Turkey, where, according to a press report, "sections of the law prohibiting the dissemination of birth control information were passed on the

grounds that the press in this respect was off-setting the governments' propaganda efforts at increasing the size of families in an attempt to remedy Turkey's under-population and people large unoccupied areas of arable land."

Then in the matter of morality, who have played the game most fairly—men or women? All the present-day agitation about "changing social conditions" especially in the United States, means chiefly this—women are weary of an ineffectual, one-sided morality.

Science has brought mankind to the crossroads—the sexes stand or fall together. Will morality improve or degenerate?

Romance—family life—the high ideals—are at stake. Are men willing to lose so much?

MINUS FIFTEEN.
Shanghai, Oct. 12, 1931.

CONTRACT BRIDGE

A Question Answered

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—For Partner to call four Spades on his first bid is, in my opinion, premature—it does not indicate to Dealer a slam is possible whilst the Ace of Diamonds and King Queen of Clubs, are missing in Dealer's hand. On the other hand Partner who possesses those cards and knowing they are vulnerable should suspect Dealer may not risk a slam call so, in order to keep the bid open for a further feeler, the only safe call that would cause a double inference to Dealer, is the three Club call. My experience has taught me that immediately to increase one's partner's same suit call usually results in the slam possibility being thrown away.

Mr. Hickling says he understands Partner's call of Three Clubs to be a denial of Spades. It happens to be the one and only interpretation Dealer can possibly make but, by his reasoning Dealer can assume that Partner (with that particular hand he holds) will permit no trumps to be the final call is suggesting that Partner is capable of committing an unpardonable sin and for which Dealer would be perfectly entitled to ram the 26 cards down Partner's throat! In the event of Dealer calling three no trumps Partner correctly assumes Dealer's Heart suit contains one of the following set of cards:— Ace third; Ace, King; or King fourth; any of which will permit Partner to call five hearts over three no trumps. Now Mr. Hickling, your opening bid of two Spades which I showed in my first letter indicated to me certain cards you held, is not the only combination of cards which would permit that call. My reasoning was then based on the assumption that you did not have a legitimate second suit call whereas you might have had one of the following hands:—

Spades	(A) A. Q. 10. xxx
Hearts	—
Diamonds	X
Clubs	J. 10. xxx
Spades	(B) A. Q. 10. xxx
Hearts	X
Diamonds	K. J. 10. xxx
Clubs	—

If you held the cards as shown in (A) your second call, after Partner's Three Club bid, is fairly obvious and it does not require much thought to know the correct call in the case of (B).

Meanwhile I trust you will have tendered an apology to your partner for presuming him capable of committing so gross a crime as to leaving the bid in no trumps.

CORREZE NIELSEN.
Shanghai, Oct. 13, 1931.

HEN PHEASANTS

On Sale Locally

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—It is amusing to read, in the Municipal Gazette, that "the sale of hen pheasants in the Settlement is forbidden" when it is in fact the rule and not the exception, when ordering pheasants at any local butcher or green grocer, to be supplied with hens.

This applies, more especially, early in the season and, in fact, a large proportion of the "Shantung chickens" supplied before October 1 (and every householder knows how easily procurable they are in the local market, despite Municipal regulations) are young hens.

A little more vigorous observation and inspection of butchers' and green grocers' stores instead of an occasional glance at the game hanging up in the open marketplace, by the authorities concerned, would go a long way towards the preservation of game in the Shanghai environs.

Shanghai, Oct. 12, 1931.

"KEEN."

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THE HOSPITAL SHIP

The International Flood Relief Fund

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The hospital ship commissioned out of the funds subscribed in Shanghai has now been at work for three weeks, and it has proved of great service in combating disease and in assisting in sanitary work. From accounts received in Shanghai it has done invaluable work, and has acted as a centre for the medical campaign fighting disease and pollution. Unfortunately the amount subscribed has proved sufficient to keep the ship going only up till the expiry of its two months' charter terminating on the 4th November. It is now in full activity and should remain so for at least another two months. It would seem a great pity if it has to terminate its operations prematurely, and I write now on behalf of the Committee of the Fund to urge the Community in Shanghai to carry out the good work it has originated until such time as it appears that the ship can be dispensed with, without seriously affecting the value of the work being done. The Committee appeals, therefore, for further subscriptions in the confidence that the Foreign Community will by their support carry through to the end the good work that has been so auspiciously started.

W. S. NATHAN, Major.

Shanghai, Oct. 15, 1931.

FROM OTHER LETTERS

OVERCROWDED OMNIBUSES

Why are the buses "too stuffy"? Because they are "too packed." And why are they "too packed"? Because they are "too cheap." The complaints generally come from office workers, and office workers are, and respectable people who use the bus regularly, generally carry a season ticket. Therefore, one remedy would be to raise the single fares to 20 cents, silver, and another, a more appropriate and appreciable one, to reserve a few buses for season-ticket holders only—"ANALYST."

CHINA AND JAPAN

At all the meetings of Pacific Conference: have they achieved anything? Each side represents only the interests of its own country and does not really care what the other side has to say. There is sophism, empty debate, with no sincerity to speak of. The man is wanting who will really face the truth, who will boldly speak out his convictions, regardless of the interests of his own nation. Like leaders, like students and other followers. The Japanese people have long been regarding Manchuria as their own territory, disregarding China's sovereignty and the rights of the overwhelming Chinese population. The Chinese youth are being taught to hate Japan and all things Japanese, for Japan is our inveterate enemy! Such warring attitude is bound to result in open clash; but can war settle anything? Leaders of China and Japan! Have you the heart to sacrifice the blood of countless of your innocent countrymen? Let us, fearlessly and consistently, place truth before selfishness and all may yet be well.—F.D.Z.

TELEPHONE PROPAGANDA

To get our public used to the dial we have, within the last few months, issued to subscribers on (or shortly to be on) the automatic system the copies of the detailed instructions "How to use your dial Telephone." Made 22,148 visits to 17,996 subscribers on the automatic system for the purpose of instructing them. Had a demonstration office open for over three months, during which it has been visited by over 10,700 persons who have been instructed how to use the automatic system. Supplied to every telephone in Shanghai a Telephone Directory which contains instructions (not so detailed as above-mentioned pamphlet) for operating the dial service. Visited repeatedly all private branch exchanges to instruct (so far as they will accept instruction) the operators there.—F. GILL, SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY.

INCONSIDERATE RIDERS

I am afraid the riding enthusiasts have failed to appreciate the changing times when Edinburgh Road was the "edge of beyond" and from there it was open country. This particular stretch of road is now thickly populated on both sides of the road and in the early morning I have counted as many as ten amahs in charge of foreign children going for a walk. Owing to the sidewalk being used as a racing track, the amahs are compelled to wheel the children along the motor portion of the road and it is only a matter of time before a nasty accident occurs owing to two cars trying to pass while abreast the parade of amahs.—SAFETY FIRST.

ROBBERY IN FRENCH CONCESSION

On October 15 I returned here from a business trip. On the way home and in the vicinity of Rue Chausse in French Concession, a mob of about ten swooped down upon me, stopping the ricksha I was riding and

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20

BAR SILVER

MARKET SELLING RATES

\$1 at 1/8=£12.00 at 72.5=£18.55
G.100 at 32 1/2=£307.69 at 72.5=£424.40
Chl. dollars, per \$100, selling £72.90
S. dollars, per \$100, buying £72.50
Native interest per day on \$1,000, £16
Copper Cash per £100, 376,000
New York on London G33.91
Customs Gold Unit, 1,240

BANKS DEMAND BUYING RATE

\$1 at 1/8=£11.85 at 72.9=£16.26
G.100 at 33=£303.03 at 72.9=£415.68

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES (per Tael)

LONDON—Tel. transfer 1/7 1/2
Demand 1/7 1/2
New York—Tel. transfer 32 1/2
Demand 32 1/2

PARIS—Demand France 816
INDIA—Demand Rupees 110 1/2
BATAVIA—Demand Gulden 78
HONGKONG—Demand Dollars 78 nom.
YOKOHAMA—Demand Yen 155
SINGAPORE—Demand Dollars 143

MARKET BUYING RATES (per Tael)

LONDON—Demand 1/8 1/2
4 months' sight credits 1/8 1/2
4 months' sight docts 1/9
6 months' sight credits 1/9 1/2
6 months' sight docts 1/9 3/4
New York—Demand G43.33
4 months' sight credits 33 1/2
4 months' sight docts 34
PARIS—4 months' sight docts Fcs. 693

The National City Bank of New York

10 a.m.

Demand selling rate on America:

U.S. \$1.00=Sh. \$4.2440

Demand buying rate on America:

U.S. \$1.00=Sh. \$4.1411

Demand selling rates on London: £1.00

=Sh. \$16.604

Demand buying rate on London: £1.00

=Sh. \$16.258

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 6.21 Mex. \$1

It. Lire 4.50 Mex. \$1

Swiss Frs. 1.64

American Oriental Bank

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G.100.00 Mex. \$426.04

Stg. £1.00 " 16.76

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G.100.00 Mex. \$414.11

Stg. £1.00 " 16.06

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin/Hamburg £100=Rm. 136.50

" Mex. \$100=Rm. 98.96

The American Express Co. Inc.

BUYING

U.S. G.100.00 Mex. \$412.55

Stg. £1.00 " 16.16

SELLING

U.S. G.100.00 Mex. \$427.70

Stg. £1.00 " 16.66

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—

Morning 100=£72.7

Afternoon 100=£72.725

KIANPANG SILVER 20-CENTS:—

Morning 500=£65.875

Afternoon 500=£65.875

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—

Morning 500=£65.575

Afternoon 500=£65.575

COPPERS:—

Morning 377,500 coppers=£100

Afternoon 377,500 coppers=£100

SMALL CHANGE:—

5 silver 20-cents and 26 coppers=1

263 coppers=£1

24 coppers=10 cents silver

10 cts. silver and 3 coppers=10 cts.

big money

Mex. \$1=£70.72

Tls. 1=Mex. \$1.373

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay Drakeford & Davis

INTER BANK DECEMBER DELIVERY

U.S. G. \$ Highest Lowest

£ 1/5 1/2 1/7 1/2

U.S. G. \$ 32 1/2 32 1/2

Yen 16 1/2 14 1/2

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING

£ T.T. del. Oct./Nov. 1/7 1/2

G.S. T.T. del. " 32 1/2

Fcs. T.T. del. " 816

Rs. T.T. del. " 111

BANK BUYING

£ 4 m/s. l.c. del. Oct./Nov. 1/8 1/2

G.S. 4 m/s. l.c. del. " 32 1/2

Fcs. 4 m/s. del. " 816

Rs. 7 d/s. del. " 111 1/2

BULLION

Highest Lowest Closed

Gold Bars 708.00 689.50 707.70

BAR SILVER

Ready For'd

London per cent. std. oz. 17 1/2

N.Y. cents per oz. 308

Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas 5732

Bombay offtake 40 bars.

Market weak.

*Nominal

WEEK'S EXCHANGE

NOTES

Oct. 17.

At the close of business on the

15th instant the stock of silver in

Shanghai was Tls. 63,306,000 and

\$169,550,000.

These figures include Tls. 28,020,

000 and \$149,950,000 in Chinese

banks in which there were 668

bars.

BAR SILVER

Imports were:—

221 bars from American

41 " " Japan

202 bars

Exports were:—

410 bars to Hangchow

Imports were:—

Nil.

Exports were:—

Tls. 740,000 to Hangchow

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS

Continued Effect of Anti-Japanese Boycott: Russian Wheat Cargoes

The anti-Japanese boycott is still having a big effect on piece goods, although during the past week the market was rather quieter but still with a satisfactory tone, while yarn prices have been maintained.

Prices of rice and flour are slightly up, the latter due to the Government's assurance a few days ago that flood relief wheat would not be put on the market, but the wheat market is weak owing to the booking of three cargoes of Soviet wheat from Black Sea ports.

Several markets again have little to report.

PIECE GOODS

The market was rather quieter during the past week, but there are still considerable inquiries for blacks, whites, greys and various lines of fancies. Further quantities of cotton yarn have been done although dealers do not seem prepared to book further ahead than January shipment for yarn. There have been inquiries for coverts, venetians and various lines of fancies.

Clearances are still on the slow side. Manchester prices are rather firmer and in most lines now require extended shipment dates. Although there is no doubt that the anti-Japanese boycott is bringing out a great deal of inquiry, it is more than probable that the devaluation of sterling has been the greatest factor in the increased volume of business which has been done. During previous anti-Japanese boycotts dealers have bought much more sparingly and for quick shipment, but in the present case they seem to have more confidence in values generally with the raw material still at very low figures, and they consider that prices are inclined to rise in the near future.

Yuenfong Auctions

Sales at the Yuenfong auctions totaled 220 packages. Although the excitement of the previous week has subsided to a considerable extent, there is a perfectly satisfactory general tone to the market, which continues to be well under the influence of the anti-Japanese boycott, and the impression amongst the Chinese is that a considerable time must elapse before Japanese goods move normally in the market again.

As far as prices are concerned, the acute shortage continues to act very strongly in favour of Venetians, but both velvets and poplins appear to be feeling the weight of increased offers and heavier imports. Italians on the average show very little change and demand seems likely to be strong enough to support these goods fairly well throughout this season.

A few bales of grey shirtings were offered with satisfactory results and although the Tientsin market is quiet on account of tightness in money, which is evidently due to some nervousness over the situation, prices are being fairly well maintained on support that is being received from the Yangtze market.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.

The market has been rather nervous and irregular during the week and a decrease in the volume of business has taken place. Prices of yarn, which is under the influence of the anti-Japanese boycott, have been well maintained.

American cotton has been contracted for at very cheap prices and there are reports of very big importations. Chinese cotton has been conspicuous by its absence and dealers are asking very high prices.

In their weekly report, Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. state:

DOLLARS

Imports were:—

\$1,800,000 from Hangchow

300,000 " Tsinanfu

\$2,100,000

\$700,000 to Nanking

500,000 " Tientsin

200,000 " Soochow

100,000 " Dairen

\$1,500,000

Silver

Last quotations come as 17d.

ready and 17 1/2d. forward as

against 17 1/2d. ready and 17 1/2d. for-

ward a week ago.

China sold and Indian bears

bought. American Speculators sold.

Exchange

The official rate is 1/7 1/2d. as

against 1/7 1/2d. a week ago. The

Speculators position is estimated to

be oversold in Sterling and Gold

Dollars and Yen the equivalent of

\$3,500,000.

Selling T.T. 1/8 1/2d. October/Decem-

ber. G.33 1/2, October/December.

Buying 4 m/s. 1/8 1/2d. October/Decem-

ber. G.33 1/2 October/December.

FLOUR

Upon the Government's assurance that its purchase of 450,000 tons of American wheat will be used exclusively for flood relief purposes and will not come on to the market, flour prices on the local exchange regained 2 cents a bag, with brighter prospects generally. The output markets resumed buying and mills are kept busy. At present levels foreign flour cannot be imported.

WHEAT

Besides the causes mentioned in last week's reports, the sale of three cargoes of Russian wheat by the Soviet for shipment from Black Sea ports caused a very weak market and millers dropped their ideas from Tls. 3.75 to 3.60 a picul for Canadian wheat (Manitoba No. 3). During the spurt of exchange to G.33, some small parcels for December shipment have been booked. Although millers have a brighter outlook, the general trade depression, aggravated by the Manchurian troubles, dictates a watching policy. It is believed that further shipments for January/February/March will be required to fill the market's demands, but millers will not operate for another four or five weeks.

There is now little if any native wheat in sight, except odd lots arriving from the interior. The quality of these, however, is poor and owing to the smallness of the parcels millers will only buy at their own prices.

TIMBER

There is practically nothing doing in the timber market. Stocks of Oregon pine are fairly ample at present. Owing to the uncertainty of the future the market at present is quiet.

There is little business to report in hardwoods. As regards teak, there is no change from last week's situation, and stocks are sufficient.

METALS

The past week has not brought any change to the metals market. The demand from the interior has dwindled down to next to nothing and no business can possibly be expected as long as Shanghai merchants cannot dispose of a large part of their stocks.

Several orders are reported to have been placed on the Continent on a gold dollar basis, while no further purchases are reported for galvanised sheets and tinplates from Great Britain. On account of the scarcity of business, home prices are weak as far as the Continent is concerned.

PRODUCE

A fair inquiry has been coming forward from Europe and a number of transactions has been reported, but the volume of business done has been small, chiefly on account of the general scarcity of supplies.

Prices on the average are ruling steady to firm and native dealers are showing a tendency to withhold stocks for higher rates.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

The condition of the artificial silk yarn market continues to be unsatisfactory and where in the opening of the week there were signs of inquiry, they have now disappeared.

The Manchurian situation dominates the northern markets and although Shantung is absolutely bare of stocks the dealers are too nervous to operate and orders are confined to 5 case lots for immediate shipment. Tientsin buyers are adopting the same attitude.

The near buying centres are inactive and the local demand is very limited.

SUGAR

The Shanghai Sugar Market has ruled quiet but steady during the past week, quotations both locally and abroad having undergone very little change. Only a limited volume of business has passed, buyers having covered their immediate requirements during the previous two or three weeks.

TEA

Black Tea

Keemun:—The market is stagnant. Stocks of reliable teas are exhausted and only one small transaction has taken place during the week.

Hankow:—A small business is being done on Onfas at Tls. 30-70 for first crop teas and Tls. 18 for second; a few Shantams have been placed at Tls. 18-20.

Green Tea

The week has been dull and uneventful with business practically at a standstill.

(Continued on Page 96.)

On Phased "A" 100

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

(Continued from Page 93.)

Chunmees:—Total settlements amount to 578 h/c with poor demand at present prices.

Sowmees:—Have been even quieter than Chunmees as with the exception of a few hundred high priced teas there are virtually none left to buy. The week's settlements amount to 119 h/c.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Sungei Duri Rubber Estate

The twenty-first annual general meeting of the Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd., was held on October 12 on the premises of Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons at 2, Canton Road, when Mr. Hugo Reiss as chairman, supported by Mr. A. J. Welch and Mr. A. W. Burkill, presided over a gathering representing 4,425 shares.

The chairman said:—The year under review has been a difficult one for all rubber companies, and it is with pleasure your directors are able to place before you what may be considered a very favourable account of the year's working. To make a profit on an average selling price of our crop of 3.36d. per lb. is extremely satisfactory, and I would like to take this opportunity of recording the directors' appreciation of the excellent work done by the estate staff, and straits agents and visiting agents for their successful co-operative efforts in bringing the cost of production down to a record low figure of 3.18d. per lb. The year's working shows a profit of Tls. 12,480.51, which added to the sum of Tls. 19,901.25 brought forward from the previous year, makes a total of Tls. 32,381.76 at credit of Profit and Loss Account. In the present crisis, the payment of a dividend, however small, would be in the opinion of the directors inadvisable, and with the future of rubber so uncertain, I trust you will approve of the directors' recommendation to carry the sum forward to next year's accounts.

The policy of the future working of the company has had your directors' attention, but in view of our low cost of production, there is nothing to be gained by closing down. The financial position of the company, as you can see from the accounts, is very sound, so we can look forward to the future with a certain amount of confidence, even with the very low prices that are now ruling.

There were no questions, and the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Hugo Reiss, seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill, That the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1931, together with the recommendation as to the appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and loss account as presented be accepted.

Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch, seconded by Mr. Chun Bing Him, That the appointment of Mr. A. W. Burkill as a Director of the company be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. C. R. Burkill, seconded by Mr. A. J. Welch, That Mr. Hugo Reiss be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Chun Bing Him, seconded by Mr. Chun Sing Long Jue, That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company.

Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates

The eleventh annual general meeting of the Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921) Ltd., was held on October 13 at the offices of Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons at 2 Canton Road, when Mr. A. W. Burkill as chairman, supported by Mr. T. E. Trueman and Mr. C. M. Bain, presided over a gathering representing 42,621 shares.

The chairman said:—The year under review has been a disastrous one for most rubber companies, and the effect of the low prices ruling throughout the year is reflected in the accounts before you. As you will note from the report, the costs on our three properties show considerable reductions over the previous year's figures, the most noticeable reductions are those of Gunong Rapat and Canning, this being due to the fact that the estates were let out to a Chinese tapping contractor to tap both estates for 64 cents per lb., the price including cost of manufacture and packing of the rubber. The all-in cost of production, unfortunately was above the average selling price, which re-

sulted in a loss for the year of Tls. 30,845.85.

Your directors have gone very fully into the question of closing down some or all of the estates, and placing them under a native conductor, but even at present prices, the loss will be less by continuing to tap, and what is most important is that by doing this we do not lose our tapping force, which is a great asset, and has taken us a long time and cost a good deal of money to build up. Your general managers have undertaken to supply the necessary finance to carry on to June 30 next at current rates of interest for overdrafts.

In spite of the drastic economies effected during the year, the producing and non-producing areas are reported to be in good order, and our technical adviser states that on the whole the trees on the extensions are making excellent progress.

During the early part of the year it was decided to dispense with the services of the manager at Gunong Rapat and Canning and to place these estates in charge of a native overseer under the supervision of Mr. Dawson, our Kota Bahroe manager. In addition to the saving effected, the arrangement has worked exceedingly well and I would like to record the Board's appreciation of the good work done by Mr. Dawson who has put in a good deal of extra work in the management of the three estates. Our thanks are also due to the staff, technical adviser and Straits agents for their good care of the estates throughout the year.

There were no questions, and the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill, seconded by Mr. T. E. Trueman, That the report and accounts for the year ended June 30th, 1931, as presented be accepted.

Proposed by Mr. C. M. Bain, seconded by Mr. Chun Bing Him, That the appointment of Mr. A. W. Burkill as a director of the company be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. C. R. Burkill, seconded by Mr. E. A. Prince, That Mr. T. E. Trueman be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. L. B. de Senna, seconded by Mr. L. B. de Senna, That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company.

Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.

The twentieth annual general meeting of the Culty Dairy Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews at 2 Peking Road when Mr. E. L. Marsh as chairman, supported by Dr. H. E. Keylock and Mr. M. Reader Harris, presided over a gathering representing 11,940 shares.

The chairman said:—You will note that we are now able to introduce sources of revenue other than that obtained by the sale of milk and your directors will endeavour to augment this revenue under a careful and conservative policy.

We hope you will accept the appropriations as suggested and in connection therewith may I make an observation with reference to the cattle reserve fund for which we recommend the rather large addition of £40,000.

There was no cattle reserve fund at the closing of our accounts in June 1928 but from the profits accruing from that year you placed £20,000 to the credit of this Fund. Each year since that date certain sums have been similarly allotted and if you agree to the appropriations as now recommended then there will be a Cattle Reserve Fund of £120,000 to place against our cattle stock valued at £200,338.

It may appear that this reserve is too large a sum to place against the valuation but may I recall the ultimate object of this cattle reserve fund, which is to create our own insurance fund whereby each animal may be insured individually against death or discard from any cause whatsoever—a risk that no insurance company will undertake.

Reverting to our cattle valuation, the responsibility for which devolves upon our managing director I think you would like to know how the sum of £200,338 is arrived at.

Your cattle stock and its valuation at the date of the closing of the Accounts under review were as follows:—

381 Adult productive animals, valued at	£166,173
An average of £436	
80 Calves up to year of age, valued at	7,065
An average of £88	
65 Young animals between 1 and 2 years, valued at	17,850
An average of £274	

26 Young animals between 2 and 3 years valued at 9,250
an average of £356.

As it is costing us anything between £800 and £1,000 for each imported animal it is obvious that your cattle stock account cannot be overvalued.

The cost of imported cattle brings me to another point I wish to mention, namely the reason for the increase in our selling prices for milk during the current year.

Owing to the low rate of exchange and the increased Customs duty, the importation costs of dairy cattle are just double what they were two years ago and these cattle have to be paid for by the milk they produce. Therefore the milk sold from these expensive animals has to repay us the cost of these animals in the course of the coming three or four years.

I do not, however, consider that any apology is due for the prices of our milk because our prices compare most favourably with the prices charged in other countries and we are issuing milk of such consistent quality and purity as yet unattained in any other big city.

During the past year we have by the necessary resolutions increased our capital from £100,000 to £200,000 by the issue of 10,000 new shares. These new shares were issued to shareholders at a premium of £20 each and of the 10,000 shares offered, 9323 were taken up. We have thus obtained more capital for the necessary extension of your business and your directors have every reason to believe that shareholders will receive a satisfactory return upon their capital investment.

The company now enters upon its twenty-first year of existence and when one reflects upon the artificial conditions under which dairy cattle must be kept in Shanghai, it is not surprising that the company has had many trials and tribulations.

"A man must serve his time to every trade" and it may be fairly claimed that this company has "served its time" and emerged therefrom with such knowledge as should secure its success in the future.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Proposed by: Dr. H. E. Keylock. Seconded by: Dr. E. L. Marsh.

"That the directors report and audited statement of accounts as presented for the year ended June 30, 1931 be and are hereby received approved and adopted."

Proposed by: Dr. H. E. Keylock. Seconded by: Dr. E. L. Marsh.

"That the following recommendations as to the appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and loss account as presented be accepted:—

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent. (£10.00 per share)	£10,000.00
To pay a bonus of £5.00 per share	5,000.00
To place to equalisation of dividends a/c	10,000.00
To carry forward to new account	14,275.50
	£79,275.50

Proposed by: Dr. H. E. Keylock. Seconded by: Dr. E. L. Marsh.

"That Mr. M. Reader Harris be and he is hereby elected a director of the company."

Proposed by: W. J. Drummond Esq. Seconded by: Mrs. Kitty Clark.

"That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be and they are hereby re-elected auditors to the company at a fee of £300 per annum."

THE National Government and the Ministry of War have issued orders forbidding soldiers and military officers to take part in popular demonstrations.

THE Shanghai Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Associations have issued a warning to the various local Chinese steamship firms to dismiss their Japanese employees immediately, to refrain from purchasing Japanese coal and to get rid of their Japanese shareholders.

News has been received in Shanghai to the effect that all forms of correspondence between people living in the U.S.S.R. and their relatives and friends abroad is now strictly forbidden, according to a decree issued recently by the Soviet authorities. Exceptions are made in the case of persons possessing special licences, who are limited to Communists and people who are known to be absolutely loyal to the Soviet regime. Heavy penalties are imposed on people who possess no such licences and who receive correspondence from abroad, notwithstanding the contents.

SHANGHAI NEWS

THE WATERWORKS REPORT

Council Expert's Findings as the Result of an Important Lengthy Investigation

ON October 15, the Shanghai Municipal Council issued the following summary of the report of Mr. Nicholas S. Hill, Jr., C.E., to the Shanghai Municipal Council on the subject of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Briefly summarized, Mr. Hill finds inter alia that:—

- (1) The company is producing cheap water at the rates at present prevailing;
- (2) The present rate of charges is theoretically and structurally unjust and discriminatory, though the existing discrimination in favour of the poor is an economic necessity;
- (3) The municipality is not paying enough for the fire protection afforded by the company;
- (4) That a meter rate schedule should not require additional charges from the poor and small consumers;
- (5) That there is no ground for assuming that the existing rates and charges of the company are excessive;
- (6) That the effect of silver fluctuations upon the dividends paid to shareholders who have subscribed in sterling should be borne between the shareholder and the consumer.

The summary of the report follows:—

The terms of Reference in respect to the investigation of the water supply were as follows:

1. To ascertain whether the operation of the Water Company is efficient and economical and whether present operating and maintenance expenses are justified.
2. To ascertain whether the present schedule of rates is unjust or discriminatory as between the different classes of consumers.
3. To ascertain whether the present cost of water to the consumer is just and equitable.
4. To state whether earnings in the past are germane to present revenue required.
5. To ascertain reasonable future capital requirements to insure an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water.
6. To ascertain whether it is feasible and economical to change from the present method of charges and sell all water through meters.

In answer to these my findings are:

1.—I find that 58 per cent. of the total increase in the cost of water delivered in recent years may be traced to the enhance cost of gold in order to pay dividends in sterling. The Water Company, however, is sympathetic to the idea of securing new capital in silver which will stabilize rates and tend to a reduction in production cost, more especially when the exchange value of silver is low.

A large proportion of the remaining additional cost to be accounted for is due to increases in salaries and wages made necessary by higher living costs. The increase in salaries and wages cannot be criticized.

Some saving may be effected by a reduction in the number of employees. The net effect on the rates, however, would not be material and the Company should have some latitude in the management of its property.

In any event no harm would come from a study of the possibility of reducing fire account without sacrificing efficiency. It may also be possible by the exercise of stricter economy to make some other savings, but, broadly speaking, the policies of the management are prudent and economical and it would be capacious to find fault with the operations of the plant.

Laying aside subordinate issues the supreme test of management is the cost of production, and whatever may be the differences in viewpoint on the details of operation, the Water Company succeeds in producing cheap water even at present rates. This statement is made with due regard for the difference in price levels of labour and material and other conditions prevailing in Shanghai and other places, including rate of exchange.

2.—In accordance with the official and structurally accurate allocation of cost to the different classes of consumers, the present schedule of rates is unjust and discriminatory.

The discrimination in favour of the poor and small consumers, however, is an economic necessity under the conditions existing in Shanghai and the wisdom of placing a greater burden on them should be questioned.

There is, however, a very serious discrimination which is not apparent from the present rate structure. That is the proportion of the rates paid by the municipality in return for fire protection. Under the existing rates and charges the Municipal Council pays the Water Company a sum which is

equivalent to the interest on the cost of hydrants installed plus the cost of repairs and maintenance. This by no means represents a proper return on the capital invested for fire protection. Adequate fire service requires not only the installation of hydrants but a readiness to serve these hydrants. That is to say, the pumping plant, filtration plant and mains would be smaller if no fire service were rendered, and the Municipal Council does not pay for its share of the revenue required to carry this additional plant.

My finding is, therefore, that the fire service revenue should be increased and that a meter rate schedule should not require additional charges from the poor and small consumers.

3.—In order to ascertain whether the present cost of water to the consumer is just and equitable it has been necessary to go back to basic principles and ascertain the fair return on the fair value of the property dedicated to the use and convenience of the public.

The Courts of the United States have in numerous cases reiterated, in different form, the rule that a public utility is entitled to earn a fair return on the fair value of its property, used and useful for the public service. This principle has been affirmed on more than one occasion by the U. S. Supreme Court and may, therefore, be said to be the law of that land. It is a just and equitable rule and may wisely be applied in the present instance.

Its use involves ascertaining two major factors:—

1. The fair value of the property, and
2. The fair return.

The methods used by me for their determination have been in accordance with methods now recognized in the United States, somewhat modified perhaps to suit local conditions.

I find that the value of the Waterworks property is Tls. 26,250,000, as determined from the books of the company subject to an adjustment of the prices of labour and material to obtain present reproduction cost, but excluding present increased value due to depreciation of local currency.

A fair rate of return on this value is 8.5 per cent.

A rate of return to be fair must be sufficient to insure the Company a credit which will enable it to secure the new capital required for improvements on favourable terms in the open market. Cost of money depends chiefly upon whether or not the securities issued therefore possess the following qualifications:

1. Security of principal.
2. Stability of income.
3. Marketability.
4. Value as collateral.
5. Exemption from care.

All of these factors have been considered.

Well secured mortgage bonds possess all of these qualities in a more marked degree than does capital stock, and money may be obtained through the issuance of such bonds at a lower rate than through the sale of stock.

In order to command a low rate on its bonds the net earnings of a corporation should be free from marked fluctuations and at least equal to twice the bond interest requirements. If rates are allowed which will provide a sufficient margin to establish sound credit, The Shanghai Waterworks Company, Ltd., should at this time be able to dispose of 6 per cent. debenture bonds up to 50 per cent. of its

value and 9 per cent. stock to cover the balance of its capital requirements.

If we are to estimate fair return on the theory that the Company should bear the hazard of exchange, which has been done, then a proper allowance must be made for surplus sufficient to maintain a proper reserve for equalization of dividends as well as to care for other reserves and for minor fluctuations in production cost depending upon variations in cost of labour and materials. The rates should, therefore, provide for an annual surplus at least of 2 per cent. on the capital stock properly to maintain its reserves. The average rate of return under these circumstances will be:—

6 per cent. Debenture interest on 50 per cent. capitalisation—average on full capitalisation of . . .	3.0
9 per cent. Dividends on 50 per cent. of capitalisation—average on full capitalisation of . . .	4.5
2 per cent. For surplus on 50 per cent. of capitalisation—average on full capitalisation of . . .	1.0
Total	8.5

On this basis the gross revenue required in 1931 to yield a fair return on the fair value of the Company's property should be:

Fair return on \$26,250,000	T2,231,250
Operating Expenses	—
Rates, Taxes and Charges	68,404
Depreciation	—
Reserve	266,133
Total	2,565,787

Gross Revenue Required in 1931 T4,309,978

This compares with a gross revenue required to meet fiscal requirements under the "Tariff Agreement" of Tls. 4,316,163.

This revenue includes a proper Reserve and the Extra Dividends, as well as all dividends on bonus stock. It is seen, therefore, that such a return is approximately the same as the ascertained fair return on the fair value of the property. It must be remembered, however, that extra dividends are not cumulative nor certain and that they are by their nature of a great extent outside the main issue.

There is no ground, therefore, for assuming that the existing rates and charges of the Company are excessive, particularly when it is remembered that the revenue for the current year cannot now be adjusted and there will be no appropriation available for Reserve and the total actual return will be appreciably less than the fair return. It appears to me, however, to be a basic fact that where the local standard of currency is the tael, where the rates are said in silver, the books are kept in silver and all capital expenditures are recorded in taels as of the year the capital was expended and, therefore include the cost of gold purchased in that year, the rise or fall of silver currency is intrinsically a speculative element, the risk of profit or loss on which should not be borne by the consumer.

This is equivalent to saying that when the rates yield a fair return on the fair value of the property in taels the consumers' obligation is fulfilled. If the Company elects to issue sterling capital and pay dividends in sterling, and through the vicissitudes of exchange, the fair return in taels is insufficient to pay the expected dividends in sterling, the shareholders should take the loss. On the other hand, if exchange is favourable to the sterling shareholders and the fair return in taels is more than sufficient to pay the expected dividends in sterling, the shareholder may take the gain without injustice to the consumer. These statements are made as basic principles for the determination of fair value on which a fair return should be earned and is quite apart from the terms of the existing "Tariff Agreement."

4. With relation to whether past earnings are germane to present revenue it has been held in a number of cases by the Courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, that past losses are not to be considered in determining if present rates are just and reasonable. In passing on this question and with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in *land*, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in a case before it stated:

"It would seem to follow as a necessary corollary that if past losses may not be considered in fixing a rate base, neither should past profits be so considered, nor what would have been past profits or larger net earnings by a readjustment of operating expenses.

certainly the ratepayers would desire to recoup past losses. By the same token they may not recoup past profits.

5. The matter of capital outlay required to insure an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water has been carefully considered. I am of the opinion that the Company's estimates of capital outlay are fair and reasonable and that they should expend upwards of Tls. 33,000,000 prior to December 31, 1935, properly to maintain an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water.

6. Metering water is the only method of effectively and economically restricting household waste. Even though reduction in annual cost be not immediately attained, saving in future capital outlay for additional works will in the long run pay handsomely for meters.

Experience in checking waste by universal metering has been generally satisfactory and has fully justified the expense and trouble of its introduction. Quarterly bills for volume consumed are effective reminders of the need of tight plumbing. People cease to be oblivious to the continual flow of small quantities, which, like the little drops of water and little grains of sand, mount to huge proportions. Even plumbers learn in time that the standards of plumbing are higher in Metered than un-metered places.

The meter permits the freedom of the taker to draw the water he needs with a control on the part of the works which is constant and sure. The taker pays for nothing he does not get and the works furnish nothing for which they are not paid. Meter rates may be established which will not increase the burdens of the small and poor consumer.

I wish to acknowledge the valuable and helpful aid given me by Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, A.C.A.

I also wish to express my appreciation of the courtesy and consideration of the municipal officials, and in particular Mr. Charles Harpur, Commissioner of Public Works.

I desire too to testify to the willingness of the Water Company to furnish me with a great amount of data which I requested, and which were very useful in reaching my conclusions. Mention should be made in particular of the amount of time and trouble taken by Mr. C. D. Pearson, Engineer-in-Chief and Manager, to assist me in my investigations.

I am also grateful for the courteous attentions of the Chinese Ratepayers Association and for the valuable suggestions contained in the reports of this Association and of the Shanghai Realty Owners Association as well.

OUTSIDE ROADS INCIDENT

British Officers Detained by Chinese Troops

An unusual incident has befallen two British army officers in Shanghai, that of being arrested by Chinese troops while they were out for a walk on Monument Road and only being released when officials from the local office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs took them to H. M. Consulate-General for identification.

The two officers are Major G. C. Fleetwood, who is temporarily commanding the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Lieut. C. R. Buchanan, of the same regiment. Neither was ill-treated during the three hours they were in custody.

The incident occurred on Tuesday morning, when the two officers were out for a walk in the outlying western districts, making their way along municipal roads. When a short distance along Monument Road they halted for a brief rest, and consulted a map which they had with them. Both were dressed in civilian clothes.

While they were looking at the map a car, occupied by a party of Chinese in plain clothes, drove up to them and stopped, the occupants getting out and making for the two officers. The Chinese started to speak to them but as they knew no English and the officers no Chinese neither party knew what the other party was talking about. Then a party of Chinese soldiers arrived and took command of the situation, ordering the two officers to accompany them. This they did, wondering what it was all about.

The soldiers took the officers to Hungjiao Aerodrome, where the situation was apparently not clarified at all, so after an hour the two officers were taken by car to Lunghua. Here they were kept for some little time.

Then the car was produced again and the officers were taken for another drive, this time to the local offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, situated in Chinese territory just beyond the end of Route Ghisi. Here someone was found

SINO-JAPANESE DISORDERS

Clashes in North Szechuen Road: Japanese Mill Stormed: Boycott Assn's. Activities

The situation is quiet along the Yangtze River though tension caused by the anti-Japanese boycott is growing more acute, according to the statement made by the Japanese Consulate-General at Shanghai yesterday afternoon.

Twenty-one Japanese warships have been ordered to stand by in order to deal with any situation likely to affect the lives or property of Japanese subjects living in the Yangtze Valley. Four are at Shanghai and three are at Hankow while the others are distributed among the other river ports.

Relief measures were started some days ago for those living in the interior and already many refugees have arrived in Hankow or have passed through Shanghai on their way to Japan. Of the ten Japanese formerly in Chungtu only two remain. All women and children have departed from Ichang for Hankow and 99 leave Chungking to-day. There still remain 23 Japanese at Shasi, 174 at Wanshsien, 68 at Changsha, 60 at Wuhu, 86 at Kiukiang and 187 at Nanking. Hankow, one of the collecting centres for refugees, already contains 2,776.

The only instance where the agitation against the Chinese broke out in force was at Chungking where two Japanese who were employed with the N.K.K. line, were assaulted whilst walking through the streets. The two men escaped, however, with only slight injuries.

Japanese Saved by Plane

How 28 Japanese, who were besieged at the Okura Farm, near Tung Liao in Manchuria, by hundreds of hostile Chinese soldiers were rescued early on October 15 by successive trips of a military aeroplane and carried safely by air to Su Tung Kai, was related in official dispatches received in Shanghai by the Japanese Consulate General.

For some days past the Japanese on the Okura Farm, which is located in a remote section surrounded by Chinese habitations, have been threatened by gradually increasing crowds of disbanded soldiers and disgruntled Chinese residing in that neighborhood, the Consulate was informed. On Tuesday the demonstrations against the Japanese became more serious and the staff abandoned the outlying sections of the farm and concentrated in the main buildings, which were surrounded by a wall and therefore easier to defend. At the same time one of their number was sent, in disguise, to some point from which the nearest Japanese base at Su Tung Kai could be reached by telephone.

When the message was received by the military authorities and the urgency of the situation explained, it was realized that the besieged might all be slaughtered before troops could reach them. Consequently, it was decided to endeavour to effect a rescue by air and a large aeroplane, capable of carrying 16 people, was dispatched to the scene. Arriving at the Okura Farm, it was seen that the attackers were swarming about the walls, although a breach had not as yet been effected. The big air craft zoomed down towards the crowd which, in fear of machine gun fire, scattered to cover, thus giving the aeroplane an opportunity to land on a smooth plot near the farm house.

Embarking half the refugees, the machine took off again in a few moments for Su Tung Kai, where it landed the rescued men, and returned again to the Okura Farm before the besiegers had an opportunity to press home their attack. The remainder of the Japanese were picked up on this second trip and the establishment abandoned without any casualties on either side, with the exception of minor cuts and bruises from stones and other hand weapons.

Reports from other Chinese cities received at the Japanese Consulate on October 15 indicated that while the anti-Japanese campaign appears to be continuing with undiminished

who managed to size the situation up, and he realized that some sort of mistake had been made and decided to take the two officers to H. M. Consulate-General.

This he did, going with Major Fleetwood and Lieut. Buchanan to see H. M. Consul-General, whereupon the two officers were free once more.

vigour in most places, with the exception of Tientsin, no violence has been perpetrated the last few days. At Tientsin, the Chinese authorities have repressed vigorously all anti-Japanese meetings and prohibited the posting of offensive bills or distribution of anti-Japanese literature. While an anti-Japanese campaign is being conducted in that city, the Chinese authorities insist that it must be confined within legal boundaries, without confiscation of private property or imprisonment of merchants by extra-legal bodies. The result is that there have been no overt acts against Japanese in Tientsin, and the situation is better in that city than any other in China.

Among other incidents related to the local Japanese authorities was a statement from Wenchow declaring that a squad of Chinese soldiers, who been found in possession of Japanese goods, whether looted or purchased is not known, were seized by members of the anti-Japanese Association, disarmed, crowned with dunce's caps and paraded about the city, still in military uniform. Among the prisoners so treated is said to have been a junior officer whose shoulder straps were removed and sewn on the seat of his trousers. The military appeared quite indignant over this treatment when released.

At Foochow all business relations between Chinese and Japanese are reported to have ceased while Japanese steamers stopping at this port have been prohibited by association pickets from taking on Chinese passengers or freight. From Formosa the Governor-General of that island telegraphed that the envelopes of mail matter reaching there from Swatow bore printed anti-Japanese slogans as part of the postage stamp cancellations.

A clash between 300 Chinese troops and the 17th Japanese Cavalry occurred near Han Hua Kang Tsu, Manchuria, on October 13. The latter body was marching towards Ta Ming Tun to rescue a group of Korean farmers who had petitioned for aid, stating that they were threatened by a large body of Chinese soldiers who were acting as bandits. The battle between the opposing forces lasted for one and a half hours or until the Chinese fled leaving eight dead on the field. Two Japanese were also killed.

Danger of Rice Shortage

Members of the Japanese community in Shanghai are facing a stringent shortage of rice and arrangements were instituted yesterday by the Imperial Consular Authorities for the importation of a large supply from Japan, as the result of an intensive campaign just launched by the Anti-Japanese Association to prevent Chinese shops from selling this staple commodity to local Japanese.

An investigation of the situation by the Japanese Consulate General yesterday disclosed that already it is practically impossible for Shanghai Japanese to purchase rice locally, except from their own dealers. This ban followed closely on the firing of the opening gun in the new campaign with the seizure, by agents of the Anti-Japanese Association, of Mr. Shin Wu, one of the leading retail rice merchants of the International Settlement and Great Shanghai, and his incarceration on Thursday night in the Temple of Heaven, headquarters of the boycott organisation. Mr. Shin Wu, it was alleged, had sanctioned the sale, from one of his numerous shops, of rice to members of the Japanese colony. After being detained in custody until yesterday morning, it was stated at the Japanese Consulate, the merchant was released on payment of a fine of \$1,000 and his promise to watch closely future transactions.

At the same time representatives of the association made a shop-to-shop canvass in both the International Settlement and Chinese territory, warning the dealers that they must refuse to include Japanese amongst their customers. Their shops will be watched closely, the rice merchants were told, the Imperial Consulate declared, and violations of this ruling will be followed by instant "arrest" and confiscation of stock in trade as well as imposition of heavy fines.

With the Temple of Heaven already containing 11 prisoners, and the men so held apparently having no appeal from the mandates of the association, the rice merchants hastened to comply with the new edict, according to information gathered

by Japanese officials. Consequently, yesterday afternoon continual reports reached the Imperial Consulate, detailing the situation, and in a few hours it became evident that stocks in the hands of local Japanese rice dealers would be insufficient to supply the community's needs for any time. Steps were accordingly taken for the importation of the necessary commodity from Japan, under the auspices of the Tokyo government, and it is believed that an adequate supply will be rushed here within the next few days.

Clash Precipitated

Shortly after the seizure of Mr. Shin Wu on Thursday afternoon, a second prisoner was lodged in the Temple of Heaven, following a clash between agents of the boycott association and employees of the Kuo Hsia Weaving Factory at 100 Hong Peng Road. The encounter, in which six men were badly beaten and forced to undergo treatment at the Nanyang Hospital in Nantao, was precipitated when a party of boycott pickets forced their way into the factory and endeavoured to confiscate 100 bales of alleged Japanese yarn. The foreman of the establishment demanded that the pickets produce legal authority for the seizure. When this could not be obtained he endeavoured to safeguard the goods. In the mêlée that followed, the agents of the association were victorious and the foreman was trussed up, bundled in a motor car and rushed to the Temple of Heaven. In taking the man there, the party is said to have proceeded through the International Settlement, which surrounds the boycott headquarters on every side. The impromptu prison was attained safely, however, as the car and its prisoner were inside the walls before the settlement police on duty outside were aware of the nature of the occurrence. Inasmuch as resistance to the orders of the Anti-Japanese Association is regarded by its officials as a serious offence, it is expected that the foreman will be severely dealt with. In addition to the regular pickets on duty as gaolers at the headquarters building, two men in the uniform of the Bureau of Public Safety of Greater Shanghai are said to be on guard at the gate.

The most serious report received from out-ports yesterday, by the Japanese Consulate General here, was that concerning an attack on Mr. S. Takamasu, a Japanese officer of the Chinese Maritime Customs, stationed at the Huan Po branch of the Mei Tsung office, in Canton Province.

(Mr. Takamasu, it is declared, was mobbed by a crowd of Chinese while on official duty and only managed to escape with his life, after being beaten, by the interference of other members of the Customs Staff. While the mob was kept at bay, the Japanese officer was smuggled into French Leased Territory at Hainan. He was later escorted to safety at Hongkong by the French police.

From Hanoi it was learned that Mr. T. Hashimura, Japanese Consul in Yunnan and the last subject remaining in that district, had arrived safely at the French colony, after supervising the evacuation of his nationals. In Shannai-kan, a telegram stated, the anti-Japanese agitation has become so threatening that all Japanese women and children there have been concentrated in the Japanese barracks under the protection of a garrison of 150 officers and men.

From Tientsin, the Japanese Consul notified local Imperial authorities that the Chinese Foreign Office had issued a circular, announcing that during the present crisis no Japanese subject should be given a visa for travelling purposes in China while this order was issued, according to the Chinese Government, for the protection of nationals of the Island Empire, the Japanese Consulate General here pointed out that it contravenes treaty rights, inasmuch as the issue of travelling visas to Japanese subjects during peace time is obligatory.

Five or six isolated cases of trouble between Japanese and Chinese in the Northern district came to the attention of the police on Thursday evening, four in Hongkew and two in Dixwell Road district. Three Japanese were reported as being injured in varying degrees, although it is believed that no one of them was serious. According to the Chinese press two Chinese were seriously injured.

The police maintained double patrols before midnight and a section of the Reserve Unit attended, but were not required. The Japan-

Marines as well patrolled a portion of the road for a while.

Early in the evening a number of Japanese gathered in front of the shops situated at 1318 and 1322 North Szechuen Road and began tearing anti-Japanese posters from the shutters. A large number of Chinese collected within a few minutes and the Japanese scamped off along Boone Road. Hongkew police dispersed the mob. There other minor calls were handled with the same despatch by Hongkew.

Two other cases of actual assaults on Japanese came to official attention. Thirty or 40 Chinese attacked a Japanese near the intersection of Barchett Road with North Szechuen Road at 11 p.m., beating him about the head with sticks and stones. The police cleared the mob and sent the injured man to the Foo Ming Hospital, which is not far from the scene. A similar case was reported a few minutes later. Leaving the Night Club Café, a Japanese was beset by a mob, which dispersed into Chapei on the arrival of the police. The victim also was given medical treatment. Earlier a Japanese reported to Hongkew that he had been beaten in Chapei by a mob. He was sent to the Japanese Consulate-General.

Swarming the streets of Hongkew District in the vicinity of Range and North Szechuen Roads, hundreds of restless Chinese last evening created a tense situation in that neighborhood for several hours and gave members of the Shanghai Municipal Police many anxious moments.

At midnight two Japanese who were walking home were set upon at the corner of Wuchang and North Szechuen Roads by a crowd at least 200. The Japanese ran, pursued by a howling mob which threw bricks and anything they could lay hands on as they ran. Chief Inspector Ring, who heard the tumult, ran along North Szechuen Road accompanied by three Sikh and three Constables, and between them they managed to hold the crowd off until they could commandeer a motor-car and send the Japanese off in it.

A few minutes later another crowd set upon Mr. O. P. Zarti, a Portuguese in the employ of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and residing at 110 Chapoo Road, mistaking him for a Japanese. Mr. Zarti was walking home in company with a friend when he was attacked on North Szechuen Road near Range Road. He was set upon and badly beaten up before being rescued by Police, having to be sent off for medical treatment.

Ignore Posters, Consul Urges

Oct. 15.

Members of the Japanese community in Shanghai are urged to control their resentment against the wide-spread posting of anti-Japanese cartoons and to refrain from any actions which might aggravate the local situation, according to the terms of a public proclamation issued yesterday by Mr. K. Murali, the Imperial Japanese Consul-General here.

The issuance of the proclamation by Mr. Murali followed an official call made the day previous by the Consul-General on General Chang Chun, the Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. At this time Mr. Murali called the attention of the Chinese official to the prevalence of anti-Japanese posters throughout this district and, pointing out that they constituted a direct incitement to disorder, urged General Chun to exercise his good offices towards their removal. Declaring that antagonism and clashes between nationals of the two powers could not serve any good purpose, as the entire Sino-Japanese dispute is in the hands of the diplomats for settlement, Mr. Murali stated that both Chinese and Japanese authorities here should do their utmost to preserve peace.

In addition to the acts of violence already reported on Friday night against several Japanese and one foreigner, who was mistaken for a Japanese several additional attacks were revealed yesterday. Mr. M. Sugimura, an inspector of the Japanese Consular Police, was the victim of one of these assaults, having been mobbed near the corner of North Szechuen and Range Roads by a crowd of Chinese loafers and badly beaten before rescued by Municipal Police. The attack on Mr. Sugimura is declared to have been without provocation, other than that he is a Japanese. Shortly after this affair, Major A. Yasuda, an officer of the Japanese Marines stationed in Hongkew, was stoned by students while making an inspection tour of the various marine posts in an automobile. Although the officer was

accompanied by an armed bodyguard, he refrained from retaliating against his assailants, later reporting the matter to the Hongkew police.

The anti-Japanese boycott movement is being tightened up here not only by the self-appointed members of the Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Association, but also by the merchants themselves, notwithstanding the repeated strong protests of the Japanese Government against the movement. The following instances learned by, and described to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" yesterday will illustrate the gravity of the local boycott situation.

In accordance with their decision to prevent Chinese from supplying local Japanese residents with daily necessities, including food, coal, etc., the boycotters paid frequent visits to the Hongkew District, where there are large numbers of Japanese residents, and warned the Chinese shop proprietors there not to sell to the Japanese. Those who ignore the warning are threatened with severe punishment. The proprietor of one of these shops, carrying on business on Woosung Road, who failed to pay heed to the boycotters' warning, was enticed to the Anti-Japanese Association's headquarters last Tuesday to be dealt with. He was, however, later released after being "cautioned" by the boycotters who had learned that the man in their hands was a small trader and was not in a position to pay a heavy fine.

Merchants who had broken the anti-Japanese "regulations" are first given a warning and, should they dare to ignore that, the boycotters lure them to the Anti-Japanese Association's headquarters where they are detained in the Temple of God of Heaven until a fine amounting to twice as much as the value of Japanese goods owned by them has been paid. According to those responsible for the boycott, more than ten merchants ignoring the Anti-Japanese Association's warnings have been detained since the Association's inception, but, with the exception of one, all have been released after paying fines ranging in amount from \$1,000 to \$3,000. The merchant who is still detained in the Temple of God of Heaven is Li Jen-feng, proprietor of the Li Chien Hsiang Cotton Cloth Hong, Ningpo Road, who was enticed to the Anti-Japanese Association and detained there several weeks ago for having repeatedly ignored the warnings against dealing in Japanese cotton cloth. The fine imposed upon him was \$10,000, but, as he was unable to pay it, he has been detained in the Anti-Japanese Association.

Because permission of the Settlement authorities has been refused the pickets of the boycott association to operate in the Settlement, the Anti-Japanese Association has adopted two measures to deal with the merchants residing in the Settlement who are found to have broken their regulations. One of these measures is to give a warning to the merchants living in the Settlement found to deal in Japanese goods and another is that, when the warning has been ignored by the merchants, the latter will be put under arrest immediately when they are found outside the boundaries of the Settlement. A notice announcing the two measures mentioned above has been circulated by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to all the Chinese merchants residing in the Settlement.

An interesting report has been received at the Anti-Japanese Association's headquarters, this being to the effect that, while the Association has so active in the French Concession recently that 14 Chinese stores dealing in Japanese goods in that Concession have now decided to purchase an armoured motor car for the transportation of Japanese goods from godowns to their shops so as to protect their cargo against being seized and confiscated by anti-Japanese pickets.

The total value of Japanese goods seized from the merchants by the pickets of Anti-Japanese Association since the inception of the Association several months ago, is estimated at approximately \$600,000, a representative of the "North-China Daily News" was told by the boycotters yesterday. This does not include the goods seized in other cities.

The boycotters have presented a petition to the Central Government requesting the latter to disavow without further delay all Japanese members of China's Customs Service, ranking from clerks to commissioners. Certain Chinese newspapers state that Japanese advisors to some of the Chinese Government organs, including the Examination Yuan and the Ministry of War, have received notifications terminating their contracts with the Chinese Government.

Financed by the Chinese Women's Club, a cablegram was sent to Dr. Alfred Sze at Geneva on October 13, signed by leading Chinese club women in Shanghai.

The message read: "Minister Alfred Sze, Geneva: 'Chinese Women's Club, V. C. T. U. W. C. U., Women's Suffrage, National Council of Women urge League immediately restore Manchurian status quo ante other moves determined to further spontaneous popular boycott.'

Among those who signed the message were Mrs. H. L. Cheng, chairman of the Chinese Women's Club, Mrs. Y. C. Wen and her sister, (nieces of Dr. Sze), Mrs. H. C. Mei, Mrs. Ben How and Mrs. L. C. King, general secretary of the Shanghai Y. C. T. U.

In the opinion of these women, it was essential that the League be informed that the Japanese boycott is a product of the will of the people, entirely removed from government tactics.

Sunday's Disorders

Oct. 19.

A mob of over 7,000 Chinese workmen and students ranged throughout the Western factory district for nearly six hours yesterday, attacking Japanese mills, stoning Japanese stores and residences and battling with special squads of Municipal Police. Owing to the ugly mood and persistence of the rioters, who continued to re-assemble in other localities when once dispersed, at times an armed clash with Japanese marines appeared imminent. At these crucial moments, however, repeated baton charges by the police resulted in a temporary alleviation of the situation until a call for further assistance would come in from another neighbourhood. With the police riot van, armoured Japanese motorcars and convoys of armed marines dashing from point to point through the streets with bells ringing, the entire district was kept in a continual state of alarm throughout the day.

As a result of the disorders, a score or more of the rioters are said to have sustained minor injuries during the different police charges, while at least four members of the department, including one foreigner, also were injured by flying missiles. Four or five of the Chinese, who are alleged to have been ring-leaders in the disturbances were taken into custody.

By six o'clock the situation appeared to be under control, the Police Reserve Unit which had been on duty throughout the day having been recalled to Wayside Headquarters. Special squads of police, however, were placed on duty at strategic points, while the Japanese authorities instituted a system of strong marine patrols along Macao and Ferry Roads, where many Japanese mills are located. Japanese sentries with fixed bayonets were placed on Macao Road, which was entirely closed to traffic. Armoured Japanese motorcars also patrolled the district throughout the night.

The first trouble of the day developed about 10 o'clock yesterday morning at a meeting of Chinese students and workmen on a piece of waste ground near the Kawamura Memorial at Robinson and Ferry Roads. Agitators were addressing a crowd of several hundreds with inflammatory anti-Japanese and Communist speeches when a Japanese member of the Municipal Police force was noticed patrolling his beat nearby. In a moment, the mob started for the officer, hurling sticks and stones in his direction and shouting insults. Fortunately, a squad of police under three foreign officers, Sub-Inspector A. E. J. Andrews, Probationary Sergeant T. T. Miller and Probationary Detective Sergeant N. S. P. Watts, happened to be near and rushed to the aid of their Japanese comrade, Constable 191. Together with a second Japanese constable, No. 64, the first officer was hurried by the foreign constables into an adjacent Chinese store at 1374 Robinson Road where they were besieged by the rioters, who now numbered over a thousand.

So serious did the situation become as the crowd smashed in the windows of the store that the foreign officers had to hold the rioters at bay with drawn automatics while the Reserve Unit was sent for. At the height of the disturbance, a lorry loaded with Japanese marines appeared at the corner and, as they immediately were a target for abuse and stones, a tense situation developed. At this moment, however, the Reserve Unit appeared and the Japanese troops withdrew while the police scattered the crowd.

A few moments later the rioters re-assembled in front of the Naigai Wata Kaisha, Ltd., Mill No. 5, at 14 West Soochow Road, where they immediately demolished a

motorcar left by a Japanese employee in front of the gate. Now numbering several thousand and with red flags borne by some of the rioters, the crowd endeavoured to force an entrance into the mill, in the meanwhile smashing windows with a shower of stones. The police riot van was called to the scene, but it was only after a stiff struggle that the mob was again dispersed.

From this mill, the men again, on a pre-arranged plan, met again in front of the staff quarters of the Naigai company on Ferry Road where in a few moments they succeeded in forcing the gate and making their way into the compound. They had hardly gained entrance, however, when the police appeared on the scene, followed by a Japanese armoured car, and the crowd fled in all directions. An hour or so after the police had departed, the crowd returned and this time broke the gates completely down, subjecting the residences inside to shower of sticks and stones which broke practically every pane of glass in sight.

Aroused by the close proximity of the mob, some 14 Japanese residents of the buildings, however, turned out in force to a counter attack and, driving the rioters back, took five of them prisoners. When the police returned they found a pitched battle in progress with the 14 Japanese holding the smashed gates and a crowd of several thousand at bay. Another stiff struggle and the free use of batons by the police resulted in the crowd being scattered for the fourth time. The prisoners taken by the Japanese were turned over to the police.

The next affair occurred later in the afternoon at the Kawamura Memorial where the gangsters returned and sacked a Japanese laundry before aid could arrive. By this time the mob numbered well over 7,000 Chinese, competent observers estimated, and it took the combined efforts of the police riot squads and the reserve unit to drive the men off. In this case, as well, several lorry loads of Japanese marines and three armoured cars appeared on the outskirts of the disturbance to lend aid if required.

This was the last major disturbance of the day although a number of isolated stonings and attacks were reported, including an effort against the quarters occupied by Japanese police constables in the rear of the Posteo Police Station on Gordon Road. Here rioters smashed a number of windows before driven away.

In addition to cuts and bruises sustained by the two Japanese constables, several Chinese constables, several Chinese and one foreign officer are said to have received minor injuries from flying bricks during the riots. Broken heads were inflicted on a number of the most stubborn rioters while a score or more were ducked in the waters of a small creek near Robinson Road, when driven over the banks by a police charge.

The Japanese Consulate General kept in close touch with the situation throughout the day while higher officers of the Japanese marines journeyed from point to point, keeping in close contact with their men. The Japanese forces adopted the policy of allowing the Municipal Police to deal with the mobs, only remaining in the background as reserves in case the authorities should be unable to handle the situation.

A Chinese merchant's bodyguard, after given a severe beating, was lodged with two shop assistants in the cell in the Temple of God of Heaven by the anti-Japanese boycotters last Saturday afternoon as a result of an encounter between the merchant and pickets at the Anti-Japanese Association's headquarters. The merchant received serious injuries and he was released only through the efforts of Col. Chen Shih-tseng, the Commissioner of Public Safety for Greater Shanghai, who paid a personal visit to the Anti-Japanese Association's headquarters on the same night as he had been told that serious trouble would happen there if he did not go there to pacify the pickets.

The trouble started shortly after noon last Saturday when six pickets of the Anti-Japanese Association went to the Ya Ta Hsiang Piece Goods Store, a Chinese shop off Rue de l'Est, French Concession, to inspect a quantity of Japanese piece goods which the store was alleged to have imported and failed to register with the Anti-Japanese Association. On arrival at the store, the pickets were told by the shop assistants that the goods were old stock purchased prior to the boycott movement and were, therefore, not required to be re-

gistered with the Boycott Association. The pickets regarded the shop assistants' explanation as unsatisfactory and demanded the whole cargo be sealed up at once.

In order to avert trouble, the shop assistants sent for Mr. Chen Sung-yuan, chairman of the Chinese Piece Goods Merchants Association, to go to the store to talk over the matter with the pickets. Mr. Chen arrived at the store soon afterwards and told the pickets that he would guarantee that the store would not put the alleged Japanese cargo on sale, pending further investigations by the pickets. The latter, however, were stubborn and insisted that they be allowed to examine the store's books in order to ascertain whether or not the goods were old stock. In the confusion which ensued, somebody called a French Police officer to the scene and he took three of the pickets to the police station.

This greatly angered the other pickets who immediately returned to their headquarters in the Temple of the God of Heaven and reported the arrest. It happened that two assistants of the Ya Ta Hsiang Piece Goods Store had come to the Anti-Japanese Association's headquarters prior to the trouble to discuss certain questions with the boycotters. When the people of the Anti-Japanese Association's headquarters learned that their pickets had been arrested by the French Police, they immediately detained the two assistants and declared that they would not release them until the pickets were set free by the police.

At about four p.m., Mr. Chen Sung-yuan also visited the Anti-Japanese Association's headquarters for the purpose of negotiating with the boycotters regarding the cargo of the Ya Ta Hsiang Store. A hot debate between him and the pickets over the cargo culminated in a quarrel which attracted the attention of the merchant's bodyguard who entered the pickets' office, armed with a pistol. Fearing that something would happen to his master who was at that time engaged in a hot debate with the pickets, the bodyguard took his weapon from his pistol holster as a precaution. Immediately, the pickets set upon him and his master and gave them a severe beating and both were injured. The bodyguard was disarmed and, together with his master and the two assistants of the Ya Ta Hsiang Store, were lodged in a cell.

The news of the trouble soon reached Col. Chen Shih-tseng, the Commissioner of Public Safety, who, after consulting Gen. Chang Chun, the Mayor, paid a visit to the Anti-Japanese Association's headquarters personally in order to pacify the pickets. Col. Chen, who was accompanied by a delegate of the Mayor and a leading Kuomintang official, after arrival at the boycott association's headquarters, found that great excitement had been caused by the clash.

Notwithstanding the order of the chief constabulary of the Chinese City, the pickets were at first persistent in their demand that they be allowed to detain the merchant and the latter's bodyguard on the ground that the merchant was a "treacherous" merchant and that his bodyguard had threatened to fire with his pistol. After lengthy arguments, Col. Chen succeeded in taking Mr. Chen Sung-yuan from the boycott association to his Bureau where it was learned the merchant was later released. The merchant's bodyguard and the two shop assistants were, however, still lodged in the cell in the boycott association's headquarters.

SIG. MUSSOLINI'S GRANDSON

Christening Ceremony on Sunday

The infant son of Count and Countess Ciano di Cortellazzo, who is the grandson of Signor Mussolini, was christened on Sunday at the Italian Consulate by Monsignor Bassi, Bishop of Loyang.

Fabrizio was the name chosen for the baby, who showed remarkable interest in proceedings, remaining amiable throughout. Only the parents and the godfather and godmother, Count and Countess G. del Bene, were present at the christening.

The baby was born on Thursday, October 1. Countess Ciano is a daughter of Signor Mussolini and came to Shanghai with her husband last autumn, after their marriage in Italy.

PRIVATE BUOYS ACQUIRED

Harbour Board's Step to Centralise Control

Negotiations have just been completed for the acquisition of ten mooring buoys extending from opposite the Old Dock and to the front of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Wharf, by the Custom's department.

The buoys formerly belonged to nine different companies, the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, P. & O. Navigation Company, Ocean Steamship Company, China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The acquisition of the buoys was found necessary in order that the Harbour authorities could centralise control. Where formerly it was possible for a company owning a buoy to keep the berth vacant until one of its own vessels came into port, the space will now be used by any steamer desiring the moorings. Two or three of the companies who have sold their interest still retain prior claim on the buoys by paying rent to the authorities. This has been allowed as the companies concerned are constantly using them and at no time will the space be left idle.

Shortage of accommodation in the harbour at the present time is very acute, all available space being used and even now at times the river is congested. The recent purchase will be invaluable to the American steamers carrying wheat in aid of the Flood Relief as the majority of the mills are around Soochow Creek. It is estimated that should it be found necessary to unload these vessels at the Standard Oil wharves it will cost each steamer over \$300 in sterling for the extra demurrage and lighterage. It has been stated that two of the finest berths in the river for some unknown reason have hardly had six vessels at them during the past six months. Shipping circles are perturbed at the future when shipping is normal and the congestion of the harbour beyond realisation.

Three of the purchased buoys already possess the new sinkers and the others will be similarly equipped as their old style of anchorage wears out. These sinkers are a recent innovation, which are greatly appreciated by captains as they allow vessels to anchor close to the buoys without the danger of getting the cables entangled with the old-fashioned anchors which spread in every direction. Instead of a buoy being held by cables which stretch out for hundreds of feet in several directions to four seven ton anchors, the buoys are now held by a single chain of extra thickness which is attached to a eight ton pyramidal cast iron sinker which is buried underneath 24 feet of mud.

The advantages are obvious. Instead of a vessel being compelled to anchor a distance away from the mooring berth it can now drop its anchor almost alongside without any risk. Where formerly a vessel of any size possessing a big wind frontage was liable to endanger itself whilst tying up to a buoy in a gale the danger is now negligible.

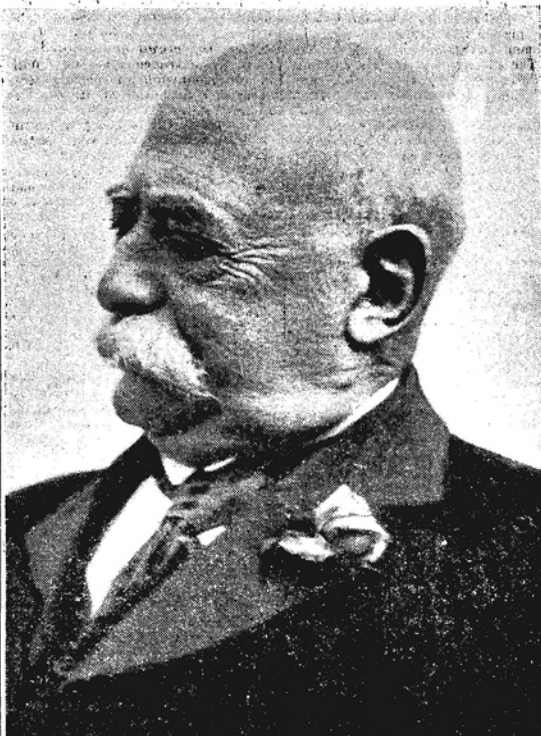
RAILS REMOVED FROM BRIDGE

Workmen's Quick Report Saves Derailment

Chinese water police are searching the Soochow Creek to-day for a mysterious launch, the passengers of which are suspected of having removed a section of the Shanghai-Nanking rails near Soochow early yesterday morning. A railway workman discovered the rails being dislocated, and quickly stopped the upward train at Soochow. The train was delayed for three hours. No accident in connection with a derailment happened.

It was reported that the rails were removed from the No. 150 bridge on the western suburb of Soochow and placed near the river bank before 1 a.m., when a mysterious launch which was seen there the previous day quickly left the shore. The cooie was walking near the river bank and noticed the rail.

On receipt of the urgent report by the workman, the upward train was halted at the Soochow station. The repair was effected in two hours when traffic was resumed.



THE LATE MR. R. E. TOEG

Mr. R. E. Toeg, one of Shanghai's oldest residents and a prominent local racing man, who died on October 12 at the age of 30.

AN OLD-TIME SPORTSMAN

"Sutherlander's" Tribute to the Late Mr. R. E. Toeg

The doyen of racing men in the Far East, Mr. R. E. Toeg, passed away on October 12, and of all the veterans whose death it has been the sad necessity to chronicle none will be more keenly missed than genial old "Sir John". It was one of Mr. Toeg's boasts, and one over which, with his sportsman's confidence, he frequently would jestingly offer to lay odds that he would outlive Mr. Brodie A. Clarke. The latter was well on to becoming a nonagenarian, whilst Mr. Toeg was in his eightieth year, and they were the closest of friends. Mr. Toeg survived Mr. Clarke by but a few days. He did not know it, perhaps fortunately, for, in his weak state of health, he has already been badly affected by the earlier death of a still older friend in Mr. Hardoon.

Mr. Toeg came to China in 1874, as agent for Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. in Ningpo and Chefoo. He was at that time associated with the late Mr. Hardoon and also subsequently in Shanghai, and amongst the best of his innumerable anecdotes were those he told of the privations of the two in those early days, with the quaintest explanations as to why Mr. Hardoon subsequently made an even greater success of life than he had done. With all that, there was not a spark of jealousy about him and to the end he was Mr. Hardoon's most loyal friend.

In 1881, Mr. Toeg became an exchange broker in Shanghai and in 1888 he left for Hongkong, in the same capacity, in partnership with Mr. R. A. Gubbay. He returned to Shanghai three years later and in 1900 he entered into a business association with Mr. H. H. Read. This partnership continued until 1918, when Mr. Toeg again came out on his own account as an exchange broker, continuing until 1922, when he retired.

One of Mr. Toeg's proudest boasts was that he was the oldest surviving member of the Shanghai Race Club, which he joined in 1882, his claim to this distinction arising from the fact that Mr. Brodie A. Clarke broke his membership when he went to Hankow and did not rejoin until after Mr. Toeg had become a member. He was also a veteran member of the Shanghai Club, the Hongkong Jockey Club, the Tsingtao Race Club, and of course the two Shanghai suburban race clubs. The Shanghai Cricket Club, too, were proud of him as one of their members.

How "Sir John" came by his title the writer is not prepared to vouch, having heard several versions, but it was the only name by

which his intimates had known him for a generation or more, and he never quite opened his amazingly generous heart to anyone who was so formal as to address him as "Mr. Toeg". In the world of racing he was known north, south, east and west in China, and not rose, royal blue, peacock blue and old gold, or any other colours were more popular than the crimson jacket and violet cap of "Sir John". Nor was there any happier winner than he. Indeed, during the past few years, when he was never really well, it was the general opinion in the Race Club that each success put another six months on to his life, and everyone was saying that if only he could win a Champions he would live to be 100. It was remarkable how the Champions eluded him. In 1904 he had a share with the late Charlie Barff in Zambesi, who won the St. Leger and Champions, and some few years ago he was in partnership with Mr. George Dallas with Columbia, on whom Norman Dallas won his first Champions. Yet somehow sole ownership in a Champions winner would elude this keenest of racing men, who picked out Derbys and other of the big races time after time, establishing records over many of them.

The present writer some years ago, when writing up the racing stables of Shanghai, gave Mr. Toeg a foremost place amongst them, and then found it difficult to stop when endeavouring to give even a summary of his successes and space now prevents only the briefest mention. It was typical of the old sportsman, too, that on that occasion, when asked by telephone if he could oblige with the temporary loan of some photographs of a few of his best ponies, he turned up at the office an hour later with a train of six motor cars filled with huge portraits and seven "boys" to carry them, besides an open invitation to go to his house at any time "and see if you want any of the others". Typical, too, that shortly after gallant Sir Lamerock's death, he should send along a silver-mounted hoof, and when asked why he had done so, answered:—"Well, you always admired him, didn't you?"

That summed up the generous-hearted old sportsman. He worked long, hard, and successfully, but racing was a fetish with him and he did not worry about waiting for an introduction to anyone he suspected of being equally in love with it. Racing was the royal road to his heart. He was the last survivor of those old-timers who, having won a classic, spent twice as much as the stakes in celebrating it, and there will be many still who

FIRE OUTBREAK AT COLLEGE

St. Xavier's Scene of Vivid Night Conflagration

Igniting in some undetermined manner, a spectacular fire on October 15 threatened the lives of many pupils and the destruction of St. Francis Xavier's Catholic College at 23 Nanjing Road, near Boone Road in the Hongkong district.

The blaze was discovered shortly after 10 o'clock and by the time the Fire Department arrived on the scene the whole upper dormitory and laboratory were in flames, so quickly did the conflagration spread. Under the direction of the Rev. Brother Faust of the Marist Fathers, the pupils were lead to safety while seven engines, four from Hong-kew Fire Station under Mr. H. H. Miller assistant Station Officer, and three from Central Station, turned their lines on the blaze.

Directed by Captain J. G. Dyson, Chief Officer, the firemen were successful, after a stiff battle for nearly two hours, in confining the fire to the upper portion of the building and preventing it from spreading to adjacent structures. The top storey, laboratory and roof of the college were practically destroyed but the pupils were able to return to the lower part of the building for the night.

CONSTABLE SHOT IN SINZA

Armed Engagement with Robber Gang

A C.P.C., who engaged armed robbers about 1.30 a.m., on October 16, was shot by one of them as he was about to tackle him. He was taken to the Police Hospital and temporary fears for his life were held. During the day, the bullet was removed from his neck and it was thought that it had not struck any vital organs in the throat.

Two men, one of whom carried a pistol, stopped a pedestrian on Myburgh Road, shortly after 1 a.m., relieving him of \$3 and 40 cents and nine coppers. The complainant followed them and met a constable on patrol, informing him of the case.

The officer gave chase, the malcontents having gone toward Burkill Road, separating as they run. As he was about to put one under arrest, the robber turned and at close range fired his pistol, the bullet entering through the palate and lodging in the back of the neck.

Other constables appeared and took after the robbers. The unarmed man continued toward Burkill Road and was thrown to the ground and handcuffed. The armed man doubled on his tracks along alleyways off Myburgh Road, was followed by a police officer who came up with him just as he entered a bank doorway between Myburgh Road and the Little Club.

The robber took cover and the constable fired at him from the corner. The battle was short and no one was injured, although the robber fired three rounds and the officer six. When the smoke cleared the robber came to the conclusion that the other's pistol was empty, which proved the case, and dashed across Eubling Well Road to Mohawk Road, running in a southerly direction. Near Weihaiwei Road, a crowd of mafios had gathered. He dashed through them and disappeared.

will remember his "Alligator" dinner. That disappointing animal broke his heart a half-dozen times, but he was as happy as ever over its spasmodic successes.

There will not be a successor to "Sir John". Times are different, the life is different, and people are different. With him there has passed probably the last of the real old-fashioned China sportsmen, and it is a loss that, for all who knew him, is peculiarly hard to bear. It can be hoped that there is a truth in the Indian belief that, when we die, if we have lived a reasonable life, we go to a land where there is only the best of what we liked most on earth—in the Indian belief, hunting. If so, grand old "Sir John" has gone to a race course, with an unending supply of good griffins.

Mrs. Toeg, their two daughters and two sons will not need to be assured of the very greatest sympathy of the hosts of people who on so many happier occasions have roared their congratulations for a winner, and beyond them there are hundreds whose hearts will be heavy now that a vastly generous benefactor is lost to them.

AMERICAN AVIATORS ARRIVE

"Flying Honeymoon" Couple at Hungjao

Having safely overcome the vicissitudes of their London-Shanghai flight, including burning mosquito nets blown from their heads in a Bagdad fire, the ravages of 14 days dengue fever, a "froze" motor and forced landing in Rangoon, and a miniature field in Foochow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Day, the "Honeymoon" Aviators, landed safely on October 15 at Hungjao Aerodrome—only to find a flat tyre on their motor car after it had been driven 20 yards from the landing field gate.

Mr. and Mrs. Day intend to rest a week in Shanghai, superintending the packing of their Day machine, which will be shipped by steamer to the United States.

In commenting on their aerial vagabonding, both Mr. and Mrs. Day were enthusiastic over the future prospects of similar trips, of course, not recommending such voyages for newlyweds or others until a few modern improvements had been completed at several places along the route. Shanghai is their 46th stop since leaving Heston Aerodrome on May 28.

Mr. Day, at the controls, had hardly brought his yellow-winged machine to a full stop, facing the hangars, when Mrs. Day asked of a bystander where she could wash and brush up a bit. Residents of The Limit, offered to assist and the couple also accepted an invitation for tea.

After two unsuccessful attempts to take off from Foochow earlier in the week, "The Errant," as the plane is named, hopped off on October 15 shortly after nine o'clock, arriving over Hungjao at 2.25 p.m. The trip was made in five hours and 15 minutes.

With a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit in Bagdad, they elected to sleep on the hotel roof, only to be awakened by an Englishman, just as the wind blew the burning mosquito net from over Mrs. Day's bed. The building was in flames and they luckily made their way to the road.

In Calcutta, Mrs. Day contracted dengue fever, recovering within two days, whereupon Mr. Day went down with it. In bed for 10 days, he lost 28 pounds, and could not continue his journey for two weeks more.

While en route to Akyab, flying at an altitude of 1,500 ft. his oil-cooling machinery broke and their motor stopped at once. Side slipping cautiously, he brought the machine down on a small beach. Greeted kindly by the natives, who took them to a hut several miles distant, they were given food and drink. The nearest settlement was 10 miles away through jungle. The trip was arduous for Mrs. Day, in particular. Mud came to her knees and water to her waist over much of the journey. A good rest put her right, however, while the machine was being repaired.

The machine is a four cylinder biplane, with a cruising radius of eight hours. Its normal speed is 85 miles per hour, normal revolutions 1,850. Officials of the aerodrome anchored and blocked "The Errant," safely, and as Mr. Day pointed out, "it has a habit of doing what its name signifies."

The Standard Oil Co. has charge of fuelling and oiling en route.

RECORD FLIGHT TO PEKING

Eurasia Co.'s Monoplane Jaunt

A telegram received yesterday by Mr. Roy DeLay, president of the Electric Service Corporation, stated that the Majestic radio-phonograph shipped to Peking by aeroplane on Sunday arrived in record time, the Junkers monoplane of the Eurasia company having taken off from the Hungjao aerodrome at 7.40 a.m. and arrived in Peking at 4.10 in the afternoon.

The telegram from John Elam of the same company, who made the trip, stated that no difficulties with the customs officials were experienced. Some trouble with officials was anticipated, since Chinese laws, strange to say, class radios as "war materials" and permission from Nanking must be obtained to transport them throughout China.

This was the first time that a radio or phonograph had been shipped by aeroplane in China since established a record for prompt delivery.

INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

Modified Conference To Be Held: Scientific and Research Activities

Oct. 14.

Somewhat altering the original plans, a modified conference, which will ignore the scientific and research activities of the Institute of Pacific Relations, will be held by that organization in Shanghai from October 21 to November 4, it was announced yesterday by Mr. Jerome D. Greene, Chairman of the Pacific Council, following the close of the initial meeting of that body, which is the governing unit of the Institute. Original plans provided for holding the conference at Hangchow, China, but the change, in the interests of the comfort and convenience of the delegates, was forecast in a statement issued by Mr. Greene on October 2.

Opening in the Cathay Hotel at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the session was devoted mainly to official and organization business, together with discussions of the reports to be submitted by the International Research and Programme Committees, the members of which also were in attendance. All those delegates to the main meeting, who have already arrived in Shanghai, were present at the opening session, including representatives from Australia, Canada, China, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United States, the League of Nations and the International Labour Office. There are still approximately 30 delegates due to arrive in Shanghai from various countries during the next week.

Brief oral reports summarizing the activities of the different national groups were presented by Sir Harrison Moore for Australia, Mr. Archibald Rose for Great Britain, Mr. Norman MacKenzie, on behalf of the Hon. Vincent Massey, for Canada, Mr. L. T. Chen for China, Dr. Inazo Nitobe for Japan, Mr. J. E. Strachan for New Zealand, and Mr. Edward C. Carter for the United States.

On behalf of the China Council of the Institute, Mr. Sing-loh welcomed the assembled delegates to China.

"Two years ago Dr. Yui, as Chairman of the China Council extended our invitation for you to come to China this year," Mr. Sing declared. "Due to ill health, he is unable to greet you this morning on your arrival among us. It, therefore, becomes my pleasant duty to redouble our invitation and extend to you a most hearty welcome."

"During these two years since the Kyoto Conference, much water has flowed beneath the bridge. We have all been afflicted with a severe economic depression but in the Far East we are face to face with an altogether different situation. It is fitting that our minds should converge here at this world centre which more than ever before gives justification to John Hayes' famous saying: 'He who understands the problems of the Far East holds the key to the future of the world.'"

"As far as China herself is concerned, she is now facing a real crisis such as has been never known before," Mr. Hsu continued. "Large areas of our country are under flood and tens of millions of people are reported to be destitute or starving. Where flood and famine are not threatening the people's existence, communist activities are making havoc with their lives. Militarism still dominates politics and political dissension is only just showing some sign of abatement. As if these afflictions were not enough, a grave situation is precipitated in Manchuria. Thus domestic problems and foreign complications have combined to bring about a national crisis."

"As far as the international situation is concerned, I am sure you will all agree with me when I say that the Pacific Area is confronted with a serious situation which has had no parallel since the world war sixteen years ago. If the international instruments set up by the Versailles Treaty prove to be powerless to stay the tide, then none of us can foresee the consequence."

"Out of the experience of the world war came the realization that an institution such as the Institute of Pacific Relations was needed in order to deal with the underlying causes of international conflicts more fundamentally and in a truly scientific way. It was with the view of studying the problems among the Pacific countries in order to improve their relations that this Institute was founded. It represents an effort to put in concrete form the ideals of international co-operation and goodwill which the world has been theorizing since the Holy Alliance. For many decades the ideal of world peace has enchanted our hopes but I think it is not too extravagant to claim that the Institute of Pacific Relations has for the first time given that ideal a basis for practical working and experimentation. Whatever

the political agencies of the world may accomplish or fail to accomplish, this Institute is destined to blaze the new trail and to experiment on a new method for solving the problem of international relations."

"It is for this reason that a critical situation such as the Pacific Area faces to-day gives the Institute the more justification for calling together men of enlightened views and thinking to share with one another their sincere convictions and frank views."

"The situation presents a challenge not only to the existence of this Institute but also to the soundness of our thinking and the truthfulness of our beliefs. We are called upon to face the question whether internationalism is practicable and whether an internationally minded man will make no compromises on an issue concerning right and wrong even in the face of a conflict on national interests."

"Can one rise above national lines and dedicate oneself to the cause of justice and peace irrespective of popular sentiments and chauvinistic forebodings?" Mr. Sing asked in concluding his address. "This seems to me to be the road on which we are called to travel. And it is in this spirit of doubt and hope that I welcome you to our country."

Late last evening it was announced that the Council had approved the petition of the Filipino group asking for admission to the Institute of Pacific Relations as a full-fledged autonomous unit.

Inclusion of the Filipino group raises the national representation on the Pacific Council to eight, the countries being Australia, Canada, China, Great Britain, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippine Islands and the United States of America.

Oct. 16.

Dr. Charles P. Howland of New York, Director of Research for the Council on Foreign Relations and editor of the annual Survey of American Foreign Relations was today reappointed Chairman of the International Research Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

This committee, international in personnel, is a permanent body acting as adviser to the Pacific Council in planning the research programme of the Institute and in allocating funds for particular projects of research. It consists of a Chairman, the permanent Research Secretary of the Institute Secretariat, and the seven representatives, or their alternates, of the National Councils. For the present meetings, the members are as follows: Dr. Shiroshi Nasu (Japan, Acting Chairman), Sir Harrison Moore and Miss Muriel Swain (Australia), Professor Norman MacKenzie and Mr. C. A. Bowman (Canada), Professor Franklin L. Ho (China), Mr. G. E. Hubbard (Great Britain), Mr. H. F. Von Haast (New Zealand), Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain (Acting Vice-Chairman) and Mr. F. V. Field (United States), Mr. W. L. Holland (Acting Research Secretary). In addition to these, the Committee makes a practice of including other Conference members in some of its sessions and sub-committees.

The principal work of the Committee is to make recommendations to the Pacific Council concerning the administration of the research funds which are entrusted to the Institute by the Rockefeller Foundation. It has also to review the research work of the past two years, to co-ordinate various international studies undertaken on a co-operative basis by national research bodies, and to take action on requests for research sent to it by the Programme Committee from the Conference round tables.

Oct. 17.

It was announced following the morning session of the Pacific Council, the governing body of the Institute of Pacific Relations, yesterday that Dr. Hu Shih had received the unanimous vote of the Council naming him to the position of President of the forthcoming Institute Conference. Dr. Hu Shih's name was presented by the Pacific Council's nominating committee, consisting of Sir Harrison Moore, Australia, Mr. Archibald Rose, Britain, and the Hon. Vincent Massey, Canada.

The conference opens on Wednesday, October 21, with morning round table sessions. At tiffin the entire conference will be the guests of the China Council of the Institute at the Recreation Club, Mr. Hsu Sing-loh of the China Council presiding.

Oct. 20.

There was complete silence at the conclusion of the proceedings

which followed the tiffin meeting of the Pan-Pacific Association, held in the Old Carlton, Ningpo Road, yesterday, in honour of Mr. Wallace R. Farrington, former Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, as Dr. K. S. Inui, attaché to the Japanese Legation, rose and addressed the meeting as follows:—

"Having heard Mr. Alexander Hume Ford three or four weeks ago at a meeting of the Good Roads Exhibition meeting, when our worthy chairman also occupied the chair, I recall that it was emphasized that this Association had objects similar to those of the Institute of Pacific Relations, that it was formed for the purpose of discussing common subjects and of promoting friendly relations between the peoples of countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and that discordant subjects should be left out. I have been wondering whether, since then, the constitution of this Association has been changed and shall be glad to receive enlightenment."

Mr. S. U. Zau, Vice-Minister of Industries, who represented Dr. H. H. Kung, the Minister, occupied the chair and, prior to introducing Mr. Jerome D. Greene, chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and Mr. C. J. Burchell, one of the Canadian delegates, introduced Dr. A. W. Henny, a visitor from Holland who has been identified with the legal department of the League of Nations; Mr. T. C. Barringer, formerly American Trade Commissioner at Batavia, Java, now en route to his new post at Hongkong; and Mr. D. W. Edwards, National Flood Relief Commissioner. He then said:—

"It gives us great pleasure to have the opportunity of welcoming many of the distinguished personalities who have come to the East to attend the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The presence of these envoys of peace at a time when our country is threatened with war must exert a steadying influence on the feelings of animosity shown toward China by a neighbouring state."

"Despite the acts of vandalism perpetrated by that country on the people of China in the north-east, the Chinese people, traditionally attached as they are to the rule of law and peace, are confident that order and justice will ultimately prevail. It has been the declared policy of our Government to resort to pacific means for the settlement of international disputes and to abide by the decision of those nations which are signatory parties to the League of Nations Covenant and the Kellogg Pact."

"The Government adheres to the avowed principle of equality of opportunity in China, particularly in the north-east. It recognized by all nations concerned that any attempt at exerting monopolistic control over any part of China with a view to exploiting the purchasing power of the Chinese people will be detrimental not only to the interests of China but also to the interests of all nations which fringed of China's territorial integrity, guaranteed by the nations of the world, cannot be tolerated, and will be vigorously opposed by the people, as well as the Government."

"We are confident that the triumph of justice and of right over might must come in the long run, and the world is being increasingly impressed by the fact that the League of Nations is determined to concentrate its power to bring a recalcitrant party to the treaty to terms. The delegates to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations are well-known for their keen interest in and staunch support of these principles of international amity and co-operation, and we are sure that, when they return to their own countries, they will tell their people that the Chinese, who are traditionally peace-loving and law-abiding, and confident that law and justice will eventually prevail, have shown during these trying times a patience and restraint such as has never been shown by any other nation in similarly provocative circumstances."

Mr. Greene said that the objects of the Institute of Pacific Relations were like those of the Pan-Pacific Association, namely, to promote friendship and activities between the peoples of the Pacific, with a slight difference of emphasis and aspect. There was, he said, a pleasant bond of union which united the peoples of the Pacific. The Institute of Pacific Relations, the speaker remarked, concentrated attention on problems arising out of the Pacific and international relations.

"The fact that Pacific problems cannot be separated from world problems is a point of emphasis which distinguishes our relations," Mr. Greene went on to say.

"Apart from my title as chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations, I have been asked to say a few words as a member of the American delegation. I wish to convey to you all cordial greetings from the United States, from across the sea. I can say here that more interest is being taken in the United States than ever before in the Pacific and particularly China. The troubles of the present are going to have their compensation. In former times, one or two experts were in Foreign Offices were placed in charge of the archives, etc., relating to such relations but now, by force of circumstances, we are seeing heads of governments, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and even Presidents, interesting themselves in the problems of the Far East. I hope this will have its indications in my own country. I thank you very much for your reception and wish health and prosperity to the Pan-Pacific Association."

Mr. Burchell said the Canadian Institute of International Affairs had objects which included not only relations in the Pacific but international relations of the world, especially relations between the various parts of the British Empire. "We are affiliated with the Royal Institute of International Affairs in Great Britain and with the Institute of Pacific Relations, to which we have sent 15 delegates."

"Canada is in a somewhat special position because of the motherland in Great Britain and our close relations with the United States," he went on to say. For 116 years, the relations between Canada and the United States have always been cordial. All along our long border line, we have no defences, no fortifications, but our friendship is very warm and intimate. Canada has developed and is developing into a sovereign state, carrying out trade and international relations. The British policy is to give self-government to its dominions and possessions as they progress in that direction. In 1848, the motherland gave us the right of self-government and, on December 1 this year, there will come into force what is known as the Statute of Westminster creating Canada into a sovereign state with full powers of self control in all matters. There will be a common King but Canada will have self-government in all other matters. The ties of the Empire have never been stronger than they are at present and they are as strong as links of iron."

Ex-Governor Farrington, called upon to speak, dwelt lengthily with the foundation of the Pan-Pacific Union. He recalled the fact that the Pan-Pacific Union was born with the idea of strengthening the influence, power and effect of goodwill the peoples of countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. The body had been helpful in promoting a co-operative programme among the peoples of the Pacific and in doing away with irritating points.

"I have no message to bring you nor do I wish to tell you what to do and what not to do because that would be presumptuous, but I do want to offer you a word of praise, of congratulation and of gratitude for the part you have played in fostering the Good Roads Movement. I can't speak with authority on any questions on the great Republic of China for I am a child seeking information. I have read and have been told that the improvement of communications has been a problem in your country just as it is in our own. Anything to improve ways of communication, highways, railroads, or even for the transportation of news, anything to assist in this direction will be a great service not only to the nation in which such work is carried on but to all nations as this area. When intentions are good and when intentions are right, it is impossible to go wrong," said the speaker.

In conclusion ex-Governor Farrington dwelt on the part that Hawaii had played in fostering closer relations between the Pacific people and he closed with an appeal that this work should be carried on for the benefit of all.

KIDNAPPING IN WEIHAI-WEI ROAD

Whilst inspecting some property on October 17 in Weihaiwei Road, a few yards to the west of Yates Road, a wealthy Chinese land owner, Mr. Woo Foh-feng was surrounded by five men, of whom two carried pistols, and bundled into a motor-car, which was driven off post haste in a westerly direction. No violence was done to other persons on the premises.

The gang evidently knew their victim, for the men with pistols rushed up to him and, as one man covered him, the other guarded the

CENSUS IN FRENCH CONCESSION

Large Increases Since the Last Enumeration

During the seventeen months, ended September 20, 1931, the total population of the French Concession has increased by over 21,000, the number of foreign residents going up by 2,224, and the Chinese by 18,891. The total figures for the new census taken on September 20 last being 15,149 foreigners, of whom 699 were transients, and 440,866 Chinese, making gross aggregate of 456,012.

Detailed figures of the foreign population show that 6,447 males were over fifteen years of age, and 2,288 were under, while the figures for females were 4,253 and 1,459 respectively. Chinese servants in the employ of foreigners were 5,595 men and 2,058 women, or one servant to every two foreigners on the average. Of the Chinese residents, males above fifteen numbered 178,017, and under 64,411, while for women, the figures were 107,353 and 45,996 respectively. Boat population accounted for 19,381 inhabitants, while transients amounted to 23,055.

The following table shows the various nationalities of the foreign residents in the Concession:—

French	1,236
German	581
American	1,572
British	2,625
Argentine	5
Armenian	71
Austrian	34
Belgian	63
Brazilian	9
Bulgarian	1
Chilean	3
Cuban	181
Danish	6
Egyptian	87
Spanish	42
Estonian	19
Finland	19
Georgian	4
Greek	74
Dutch	105
Hungarian	22
Italian	131
Japanese	318
Lithuanian	36
Mexican	3
Norwegian	63
Portuguese	10
Polish	2
Polish King	262
Portuguese	303
Republic of St. Domingo	3
Romanian	48
Russian	5,671
Serbian	1
Swedish	46
Swiss	95
Syrian	28
Czechoslovakian	28
Turkish	450
Turks	7
Uruguayans	1
Yugoslavsians	16

NEW TRADE MARK RULE

Separate Applications for Different Colours

The Bureau of Trade Marks recently gave a decision which must be of the greatest interest to merchants throughout the country. Dr. F. Wilhelm, of Messrs. Museo, Fischer & Wilhelm, stated in an interview with a representative of the "North-China Daily News" on October 13. The decision concerns the question as to whether or not a trade mark registered for one colour is also protected if used in a different colour.

The Bureau of Trade Marks, according to Dr. Wilhelm, insists now that an applicant for the registration of trade mark must state the colour in which he is going to use the trade mark and if he uses the same in different colours, he must file different applications for each colour of the same trade mark, which means a considerable expense. The articles of the Trade Mark Law do not seem to support this demand of the Trade Mark Bureau, stated Dr. Wilhelm.

The decision, according to Dr. Wilhelm, is that "the application shall be accompanied by 10 facsimiles of the trade mark and an electrotype. The colours shall be specified and the facsimiles referred to above may be in black if colours are not used."

The decision of the Bureau of Trade Marks will be of the utmost importance to the merchants, stated Dr. Wilhelm, because the demand that every colour of a trade mark must be registered may nullify the whole registration. Infringers of trade marks would just need to use another colour in order to be exempt from fine or punishment, stated Dr. Wilhelm.

remainder. While the unnamed men rushed the victim into the waiting car, the others covered the rear until all had taken their places.

POLICE OFFICER SHOT

Sub-Inspr. MacFarlane Wounded in Fight with Kidnappers: Victim Freed

Oct. 14.

Det-Sub-Inspr. J. A. MacFarlane is in the Country Hospital seriously wounded. He had led a group of Central stations into a house off Lincoln Avenue on October 13 before daybreak, and while engaging the leader of a gang of kidnappers after having smashed in the door, he fell to the floor wounded in the legs and body, his steel waistcoat notwithstanding.

As he fell, he shouted, "They got me, Darvill, go after them." Det-Sgt. Darvill, only a yard behind fired two shots and dropped the man.

When the smoke cleared, about 20 shots having been fired by foreign and Chinese police and the gang, the victim, who was kidnapped on October 2, was found on a bed in the corner of the room unharmed. Inspr. MacFarlane was on the floor and Det-Sgt. Darvill, in command of eight Chinese detectives, was making a survey of the house in which were two wounded men, an uninjured alleged kidnapper, a woman and a child in arms.

A police car waiting on the road a furlong away was called into play and the wounded police officer was rushed off to the Country Hospital.

The police were raiding all Monday night, making three previous expeditions in Chapel, the French Concession and off Markham Road, each raid leading to individuals closely concerned in the kidnapping and who ultimately disclosed where their victim was being held.

The gang came to official attention on October 2 when they seized Mr. Chang Hsi-ling, a wealthy silk merchant, as he was leaving a shop on Shantung Road. This was about 7 p.m. An hour later, a message having been circulated, the Bubbling Well police reported that they had found the car abandoned on an outlying road within a few hundred yards of where the police made their raid.

Police fingerprint officials immediately repaired to the spot and photographed visible prints but the clues led nowhere.

At about 11 p.m., however, the suspicions of the police were aroused, when a chauffeur was found in Yangtzepoo, bound and helpless. That he was so far from the scene of the crime—he admitted that he had driven the fatal car—argued the officers' doubts of his sincerity and later he confessed that he had been implicated in the crime.

It was not until late on Monday night, subsequent to what turned out to be the three most important raids that the detectives were satisfied that their objective was at hand. Between midnight and 5 a.m., additional members of the gang had been taken into custody, the latter two admitting that they knew where the victim was being held. In all of the various raids made, to this time, the police failed to find any pistols, ammunition or incriminating evidence other than the information given them by the culprits.

The police squad under command of Inspr. MacFarlane, made preparations to visit the premises where Mr. Chang was said to be held. Equipped with steel-waistcoats and fully armed, the party led by Inspr. MacFarlane assisted by Det-Sgt. Darvill, left Central station in two large raiding vans, making their way to the vicinity of Lincoln Avenue and Wargen Road where their information led them to believe that they would find the main members of the gang and the victim. They ascertained that the house in question was outlying to the Chung Ka Zah Village, which borders on the mill district of that vicinity.

Having stationed his flanking men and without resorting to further delays, Inspr. MacFarlane, leading the main party, thrust his shoulder through one of two adjacent doors at the front of the house and crashed into the foremost room.

The building had four or five rooms. Two on either side of the main entrance had no exits to the main body, but immediately behind the living room was a small and decrepit room. It was here where the kidnapper man was being kept, one guard at one door and two men sleeping within a step of the other entrance.

As he entered the front door, Inspr. MacFarlane, wearing his steel waistcoat, flashed his torch-light on the opposite corner where

he saw two men sleeping on adjoining beds. Followed by Det-Sgt. Darvill he rushed at them and covered them, the Chinese detectives close behind.

With his supporters covering this entrance and the two guards, the inspector made for the other door on the far side of the house. He brushed the door to one side. On the bed where just before him was a man and a woman. He did not see the child at the time but in the farthest corner was the victim.

The uproar had awakened the sleeping kidnapper, and as the light was flashed in his face, he seemed to come to life. Reaching under his pillow he drew the pistol back and pulled the trigger.

Inspr. MacFarlane dropped his torch and got into action as well. From this point the shooting was seriously. According to eyewitnesses, they saw only the flashes of flame.

The two men stood about three feet apart, Sgt. Darvill not being able to get into action as his superior virtually stood within the doorway and completely blocked the battle, the room being about 8 ft. by 6 ft. As they "blazed" away at each other Chinese detectives approached from the other entrance but were powerless to relieve the situation not knowing who was friend and who was foe.

The kidnapper had fired four rounds and the officer five, when the latter dropped to the floor, shouting, "He's got me." Det-Sgt. Darvill then opened fire, one of his two rounds dropping the other. Chinese officers, under immediate command of Inspr. Chang, surrounded those in the room, releasing the captive, who was shackled by the legs and subduing the criminal, who writhed on the floor, trying to get his pistol into action again.

Simultaneously with this action other members of the police party following Inspr. MacFarlane, rushed to the two other guards, after the former had made for the farther exit. One of these was unarmed. The other reached under the bed clothing. His hand held a pistol as he withdrew it.

A Chinese detective sergeant fired twice and a detective constable once, the wanted man letting off several rounds. Official fire found is mark, however, and he slackened and dropped his weapon, the Chinese pouncing on him and handcuffing him.

In the murky morning dawn, Det-Sgt. Darvill counted his strength, as well as that of the opposition. With the male members of the house horsed combat, two severely wounded and the other grovelling on the floor, no more decisive action was demanded.

Giving instructions to a chauffeur and with Chinese detectives assisting, Sgt. Darvill rushed Inspr. MacFarlane off to the Country Hospital where he was given immediate attention. Bullets had entered his thigh and body.

Having examined the wounded officer, the authorities came to the conclusion that the criminal on the bed must have fired low or from the floor, inasmuch as one of the bullets entered near the groin and followed a course along the abdomen to the chest. His steel waistcoat would have protected the officer had the shot been fired dead on.

Inspr. MacFarlane lost much blood because of the extent of the bullet's course and it was thought at noon yesterday that blood transfusion would be necessary. The entire staff at Bubbling Well station volunteered and several, on examination, were found suitable should occasion arise. They were held in reserve.

The wounded gunman were sent under guard to the Red Cross Hospital on Avenue Haig for first aid treatment, being removed later to the Police Hospital. One is very badly shot up, four bullets in the body and one in the toe. The other is expected to recover.

Nineteen members of the alleged kidnapping gang, including two women, who were responsible for the abduction of Mr. Chang Shih-ling were charged before Judge Hyui in the First Special District Court on October 13 and remanded on October 21.

Mr. E. C. Werner has prepared a monograph on "Chinese Weapons" which is being edited by the Rev. Dr. Evan Morgan and is shortly to be published by the Royal Asiatic Society (North China Branch). This monograph will doubtless be of much interest as it deals with a subject which has so far been neglected.

SHANGHAI AID TO FLOOD

Hannah Moller's Work at Hankow

The part played by the trim Hannah Moller, gleaming white with her Red Cross, in the flood drama at Hankow is major. She dropped anchor in the Port of Hankow nearly three weeks ago, product of foreign philanthropy, combined foreign and Chinese working staff, government and private organisations.

The salient impressions gained from a brisk survey of the Hannah Moller are of a small, well-lighted and quick operating theatre, with adjacent sterilising room; a fine Bacteriological Laboratory, provided by the Lester Trust Hankow Research Unit, with Dr. R. C. Robertson, of the Henry Lester Institution of Medical Research, in charge, (the initial suggestion for a hospital ship was made by Dr. Robertson); and the patients themselves completely destitute and many of them starving.

Yet starvation is not the greatest menace in the devastated areas today—disease comes first—dysentery typhoid, malaria.

Nor is it a question of morale. In their pitiful camps along the railway embankment, refugees who only a few months ago were prosperous farmers are struggling to rebuild their lives, "taking in each other's washing," as one worker so aptly expressed the situation. Keenly, yet not passive, they are trying to cheat the waters with household utensils made of oil cans, with remnants of household possessions renovated so that they may be sold.

Back of the sorry heaven of the embankment, the water has receded from twenty feet to thirteen or fourteen—a ceaseless reminder of past terrors, disease-laden.

The Hospital Medical Staff has been provided by the Hankow Union Hospital whose Board of Management representing the London Mission, the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, and the leading Chinese and Foreign business concerns in the city, has unreservedly placed all its resources of personnel and equipment at the disposal of this enterprise, owing to its own building being rendered unusable by the flood. Since the Hankow Union Hospital is the largest modern hospital in Central China, and has attached to it one of the finest schools of nursing in the country, the clinical and nursing side of the work is thus guaranteed.

The hospital staff at present on the ship consists of two Foreign and one Chinese doctor with two Foreign sisters and an adequate staff of Chinese graduate male nurses. There is also a Chaplain and Chinese business manager, operating room and dispensary apparatus, bedding, linen and so on, have been provided by the Union Hospital.

The International Flood Relief Committee of Shanghai have supplemented this equipment where required and also supplied additional drugs and medical equipment. The British Women's Association of Shanghai have through their Hospital Aid Committee contributed a valuable supply of hospital linen and clothing. The running expenses of the Hospital Ship, with the exceptions of the salaries of the Foreign staff and, of course, the Lester Trust Unit, are borne by the International Flood Relief Fund, Shanghai. The patients treated on board are all flood refugees, completely destitute and most of them starving. It should be noted that in the running expenses of the Hospital Ship the wages of the Chinese staff are paid at ordinary Mission Hospital rates instead of at the greatly enhanced rates which are being paid in other emergency flood relief institutions.

The Hannah Moller keeps in close touch with hospitals ashore. Other members of the Union Hospital staff, including those associated with the Women's Hospital, are co-operating with the National Flood Relief Medical Committee in running hospitals throughout the Wuhan district.

In addition, the International Flood Relief, which is supporting the Hospital Ship, also is making substantial contributions to the maintenance of a shore base hospital in the Blind School at Wu Shen Miao. This complete organisation prevents overlapping.

The field hospitals maintained by the government in the various refugee camps necessarily are of a temporary nature. Yet the amount of urgent illness is terrific.

THE LUEN-HO RAID UNAUTHORIZED

Bandits, Not Government, Held Responsible

Chinese bandits, dressed in borrowed Nationalist uniforms, and working in conjunction with bribed members of the Chinkiang garrison, were responsible for the unauthorized raiding and looting of the British L.C.S. Luen-ho on July 28 last, on the Yangtze River, according to an investigation just completed by the Nanking Military Commission and reported to the British Consulate General at Shanghai on October 16.

The Nationalist Government, a purported warrant from which was displayed at the time of the raid, knew nothing of the temporary seizure of the steamer, from which \$50,000 in contraband opium is said to have been stolen, declared the Nanking official. Furthermore, he reported that his investigation had been successful in locating the guilty members of the Chinkiang military garrison, all of whom including two officers, have been subjected to severe punishment.

Leaving Hankow the day previous to the raid, the steamer Luen-ho, Captain H. S. Allison in command, stopped late on the night of July 28 at Chinkiang to take on passengers and cargo. Hardly had the gangway been run out when a party of armed men in Nationalist uniforms boarded the vessel, and, at the point of loaded automatics, took the officers as prisoners. For over two hours the intruders searched the steamer from stem to stern, finally locating a quantity of opium hidden below decks. As this was apparently the object of their search, the gang then withdrew, their leader first compelling the captain to give him a chit for the contraband, which had been hidden aboard without the knowledge of the master or owners.

On the arrival of the Luen-ho in Shanghai several days afterwards, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., operating owners of the ship, reported the occurrence to the British Consular authorities here. The matter, in turn, was taken up with the Nanking government and an investigation instituted. According to the official report, the bandits, who were known around Chinkiang as looters, bribed the two officers and other ranks of the military garrison to supply them with both uniforms and arms and to participate in the raid. The soldiers, it is stated, received a share of the contraband opium in payment.

Several other raids on British vessels, including the boarding of the I.C.S. Tuckey and alleged torturing of members of her crew several weeks ago, are still under investigation by the British and Chinese authorities.

WEDDINGS

Holy Trinity Cathedral was prettily decorated on October 16 for a double wedding, the bridegrooms being members of the Wesleyan Mission, Central China, and the brides recent arrivals from England. The civil ceremony had taken place earlier at the British Consulate-General. The Sub-Dean, the Rev. V. G. Sutcliffe, officiated, and Mr. R. C. Young, Organist, played wedding marches as the parties entered and left.

Franklin—Doddrell

At the first ceremony the bride was Miss Muriel P. Doddrell, B.A., daughter of the Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Doddrell, of Swadincote, Burton-on-Trent, and the groom the Rev. E. Curtiss Franklin, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Franklin, of Harlesden, London, who came out from Home for the wedding. On behalf of her father, Mr. Franklin gave the bride away, while Mr. Walter Allan attended the groom as best man.

The bridesmaids were Miss D. Brear, of the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, and Miss A. Birch, of the Cathedral School for Girls. The matron of honour was Mrs. A. S. Franklin (mother of the bridegroom).

Upton—Milburn

At the second ceremony the bride was Miss Jennie Milburn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Milburn, of the Styl, Maryport, Cumberland, and the bridegroom the Rev. R. L. Upton, of Hankow. Miss Milburn was given into the care of the bridegroom by the Rev. C. W. Allan, one of the senior members of the mission. The bridesmaid was

Miss Winifred Allan while Mrs. Allan attended as matron-of-honour. The bridegroom was attended by Dr. David Allan as best man.

Glass—Jenssen

The wedding took place on October 17 of Miss Lily Victoria Jenssen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. Jenssen, and Mr. Duncan Robertson Glass, son of Mr. R. Glass and the late Mr. Glass. The ceremony was performed at the Holy Trinity Cathedral by the Rev. V. G. Sutcliffe.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Olga Jenssen, as Maid of honour. The page boy was Master Milton Streit and the flower girl, Miss Patricia Speigler.

Mr. R. E. Renton acted as best man, and the ushers were Messrs. George Jenssen, Albert Jenssen, Leslie Calcroft, and Edward Etkins.

Smith Hopkins

The wedding took place on October 17 of Miss Lois Estella Amy Hopkins, daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Hopkins and Mrs. John Rodgers, and Dr. Hubert Smith, son of Mr. Herbert Smith and the late Mrs. Smith of York, England.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. V. G. Sutcliffe at the Holy Trinity Cathedral.

The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. R. H. Felgate, was attended by three matrons of honour, Mrs. R. H. Felgate, Mrs. F. S. B. Eddington, and Mrs. W. T. Cromby; and by two bridesmaids, Miss Doreen Heath and Miss Bobbie Tattrick. The little niece and nephew of the bride, Miss Regnette and Master Hudson Felgate, acted as train bearers.

Mr. W. F. Goslin acted as best man, and the ushers were Dr. J. H. Blakelock, Mr. W. A. O. McNeice, Mr. J. Rae, and Dr. G. Chambers.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hayim returned to Shanghai from Home via Siberia on October 19 arriving by the D.K.K.S. Dairen Maru.

SUPERINTENDENT W. M. C. Woodfield and Inspector Joseph Kirichok, of the River Police, and Mr. G. F. hai on October 16 by the H.A.L.S. Sauerland from Home leave.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar and Miss Alice Dollar were among the passengers leaving Shanghai on October 16 by the Dollar str. President Jackson for San Francisco.

Mr. F. L. Marshall has returned from his health trip to Australia but, his friends will be sorry to know, he did not benefit from the change and is now in the Country Hospital.

CONGRATULATIONS to Dr. K. S. Inui, of the Japanese Legation, Shanghai, on whom the degree of Doctor of Laws has just been conferred by the Imperial Department of Education in Tokyo.

Mr. Nicholas S. Hill, Jr., the waterworks expert who came to Shanghai at the invitation of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and Mrs. Hill left for Kobe on October 16 by the Dollar str. President Jackson.

Mr. Chi Ti-fan, the newly-appointed Chinese Consul in London, is leaving for England at the end of this month to assume his duties. Mr. Chi is a graduate of Harvard University and was formerly Director of the Waichiaopu Intelligence & Publicity Bureau.

Passengers arriving by the str. President McKinley during the week-end were Dr. Nai-yi Chin, Chinese secretary to the League of Nations; Miss Gladys Lee, of the U. S. Consulate-General, Canton; Mrs. John Zelensky and her mother, Mr. L. C. Perry, Mr. A. B. Henningsen, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hoffman, and the Rev. and Mrs. L. C. Hybert.

AMONG the passengers arriving in Shanghai by the M.M.S. d'Artagnan on Saturday were Brigadier-General Mouchet, who is spending a few days here before going north; M. du Gardier, attaché to the French Embassy in Tokyo, who is proceeding to Japan to resume his post; and Mr. Charles Delvert, of the "L'Echo de Paris", who is making a tour round the world.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

NATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Lim Bong-soo, a visitor from Singapore, defeated his native friend, Khoo Hooi-hye representing Shanghai, in the final round of the National Tennis Tournament sponsored by the China National Amateur Athletic Federation in aid of the Yangtze Flood Relief Work on October 13 at the Federation court by the close score of 6-3, 5-7, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

By virtue of winning this match Bong-soo is to-day the national tennis champion. On October 13, he put up a great fight and did wonderfully well to retrieve his opponent's stinging drives, turning his defensive into counter-attacking on many occasions. Khoo had himself to blame for he started the match in a shaky manner, losing the first set without giving any opposition. His shots went wild and his returns were unsure and were easily repelled by his opponent.

The Singapore star assumed a lead of four games to nothing before Khoo managed to win a game. The local player rallied well but finally lost the set at 3-6. In the second set Lim was still in the lead by playing a faultless game. Khoo bucked up and levelled the score at three all. Lim again took the lead by taking the next game. For the first time Khoo overtook his opponent and won the set at a final 7-5 score. Scores crept up evenly in the next set. Khoo was seen waning but he managed to collect all his energy and pushed himself ahead to take a lead by two sets to one.

Lim took the first two game in the fourth session. Khoo caught up in a tie. He then got the lead through fine placement down the sidelines. However Lim suddenly came back regained his lost ground. Towards the end of the set Khoo was playing a poor game. He was kept running all the time so as to keep the ball in play. The verdict of this set went to Lim at 6-4. The fifth game was the hardest of all as it reached eight deuces before the last point was made.

In the final set Khoo was always behind. Lim kept on pressing and was never in danger. The count stood 6-4 at the end.

Saturday's programme was spoiled by the weather. A slight drizzle fell during the doubles exhibition match between Malaya and Shanghai. When the encounter had reached its third stage the rain came and play was brought to an abrupt ending, with Shanghai leading by two sets to one.

Both W.A.H. Duff and Gordon Lum showed up and had a warming-up before they decided to postpone their match, as the rain was falling faster. They were in good form and it was a pity that threatening weather interrupted.

Shanghai, represented by Khoo Hooi-hye and Paul Kong, had an easy time to dispose of the visiting Malaya team, Lim Bong-soo (the new national champions) and Yong Leong-chong. The second set, the Malays improved and managed to hold a brief lead before they succumbed to the superiority of the local stars. The visitors won the first game, but Shanghai levelled the count and overtook it. For the second time, the visitors held the advantage but they soon gave it away. Shanghai took the second set at 6-4. Kong started to serve the first game in the third set and won. Yong drew even on his delivery. Then a downpour came and the match was finished.

ENGLISH SOCCER VICTORY

Ireland's traditional spirit was sadly subdued in an International Association football match at Windsor Park, Belfast, to-day, England beating them by six goals to two before a crowd of 35,000 spectators. Ireland were made to look a really wild team, playing kick-and-rush football, while England, by clever tactical play and fine individualism, gradually gained complete control.

The match marked the first appearance of Smith and Waring for England and both fully justified their inclusion. McCleery, of Linfield, who was down to play for Ireland, was unable to turn up, owing to an injury. Mitchell, of Distillery, being brought in to replace him.

To-day's match was the 45th meeting of the two countries, England having won 34 times and Ireland 4, 7 matches being drawn.—Reuter.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

The final rounds of the Amateur Open Golf Championship of China was played off at Seekingjiao on October 18 in fine but breezy weather. The scores recorded by the winners were not as good as expected, but undoubtedly the high wind and hard state of the ground had something to do with this. The greens were very true and also very fast, and it was difficult to control the ball.

The winner was J. W. Harrison, with a total score of 315. J. H. Wilson being second with 316. Great excitement prevailed during the afternoon session, when it became known that these two were going neck and neck. Both players were very steady and at the turn Harrison was two strokes behind. He, however, picked up one at the 10th, only to lose it again at the 12th. He regained the point at the 16th with a well played three.

Wilson then got into serious trouble at the 17th, by going into the water; this cost him a seven and incidentally the match. Harrison scored a five at this hole and both players finished up with a four, Harrison thus running home winner by one stroke. It was a most exciting finish and was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators.

Capt. Moody was third, with 317, and R. T. Denison fourth, with 318.

At the conclusion, Mr. R. G. Macdonald, in a most interesting speech, pointed out that the number of entries, 51, was a record. He also stated that it was the sixth year of the championship's existence and it was originally intended to include Hongkong and Singapore. Unfortunately, the distance was too great. However, it was a most successful meeting and he very heartily congratulated the winner. Mr. Macdonald then presented the championship trophy and also a number of other prizes that had been given by various clubs.

The following were the winners of the prizes:—

Winner of championship, J. W. Harrison, gold trophy and cocktail shaker.

Runner-up, J. H. Wilson, golf bag.

3rd best score for 72 holes, Capt. Moody, golf bag.

4th best score for 72 holes, R. T. Denison, cocktail shaker.

5th best score for 72 holes, W. H. Huggett, box Dunlop balls.

6th best score for 72 holes, A. R. Blinks, box Dunlop balls.

7th best score for 72 holes, K. M. Cumming, box Spalding balls.

8th best score for 72 holes, A. K. Mackenzie, box Spalding balls.

Best score at Hungjiao for 36 holes, J. H. Wilson, box golf balls.

Best score at Seekingjiao for 36 holes, J. W. Harrison, box golf balls.
Best score at Seekingjiao and Hungjiao for 36 holes, J. W. Harrison, silver cup.

Best score for Briton, other than 1st four, W. Huggett, golf bag.
Best score for Scot, other than 1st four, K. M. Cumming, golf bag.
Best score for American, other than 1st four, L. B. Cresswell, clock.
Best score for Japanese, other than 1st four, S. Kawasaki, cigarette case.
Best score for qualifying rounds, Malcolm Huggett, Harrison and Wilson, golf balls.

The scores in detail for the first three were:—

Harrison:—
Out 4 3 5 4 4 6 4 4 5=39
In 4 3 5 5 3 4 4 4 4=37
Out 4 3 5 6 4 5 3 4 3=39
In 3 4 5 6 4 4 3 3 4=39

Wilson:—
Out 4 5 5 6 5 6 4 3 4=42
In 3 4 5 7 3 4 4 4 4=40
Out 4 5 5 6 4 5 3 4 3=39
In 6 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4=42

Moody:—
Out 4 4 6 4 4 6 4 3 5=40
In 5 5 6 5 3 4 4 3 4=41
Out 4 4 6 5 5 3 3 4 4=41
In 7 4 5 3 3 4 4 5 4=41

Total 154

Total 163

Total 163

J. W. Harrison 161 76 78=315

J. H. Wilson 159 82 81=316

J. L. Moody 154 81 82=317

R. T. Denison 159 83 81=318

W. Huggett 161 79 80=320

A. R. Blinks 165 80 78=323

K. M. Cumming 167 78 83=328

A. K. Mackenzie 163 79 87=329

Lt. Macgregor 163 86 81=330

A. V. Pettitt 170 78 86=334

L. B. Cresswell 168 80 79=327

W. C. Bowler 171 83 83=337

T. S. Parry 178 88 78=344

Capt. Cates 175 86 87=348

C. O. Cumming 174 92 83=349

I. Meiklejohn 183 90 87=350

Major Penny 182 82 88=352

S. Kawasaki 180 90 83=353

R. S. Duff 185 91 89=365

R. Lock, R. D. Wrigley, H. Malcolm and Dr. O'hara retired.

SHANGHAI WINS AT BOWLS

Hongkong, Oct. 17.

Shanghai, by reason of a victory to-day, comes out winner of the Interport lawn bowls series with Hongkong. Last Saturday, Hongkong drew first blood with a splendid 25-16 victory, but Shanghai evened up the score with a 20-18 victory in mid-week. To-day's deciding match created tremendous interest and Shanghai was victorious by 25 shots to 14, the most decisive victory of the three.

Glover and Richards were the outstanding players for Shanghai. They played a splendid game throughout and Main, without taking any risks, played accurate and careful shots. Hongkong were outplayed and Shanghai were deservedly the winners.—Reuter.

GIANT UTTERLY OUTCLASSED

Brooklyn, Oct. 12.

The idea that Primo Carnera is the superman of the prize ring was definitely exploded to-night, when Jack Sharkey of Boston, defending his American heavyweight championship, easily won a decision in 15 rounds of fighting over the Italian giant. Sharkey outclassed and out-boxed Carnera, and he hit the huge Italian almost at will. Carnera took only the sixth round of the fight. The third and the seventh rounds were even and the remainder were all Sharkey's by wide margins.

In the fourth round, Sharkey floored Carnera. Several times, Sharkey knocked Carnera half-way through the ropes. He had the big Italian out on his feet in the final round, but he was unable to stretch him for the long count.

Carnera weighed 261 lb., while Sharkey tipped the scales at 223 lb. The fight was witnessed by 25,000 people, who cheered Sharkey enthusiastically and howled with derision at Carnera.—United Press.

THE CESAREWITCH

London, Oct. 14.

The Cesarewitch run at Newmarket this afternoon resulted as follows:

Noble Star 1
Six Wheeler 2
Son o'Mint 3

There was a field of 26 starters. Noble Star won by a length and a half and a similar distance separated second and third. The betting was 100 to 6 Noble Star, 100 to 1 Six Wheeler and 100 to 7 Son o'Mint.—Reuter.

BOROTRA RETAINS CHAMPIONSHIP

London, Oct. 17.

Jean Borotra (France) to-day retained the London covered courts lawn tennis championship at the Queen's Club, beating the Japanese champion, Jiro Satoh, in the final by 10-8, 6-3, 0-6, 6-3. This is the fifth time Borotra has won the title.—Reuter.

Sir Abe Bailey, the South African millionaire, who for forty years has been one of the most picturesque figures on the English Turf, intends to dispose of his racehorses in training, with the exception only of Portlaw. He will also keep his brood mares, now stabled at Newmarket. The horses will be sold at the December sales.

U. S. FOOTBALL RESULTS

New York, Oct. 17.

The scores of leading collegiate football games in the United States to-day follow:—

University of Pittsburgh, 32; Western Reserve, 0.
Harvard, 14; Army, 13.
Navy, 12; Delaware, 7.
Columbia, 19; Dartmouth, 6.
Fordham, 6; Holy Cross, 6. (tie).
Cornell, 33; Princeton, 0.
Brown, 38; Tufts, 0.
Pennsylvania, 32; Lehigh, 0.
Michigan State, 34; Illinois Wesleyan, 6.
Ohio State, 20; Michigan, 7.
Ohio University, 22; Simpson, 0.
Northwestern, 19; University of California at Los Angeles, 0.
Yale, 27; Chicago, 0.
Notre Dame, 63; Drake, 0.
Iowa, 0; Indiana, 0. (tie).
Wisconsin, 21; Purdue, 14.
Illinois, 20; Bradley, 0.
Tulane, 19; Vanderbilt, 0.
Tennessee, 25; Alabama, 0.
Georgia, 32; North Carolina, 0.
California, 13; Washington State, 7.
Washington, 35; Idaho, 7.
University of Southern California, 53; Oregon, 0.
Stanford, 25; Oregon State, 7.
Santa Clara, 19; San Francisco Olympic Club, 6.—United Press.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

London, Oct. 17.

English League, 1st Division

Arsenal 1, Bolton W. 1.
Birmingham 2, Grimsby Town 1.
Blackburn R. 0, Newcastle U. 3.
Blackpool 1, Middlesbrough 2.
Derby County 1, Leicester City 1.
Everton 9, Sheffield W. 3.
Manchester City 0, West Ham U. 1.
Preston North End, 0, Aston Villa 3.
Sheffield U. 0, Huddersfield T. 2.
Sunderland 2, Chelsea 1.
W. Bromwich A. 1, Liverpool 2.

2nd Division

Barnsley 0, Manchester U. 0.
Bradford City 1, Charlton A. 1.
Bristol City 1, Chesterfield 1.
Bury 4, Preston North E. 1.
Leeds United 2, Wolverhampton W. 1.
Millwall 1, Stoke City 0.
Notts County 3, Tottenham H. 1.
Oldham Athletic 3, Burnley 1.
Plymouth A. 5, Nottingham F. 1.
Port Vale 0, Southampton 0.
Swansea Town 1, Bradford 0.

3rd Division (South).

Brentford 4, Bristol Rovers 2.
Cardiff City 2, Newcastle T. 0.
Coventry City 6, Bournemouth 1.
Exeter City 6, Queen's Park R. 2.
Fulham 5, Clapton Orient 1.
Gillingham 0, Crystal Palace 0.
Luton Town 0, Watford 1.
Northampton 1, Stoke City 0.
Reading 1, Norwich City 1.
Southend U. 3, Swindon Town 0.
Thames 1, Torquay United 1.

3rd Division (North)

Barrow 3, Tranmere R. 1.
Chester 1, Accrington S. 0.
Darlington 1, Crewe A. 0.
Gateshead 2, Southport 0.
Halifax Town 3, Rochdale 2.
Hartlepool U. 0, Wrexham 1.
Hull City 0, Rotherham U. 1.
Lincoln City 1, Stockport C. 2.
New Brighton 0, York City 2.
Walsall 2, Doncaster 2.
Wigan Boro' 3, Carlisle U. 1.

Scottish League, 1st Division

Aberdeen 5, Dundee United 2.
Ayr United 5, Airdrieonians 1.
Clyde 0, Kilmarnock 0.
Dundee 2, Celtic 0.
Falkirk 2, Morton 2.
Leith Athletic 1, Hamilton A. 1.
Motherwell 2, Hearts 0.
Rangers 0, Queen's Park 1.
St. Mirren 1, Partick Thistle 1.
Third Lanark 5, Cowdenbeath 3.

—Reuter.

JAPAN LOOKS WELL AHEAD

Tokyo, Oct. 13.

The Tokyo Municipal authorities and Municipal Assembly have started a movement for opening the 12th International Olympic Meet in Tokyo, in 1940.

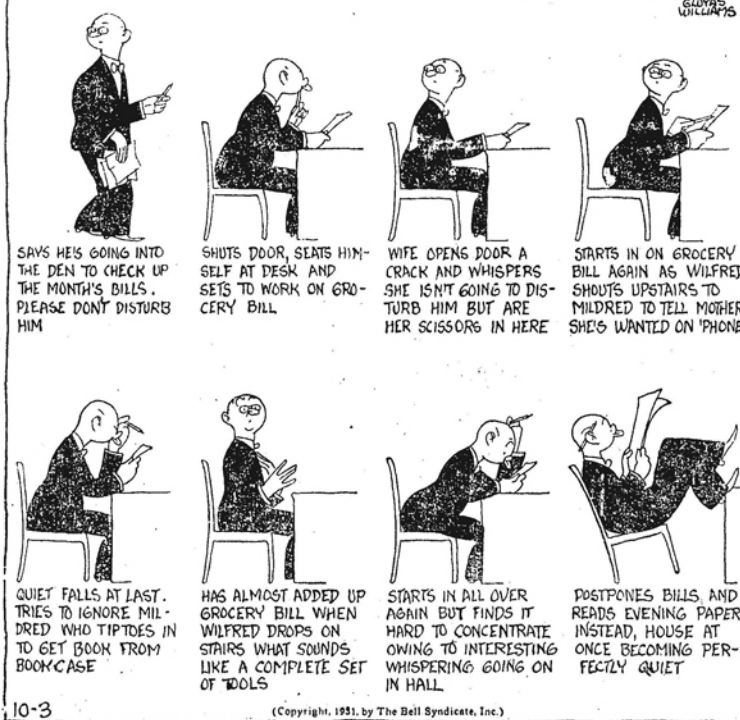
This movement is supported by almost all the representatives of sporting circles of the country and the Japanese Olympic Committee. Mr. Kano and Dr. Kishi, who will attend the Olympic Meet next year at Los Angeles, will be instructed to do their best to obtain approval of the above project by the International Olympic Council.—Rengo.

Chicago postal officials have seized half a million tickets for lotteries in foreign countries, including 150,000 Irish Free State tickets for the Manchester November Handicap Sweepstake.

Mr. J. Beaumont Pease, formerly Master of the Percy Hounds, and a good shot and lawn tennis player, has played himself in as captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club. He has played for England on several occasions against Scotland, and at the age of 60 defeated Sir Ernest Holderness in the amateur championship. Recently, at scratch, he was runner-up to the 23-year-old Oxford University player, H. N. Price (4) for the Jubilee Vase.

THE FAMILY ALBUM—PLEASE DON'T DISTURB

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



10-3

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SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Foreign Judgment Upheld

Judgment for \$5,696.18 with costs was awarded Mr. E. J. Monasch by Judge Sir Peter Grain in the H.M. Supreme Court on October 13 against Mr. S. Albertson. The sum forms the balance of the remaining instalments to be paid by the defendant in dissolving partnership in lace business.

Messrs. Monasch, an Iraq Jew, and Albertson, uncle and nephew, became partners in lace business in 1924. Owing to difference of opinion, both went to the former Provisional Court, when dissolution was ordered by the judge. Since the passing of the court decree, both became British subjects. Several months later, defendant ceased payment of instalment as was ordered.

Mr. K. E. Newman, appearing for Mr. Monasch, asked the court to recognise foreign judgment for the benefit of his client. Judgment was awarded the plaintiff.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

Teacher Sued by Pupil

Judgment for G\$460 damages and costs was awarded Miss Zafire Elahi, the eight-year-old daughter of Mr. Hagi K. Elahi, British, by Judge Milton D. Purdy in the U. S. Court for China on October 13 in an automobile accident suit against Mrs. Gladys O'Banion Hogan, American.

Judge Purdy in summoning up the evidence paid a high tribute to Mrs. Hogan's unusual intelligence evinced in her testimony, but was convinced that she could have taken additional precaution to avoid the accident.

The accident occurred in the compound of the Public School for Girls, 98 Boons Road at about 3.30 p.m. on April 12, when Mrs. Hogan, a teacher in the kindergarten department, backed her car out from one of the mat sheds along one side of the compound and struck the plaintiff, a pupil in the school, with the rear of her vehicle.

According to the evidence, there was usually a number of children engaged in playing games in the compound, and the children usually left their play and stood in the vicinity of the cars to one side while the teachers were backing them out in order to wave goodbye. The defendant, on that occasion, sounded her horn, and about 8 to 14 children who were there lined up on right side. The plaintiff, it seems, did not hear the horn, kneeling down a short distance to the rear of the vehicle, and drawing figures on the ground. The car was at once stopped at the exclamation of one of the students. The plaintiff sustained injuries to her right shoulder blade and sustained some minor bruises to her face, arm and leg.

Judge Purdy found that the "habit" of the teacher in walking through the playground and entering her car and then merely sounding her horn to warn the children, that she was about to back her car out of the mat shed was not the exercise of such caution and prudence as the dangers apparently incident to the situation demanded. He said that the defendant could have told the children that she was about to back her car out and that she could have looked round the side of her vehicle. He dismissed the allegation of contributory negligence against the plaintiff, saying that she was lawfully on the playground and that even an adult person, if deeply engrossed in work or play in a place of apparent security, might not hear the horn.

Of the G\$460 damages awarded the plaintiff, G\$210 were for the medical expenses, while G\$250 were for compensation. In his opinion, the Judge said, there would be no disgorgement in the future as claimed by the plaintiff.

SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT

Adulterated Frozen Eggs

The hearing was started recently in the Shanghai Special District of a case in which Victor H. Yu, proprietor and manager of the United Packing Co., a local Chinese firm, was sued by the Eastern Overseas Products, Ltd., a British firm in London, for £9,935, representing the amount of financial loss alleged to

have been suffered by the plaintiff firm by defendant in regard to a shipment of allegedly adulterated frozen eggs.

The plaintiffs, represented by Messrs. J. E. Badeley and H. Y. Loo, told the Court that defendant used to ship frozen eggs to England to be sold by the plaintiff firm at best prices obtainable. In order to assist defendant to purchase eggs for exportation purposes, the plaintiff firm made arrangements last year with Messrs. Lazzard Brothers, a private bank in England, to open by telegrams a letter of credit with the Chekiang Industrial Bank (afterwards transferred to the American-Oriental Banking Corporation in Shanghai) in favour of defendant up to £16,000 to finance a shipment of 400 tons of frozen eggs. The bill of lading was to be accompanied by a certificate that the eggs were best quality hen eggs and also a letter from the defendant, stating that the eggs were being shipped on consignment to the plaintiff firm.

On September 29, 1930, counsel continued, defendant delivered to the American Oriental Banking Corporation bills of lading for 282 tons of frozen eggs with an invoice for them as the best quality hen eggs and a letter saying the eggs were being shipped to London. At the same time, defendant drew the bill of exchange on Messrs. Lazzard Brothers in London for £8,460, which sum was paid to defendant by the American-Oriental Banking Corporation in Shanghai. The bill of exchange was presented in October last by the plaintiff to Messrs. Lazzard Brothers and was duly accepted by them. The bill was paid in November last by Messrs. Lazzard Brothers who must be repaid the money from the defendant.

The 282 tons of frozen eggs arrived in London from Shanghai by the str. Fresno Star, but, stated counsel, upon examination by plaintiff firm's representatives, the cargo was found out that all the tins containing the eggs had been very much adulterated so as to contain approximately 90 per cent. water. Moreover, the eggs were of a bad quality and the whole shipment was condemned by the Government as unfit for human consumption and the whole cargo had to be destroyed. The result was that the plaintiff firm sustained a financial loss to the amount of £8,460 in addition to the various expenses in the transaction, making the total amount of loss £9,935. The Court was, therefore, asked to give judgment against defendant for the amount claimed plus interest at six per cent.

After the defendant, represented by Dr. H. C. Mei, argued for some time, the Court adjourned the case.

Aeroplane Case Decision

The Civil Division of the First Special District Court, which on September 29 gave judgment in favour of the China National Aviation Corporation in the Lunghua air accident case, has delivered its written decision in this case. Plaintiffs are Mrs. Ying Sung-ze and Ying Yung-sung, widow and son of Mr. Walter Wen-lung Ying, who was killed in a passenger aeroplane belonging to the defendant firm when the machine crashed at Lunghua on December 9 last year. The claim filed by plaintiffs was for \$123,036, which represented \$78,249, deceased's life expectancy earnings; \$10,000 for the education of the second plaintiff; \$10,000 as compensation for plaintiff's mental sufferings; etc.

In giving judgment for the defendant firm, the Court upheld the contention of Mr. Li Tsu-yu, counsel for defence, that the Lunghua air accident had been caused through force majeure and that, therefore, the defendant firm was not responsible for damages to passengers. A gist of the judgment, translated from Chinese, follows:—

"While the Court agrees with Dr. Francis Liu, counsel for plaintiffs, in his arguments that the Civil Code is applicable to the case because there is no special law for the control of the defendant firm and that the defendant firm's passenger ticket held by the first plaintiff's husband, which absolves the defendant firm of its responsibility for damage to passengers, is not valid because the first plaintiff's husband did not countersign it as required, the most important question in this case is whether the Lunghua air accident was caused through force majeure or not.

"The plaintiffs alleged that the defendant firm was negligent in selecting its employees, thereby causing the accident, but the many documents and letters produced in the Court by the defendant firm were sufficient to prove that the late Capt. Bauer, who piloted the plane carrying the first plaintiff's husband, was an aviator of unquestionable ability and experience.

"Furthermore, the fact that the aeroplane piloted by the late Capt. Bauer on December 9 last year did not come down until it reached a height of about 50 ft. (according to reliable evidence presented by Mr. Nieh Kai-yi, a leading official of the defendant firm) shows that the aeroplane did not collide with the junk's mast immediately after it left the water and that the pilot had well control of his machine until some trouble caused the plane to fall, thereby causing collision with the junk's mast.

"This being the case, the plaintiff's claim for compensation from the defendant is unreasonable in accordance with Article 654 of the Civil Code which stipulates that passenger carriers are not responsible for accidents when such accidents are caused through force majeure or faults on part of the passengers. The action of plaintiffs is hereby dismissed with costs."

Inquest Over Body of Foreigner

At the Public Mortuary on October 13 an inquest was conducted by Procurator Kuo Wai over the body of a Finn named Savolainen who died in the General Hospital on Monday night.

Sub-insp. West told the Procurator that deceased was a Finn, unemployed and of no fixed abode. Shortly after midnight on Monday, deceased, who was under the influence of liquor, went to the China Merchants Lower Wharf and attempted to board the str. Children which was lying alongside there. Reaching the top of the gangway, deceased was ordered to get off by the chief officer. Deceased started to walk backwards and fell off. He was later taken to the General Hospital where he died the same night. There were no relatives or friends of deceased in Shanghai, the officer stated.

Mr. Parker, chief officer of the str. Children, corroborated and added that, on the night in question, deceased came up the gangway of his ship drunk and he told him to get off. There were three Chinese walking along the gangway at that time, but deceased fell off, having lost his balance. Nobody touched him, witness stated.

A verdict was returned that deceased met his death from injuries received through falling from a gangway. The body was ordered to be removed for burial by the Public Health Department.

Plot Against Mr. Sopher

Sensational revelations of a plot to kidnap and hold for ransom a prominent foreign merchant in Shanghai were made in the Shanghai Special District Court on October 15 when the hearing was commenced of the case in which eight Russians were charged with being concerned in the attempted kidnapping of Mr. Theodore Sopher, a member of the local Jewish community and proprietor of Theodore Sopher & Co., 1 Kiukiang Road.

At the request of police, the Court remanded the case until the arrival in Shanghai of the alleged leader of the Russian kidnapping gang who had already been arrested in Tientsin and for whose extradition to the local authorities, Det-Sgt. Beloshenko, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, had left for the northern port. The eight accused charged were Vassely Povoloff, Aphanassy Lakomkin, Ivan Maximoff, Serge Kwanteladze, Abdulla Chambaff, George Bagivoff, A. C. Tsvetkov and M. Romanoff.

Counsel in the case were Messrs. M. Shikis and Tsolin J. Sze for the fourth and eighth accused, M. du Pac de Maroulis for the seventh accused while Madame F. Rosenberg watched the case for Mr. Theodore Sopher, the complainant.

Prosecuting, Mr. Paul Y. Ru, the Assistant Municipal Advocate, told the Court that accused, who were charged under Articles 371 and 377 of the Criminal Code, began to plan the kidnapping of Mr. Theodore Sopher, a prominent foreign merchant residing at 41 Brenan Road, about two or three months ago. The complainant had a habit of returning home from his office at 5 p.m. daily when one of his lady friends would visit his residence and at about 8 p.m. the complainant would take this lady friend to her residence in the French Concession and

then return home in his own motor car between 8.30 and 11 p.m. Accused, after weeks of close observation of complainant's movements, obtained the fullest information regarding his daily movements, and commenced to plan the kidnapping with another Russian who had already been apprehended in Tientsin.

The attempt to kidnap the complainant was, however, frustrated by a member of their own gang, who, being unwilling to be concerned in the crime, reported the whole affair to the police with the result that accused were taken into custody in quick succession. The police were compelled not to reveal the name in the Court of this Russian who had revealed accused's plot to the police for fear that accused would take reprisal measures against him. All the police could tell the Court about this Russian was that he was once a colleague of the third accused, Maximoff.

Early in August last, counsel continued, the third accused visited the Russian referred to above and suggested that they should form a gang for the purpose of kidnapping and holding for ransom Mr. Theodore Sopher. In September last, the third accused again visited this Russian and told him that all arrangements for the crime had been completed except that they were without an experienced chauffeur who would drive the motor car in the kidnapping. The third accused asked this Russian if he could drive a motor car. Instead of joining the kidnapping gang, the Russian referred to gave the police on September 18 information which led to the arrest of the first accused, Povoloff, who later made at the police station a full confession of his complicity in the crime.

According to the Russian informant, it was the intention of accused to kidnap the complainant on September 20, but for reasons unknown the attempt was postponed. However, the police, having been warned of this by the Russian informant, sent a telephone message to the complainant on September 21, warning him to remain in his residence that night as it had been learned that accused would carry out their attempt that day. On September 22, accused went again to the vicinity of complainant's residence with the intention of staging their hold-up, but again they failed to act, the opinion of police being that they had learned of the police precautions. On the same night, Mr. N. S. Isaacs, a friend of complainant who took dinner with him, that evening, when leaving the latter's residence for home, saw a suspicious-looking foreign with red moustache loitering in the vicinity of the residence. This foreigner was later identified as the second accused, Lakomkin.

Continuing, counsel stated that the police, acting upon information received, raided a Russian restaurant at 518 Avenue Joffre on September 24 and arrested the first accused. On the same night, police raided another restaurant at 728 Avenue Joffre where the second accused, Lakomkin was found. A search of the second accused and his luggage resulted in the discovery of two important articles, one of which was a book containing the number 840, which was the number of complainant's motor car, and the other was a letter addressed to Mr. Arthur Sopher, complainant's brother. When opened by the police, the letter was found to demand from Mr. Arthur Sopher \$500,000 ransom for the release of his brother Mr. Theodore Sopher after the latter had been kidnapped. A series of lightning raids followed which resulted in the arrest of the third accused, Maximoff, on whose person was found a key which fitted the door of an empty house at 235 Rue Gaston Khan, French Concession. This house was situated in an isolated location, there being no other houses in its neighbourhood. The third accused at the police station admitted that they intended to keep their victim in this house after the latter was kidnapped. The police also seized in this house two pistols, 11 rounds of ammunition, two pairs of glasses and a roll of ropes, the latter articles presumably to be used for trussing the victim.

The third accused implicated the accused, Kwanteladze, who was a partner of the Russian restaurant at 518 Avenue Joffre and who was arrested by police on September 25. At the time of his arrest, the police found a pistol and 20 rounds of ammunition. Further police raids resulted in the arrest of the three other accused. According to statements made by accused at the police station, the scene of the attempted kidnapping was the threshold of Mr. Sopher's residence, about

150 yards off Brenan Road, between the Jessfield Park and the railway crossing. The gang planned to stage the hold-up before the complainant's chauffeur turned his car to a private road leading to complainant's residence. In order to do so, the gang had obtained for this purpose a small Citroen motor car owned by the seventh accused which bore the licence No. 1434. On the night of September 22, the seventh accused drove his motor car to the vicinity of complainant's residence, carrying the fourth and sixth accused, while the first, second and third accused waited near the Jessfield Park. However, they did not carry out had learned of the police precautions. The eighth accused acted as an informer for the other accused, his mission being to investigate the complainant's movements and wealth. He was alleged to have once told the third accused that, if their well-planned kidnapping was successful, they would be able to obtain at least \$500,000 from the victim's family. In conclusion, counsel told the court that the alleged leader of the gang had been arrested in Tientsin and that he would ask the Court to remand the case for a fortnight as the alleged leader was due here in ten days.

Corroborative statements were made by Messrs. N. S. Isaacs and Samson Isaacs, complainant's friends, and Mr. Zau Li-kong, an employee of the complainant, after which the first accused was questioned.

The first accused made a full confession and told the Court frankly that early last August the fourth accused, with whom he became acquainted in Shanghai in January, this year, visited him and suggested that they should form a gang for kidnapping the complainant. Afterwards, the fourth accused introduced to him the fifth accused who later rented the house at 235 Rue Gaston Kahn for keeping the victim after the latter was kidnapped. Accused also admitted that he accompanied the fifth to 4 Avenue Joffre to rent the house in question and that the fifth accused obtained from the landlord two keys for the house, one of which was later given to him. He also admitted that he once accompanied the fourth accused to the neighbourhood of Mr. Sopher's residence to make investigations and, on another occasion, went there with the third accused for the same purpose.

On September 21, accused continued, the fifth accused gave him two pistols and, on the same evening, the sixth accused told him to wait at the corner of Avenue Joffre and Rue Petiot from where they were to proceed to complainant's residence to kidnap the complainant. However, they failed that night because the motor car he used in the crime was not ready. On the following night, September 22, he was told again by the fourth accused to go to complainant's residence, but again they did not act. In conclusion, accused told the Court that, on September 24, he intended to report the plot to the French Police but, whilst on his way to the French Police Station, he was arrested.

At this time, Mr. Ru asked the Court to remand the case as it was too late to continue hearing the case, it being after six p.m. The request was granted and the case was remanded until the arrival in Shanghai from Tientsin of the alleged leader of the gang.

THE Chocolate Box obtained judgment against Mr. G. V. Rowland, in H. M. Supreme Court yesterday morning, before the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines. The judgment was for \$116.5, representing value of goods supplied and costs of the action. Defendant did not appear.

A SUCCESSFUL test flight between Shanghai and Chueking was accomplished on Sunday by an aeroplane belonging to the China National Aviation Corporation which is making preparations to establish a regular air service between the two cities.

The Best Introduction

to Shanghai's Buying Public is afforded by the "North-China Daily News," its leading daily newspaper. Its constantly increasing circulation is the largest in China, not only in numbers but in influence. The value of its pages is evidenced by the fact that they carry more advertising than any other newspaper published in China. If you have the goods the "North-China Daily News" can furnish the public.

"North-China Daily News" Shanghai

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

NEW ELECTION METHODS

Premier Uses Aeroplanes for Campaign: Radio Adopted by Mr. Lloyd George

London, Oct. 12. To-day, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald threw himself into the fray and with the Government leader opening fire in his constituency the fight is on in all seriousness.

After a tremendous and enthusiastic send-off from King's Cross, Mr. MacDonald arrived fit and cheerful to start his electioneering, which his daughter Ishbel, has been carrying on pending his arrival.

The most interesting part of his speech to-day, when he opened his campaign at Easington in the Seaham Harbour division, was devoted to an apology for himself and his colleagues who temporarily have abandoned orthodox Labour theories.

But, he vehemently declared, "Labour is in my blood and bone. I was Labour in my birth and shall be Labour at my death."

He recalled the early days of the Labour movement as a reply to a taunt that he gained his food and clothes from the movement. The early Labour leaders gathered in his house in a room for which they did not pay, he himself having to sit on the coal scuttle to conduct the meeting because there were insufficient chairs. He himself paid for the note-paper and stamps they used and it was only years afterwards that a salary was voted him as secretary of the Labour movement but even then it was a salary that no miner in good work would have looked at.

As the Prime Minister got into his stride he became bitter about the attitude of his former Cabinet colleagues. He did not blame them for leaving him but said he thought they might have said to him, "We will offer no factions opposition to your balancing the budget though we do not trust your general policy."

Instead of that he himself, Mr. Philip Snowden, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, had spent many humiliating hours in the House of Commons listening to the criticisms of their former colleagues.

"We did not put our youth into the Labour movement in order that it might be turned into a caucus and a machine. I want freedom of thought and independence of mind. Who is going to serve in the movement if one cannot blow one's nose except in the way prescribed by the rules?" said Mr. MacDonald.

He is receiving a good hearing and has a large following in the division but his Labour opponent, Mr. William Coxon, is expected to poll a considerable number of votes. Naturally, Mr. MacDonald is not being opposed by Conservative or Liberal candidates. If he loses a large part of the Labour vote which elected him last time he is expected to poll most Conservative and Liberal votes. In 1929 he secured over 35,000 votes against less than 14,000 cast for his Conservative, Liberal and Communist opponents.

Viscount Grey, Liberal Foreign Secretary at the opening of the Great War, has taken up his stand as a supporter of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's manifesto.

At a meeting at the National Liberal Club, Viscount Grey professed himself a warm supporter of the Prime Minister and commended as honourable the decisions of some Liberal candidates to stand on one side to give National Labour and Conservative candidates straight fights against the Labour opposition.

The speaker also supported the Government's policy of asking for a "doctor's mandate" from the country. He said the world was in a disorganised state and the possibilities of complications arising were great. It would therefore be unfair to extort pledges from the Government which would fetter its power to deal with emergencies which might arise.

Oct. 13.

The first skirmish in the General Election has taken place and the results declared. The Scottish Universities (St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh) have elected two Conservatives and a National Liberal.

Mr. John Buchan, Conservative, and Mr. D. M. Cowan, National Liberal, have been re-elected, and Mr. Noel Skelton, Conservative, has taken the place of Sir George Berry, also a Conservative, who has retired.

University members are elected by mail and the results do not

coincide with the national polling day.

Oct. 14.

To add to the flood of Election manifestos and canvassing literature showered upon the electorate, yet another party appeal was issued to bewildered voters' last night in the shape of a manifesto from the Communist Party.

The manifesto demands higher unemployment benefits in order to meet the rising prices of commodities. It demands a reduction of rents, free bus and tramway fares for the unemployed, and free distribution of food and clothing from the warehouses of large "profiters" for the benefit of the neediest workers. It is insisted that there shall be no tariffs and no income tax levied upon workers and poorly paid employees.

With the Communists, there are now eight parties in the field, namely, the Conservatives, Labourites, Independent (Samuel) Liberals, National (Simon) Liberals, Lloyd George Liberals, National Labourites and the New Party (who follow Sir Oswald Mosley).

Oct. 15.

With the swift approach of nomination day, the sound of election guns is becoming more and more insistent, and speculation as to the possible representation of the eight parties in the field continues to occupy much space in the newspapers.

Much attention is being paid to the Manchurian situation and the events at Geneva, but the general election holds first place in the thoughts of the people, although the cost of it (estimated at £2,000,000) is a melancholy reflection for the taxpayer, out of whose pocket the money must come.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, is having a busy time and is doing much travelling. Two privately-owned Puss Moth machines have been placed at his disposal and in these he will fly between Seaham and other divisions to participate in the election fights of his followers, who have banded with him in what is known as the National Labour Party.

The N.L.P. will probably nominate 25 candidates. It will be opposed by Conservatives or candidates of other political complexions in ten constituencies and will have straight fights with Labourites led by Mr. Arthur Henderson in the 15 other divisions.

Catcalls and hoots greeted Mr. MacDonald when he tried to speak on his policy at a crowded hall in Shotton, Durham, to-day. So persistent were his hecklers that Mr. MacDonald had to shout to be heard above the clamour. His voice grew weak after a quarter of an hour and he was compelled to give up.

Another busy man is Mr. Lloyd George, who for the first time in the 40 years in which he has sat in Parliament has been incapacitated during a general election. Mr. Lloyd George, who in 1929 succeeded the late T. P. O'Connor as "Father of the House of Commons," has seen in the past few weeks the historic Liberal Party become divided into what is now known as the Lloyd George Liberals, the Independent (Samuel) Liberals and the National (Simon) Liberals. But though incapacitated, the "Welsh Wizard" has not lost his fighting spirit, nor his power to produce ringing phrases.

When he contested a seat in Parliament in 1890, his present predicament would have seriously handicapped him; but with the progress made by science his indisposition (he is recovering from a serious attack of haematuria) does not lessen his fighting power, for by means of the radio his voice is being carried all over the country to electoral audiences.

Oct. 16.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin is one of 69 candidates for Parliament who will be returned unopposed. Captain Fitzroy, the Speaker of the House of Commons, is also unopposed and so is Sir Thomas Inskip, the Solicitor-General.

The 69 unopposed returns are made up as follows: 12 Labour candidates, 46 Conservatives and 11 Liberals.

Straight fights between Conservatives and Labour candidates are expected in 260 constituencies and

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald National Labour candidates will have straight fights with Mr. Arthur Henderson's Labour candidates in 14 divisions.

London, Oct. 16.

The Liberal headquarters were bombarded to-day by inquiries regarding the precise positions of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Herbert Samuel, the two leaders of the Party.

This was the result of a broadcast address made by Mr. Lloyd George last night, in which he is understood to have indicated his willingness to support the National Government so long as the Liberal Party have the balance of power.

Little information has been forthcoming, but it is obvious there may be a considerable shifting of partisanship after the election among certain sections of the Liberals who hold varying degrees of views on the subject of having a free hand so far as the question of tariffs is concerned when the Government discloses its programme. The possibility of some form of coalition between the Labour Party and the rigid Free Trade Liberals who still follow Mr. Lloyd George has been revived.

A vigorous attack on the Opposition leaders is made by Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a letter addressed to National Labour candidates wishing them success.

Mr. Snowden says that the issue is "whether the country shall have a strong and stable government in a time of national peril, or whether its destinies shall be handed over to men whose conduct in a serious national crisis proved their unfitness to be trusted with responsibility."

"The choice which the Labour Government had to make at the end of August was whether we would put the welfare of the country before other considerations and take necessary and unpleasant measures to protect the financial and economic stability of the nation, or whether we would shirk our duty and bow to the dictation of the Trade Union caucus."

"Some of us, all of whom have had a lifetime of service in the Labour Movement, decided to put our country before the Party. We also knew that, unless we faced the crisis, all we had worked for and won in social amelioration would be lost and further advance rendered impossible. The crisis in not passed, but most of the dangers have been averted by the action which the National Government has taken."

Mr. Snowden declares that the Opposition's election manifesto has no relation to the present national emergency and adds: "The same men who have issued the Labour Party appeal against tariffs proposed and voted in the late Labour Cabinet for the immediate imposition of tariffs."

Mr. Snowden calls for full support on behalf of the National Government to show the world united determination to see the country through its present difficulties.

An analysis of the nominations of candidates for election to the House of Commons in the coming General Election nine days hence shows that the total number of candidates nominated is 1,286. So far 44 members of the Conservative Party, ten National Liberals and six Labour members have been returned unopposed. Four hundred and ten constituencies will have straight fights, compared with 94 in the last General Election in May 1929. There will be 99 three-cornered fights as compared with 44 in the last election. The Liberal nominations total 160 compared with 513 two years ago.

The Labour Party again heads the list of women nominees with a total of 36; 16 women are standing for election in the Conservative interest, six as Liberals and three for the smaller Parties. Two constituencies will see straight fights between women, these being WallSEND, where the Right Hon. Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labour in the late Labour Government, is being opposed by Miss Irene Ward; and East Islington, where the Labour member, Mrs. Leah Manning, will fight it out with Miss Thelma Zenzalet.

The members of Parliament returned unopposed so far include Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the President of the Council, Conservative Member for Bowdley, Worcester; Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Financial Secretary to the War Office; Mr. Isaac Foot, Liberal Member for Bodmin and Secretary to the Ministry of Mines; Major Oliver Stanley, Conservative member for Westmorland, Under-Secretary to the Home Office; Major Mackenzie Wood, Liberal member for Banffshire and Assistant Whip; Right Hon. Sir B. M. Eyres Monsell, Conservative member for

Evesham and Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury; Sir Thomas Inskip, the Solicitor General; Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal member for Caithness and Sutherland and Secretary of State for Scotland; Sir Robert Hamilton, Liberal member for Orkney and Shetland and Under-Secretary for the Colonies; and Captain Right Hon. Fitzroy, Conservative member for Exeter and Speaker of the House of Commons.

Several of the Ministers in the National Government are being challenged by women candidates of the Labour Party in straight fights. They are Right Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the Conservative Member for Hendon and President of the Board of Trade, who is again standing for election; Sir Henry Betherell, Conservative member for Rushcliffe and Minister of Labour in the Admiralty; Sir Thomas Philip Sassoon, Conservative member for Hythe and Under-Secretary for Air; and the Right Hon. Viscount Wolmer, Conservative Member for Aldershot.

All the fifteen women who sat in the last Parliament are standing again for election with the exception of Lady Cynthia Mosley, the Labour Member for Stoke-on-Trent, whose seat on this occasion is being contested by her husband, Sir Oswald Mosley, the head of the New Party.

A surprise was sprung at Burnley where Mr. James Rushton was nominated to-day as the candidate of the Communist Party. He will therefore contest the constituency against the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, the leader of the Labour Opposition in the House of Commons and Rear-Admiral Gordon Campbell, V.C., D.S.O., with two bars, the famous commander of mystery ships, who is standing for election in the Conservative interests. It is announced that Mr. James Rushton's platform includes the confiscation of a person's property on death and abolition of the National Debt.

Negotiations between Conservative and Liberal supporters of the National Government, with a view to prevent the splitting of the National vote, continued up to the last minute and in several constituencies further candidates decided only this morning to stand down. In one or two such cases the candidate who stood aside signed the nomination papers of the candidate he had intended to oppose.

Oct. 17.

The Stock Exchange here is expecting a big majority for the National Government as a result of the general election.

Speculation on the Exchange in the election results, in the form known as dealing in "majorities," shows a distinct movement in anticipation of the National Government's success at the polls.

Whereas at the beginning of the week the quotation for majorities favoured a surplus of 140 seats for the Government over the Opposition the quotation to-day has risen to 178 seats.

Oct. 17.

Excluding the 65 unopposed returns, there are 1,221 candidates in the field for the General Election. They are comprised as follows:—

Conservatives	470
Labour	507
Liberals	116
National (Simon) Liberals	32
National Labour (MacDonald's)	21
New Party (Sir Oswald Mosley's)	23
Communists	25
Others	27

The nominations for Oxford University (two seats) and the English Combined Universities (two seats) have yet to come.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labour Opposition, has quickly returned to the charge made by Mr. Philip Snowden yesterday and describes the accusation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as a "travesty of the facts."

What happened says Mr. Henderson, was that in the late Cabinet the Chancellor of the Exchequer was determined to cut down the unemployment dole. Mr. Henderson and his colleagues who later broke with Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden sought to avoid this cut at all costs and, therefore, considered the possibility of a temporary tariff, considering it a lesser evil than cutting down the dole. He denies that any signatory of the Labour Party appeal against tariffs proposed a tariff while in the Cabinet and, he said, "Mr. Snowden's remarks are a travesty of the facts."

Special interest attaches to the future position Mr. Lloyd George will hold. This interest is enhanced by a newspaper report this morning that he intends to go over to the Socialists as soon as he is sufficiently recovered from his illness to be able to resume active work.

His report states that following his recent conference with Mr. Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labour Party Mr. Lloyd George is

ready to resign the leadership of the Liberal Party and form a new progressive party of Left Wing Liberals which eventually will win a coalition with Mr. Henderson and his Socialist followers.

Despite Mr. Henderson's prophecy that the present campaign would be the most savage ever known there has so far been little savagery or disorder reported. The general impression of National Government supporters is that there will be a swing to the Nationalists in the south, especially among farmers, but that the real fight will be in the north, where all available Nationalist forces are accordingly concentrating.

Oct. 18.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary for the Colonies and Dominions in the National Government, had an even more hostile reception in Liverpool yesterday afternoon than the Premier had at Durham two days ago. He attempted to address a meeting in support of the National Labour candidate for the Everton division, but he was howled down and the meeting had to be abandoned after half an hour without a word having been heard.

There has been no sign up to the present of the "savage election" forecast by Mr. Arthur Henderson, but evidence is growing that extreme partisans are adopting a policy of packing Labour meetings and preventing the supporters of the National Government from stating their case. There are fears of reprisals if the policy is continued.

As soon as Mr. Thomas stood up to speak pandemonium broke loose. Men and women jumped to their feet in all parts of the hall and there was boosing and hissing while calls such as "Traitor" and "Twister" and "What about the Railway men" and "We are not going to starve in silence," rang out.

Mr. Thomas, however, was given no chance to reply. He waited for fifteen minutes and three times he essayed to speak but each time he was howled down. Even when he and the other speakers had left the platform, the crowd remained in the hall for half an hour shouting and hooting.

Oct. 19.

With the exception of a few meetings where speakers have been refused a hearing, the election campaign has been conducted in a comparatively orderly manner.

This record, however, was rudely shattered at Birmingham last evening when the leader of the New Party, Sir Oswald Mosley, and his "bodyguard," including the boxer, Kid Lewis, had a very rough time.

At Birmingham they became involved in a free fight with a section of their audience of 15,000 in the Rag Market, but in this case, as far as can be gathered, the fight was not caused by disapproval of the political opinions expressed, but because those opinions could not be clearly heard. The loudspeakers which had been installed failed to function satisfactorily and a section of the crowd quickly became impatient. They gave voice to their irritation and the meeting was soon plunged into an uproar.

Sir Oswald Mosley and his supporters then left the platform and went among the audience, but whether they intended to quell the disturbance or to continue their arguments at closer quarters is not known. At any rate their procedure was not a success. Almost immediately a regular melee broke out. Chairs and bottles were thrown about freely and several members of Sir Oswald's bodyguard, including Kid Lewis, received minor injuries, while one of the stewards was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head.

The report published in the Press yesterday that Mr. Lloyd George intends to go over to the Socialists as soon as he is sufficiently recovered from his illness to be able to resume active work is emphatically denied by Mr. Lloyd George himself this morning.

In an interview, the Liberal leader denied that he had made any secret pact with the Socialists. He stated there was no pact of any kind, not even one regarding his own constituency.

Oct. 19.

In Friday's nominations for the General Election there were elected to Parliament a total of 67 candidates. They were unopposed and therefore will automatically sit in the House of Commons in the next Parliament. A survey of the official nomination returns shows that of the 67 unopposed candidates 49 were Conservatives, six were Labour, five were Liberals and seven were National Liberals.

The unopposed candidates, their party affiliations and constituencies are as follow:

Conservatives

Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, City of London, re-elected.
Mr. Edward Charles Grenfell, City of London, re-elected.
Sir William Henry Davison, South Kensington, re-elected.
Mr. Otho William Nicholson, Abbey Division of Westminster, re-elected.
Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, St. George's Division of Westminster, Member of Parliament for Oldham from 1924 to 1929.
Captain Robert Croft Bourne, Oxford, re-elected.
Sir Samuel Roberts, Ecclesall Division of Sheffield, re-elected.
Major Ralph George Campbell Glynn, Abingdon Division of North Berks, re-elected.
Brigadier-General Howard Clifton Brown, Newbury Division of Berks, re-elected.
Mr. Annesley Ashworth Somerville, Windsor Division of Berks, re-elected.
Mr. Cyril Atkinson, Altrincham Division of Cheshire, re-elected.
Brigadier-General Ernest Makins, Knutsford Division of Cheshire, re-elected.
Marquess of Hartington, Western Division of Derbyshire, re-elected.
Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert John Acland-Troyte, Evesham, re-elected.
Sir Thomas Inskip, Fareham, re-elected.
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Hilton Young, Sevenoaks Division of Kent, re-elected.
Lord Stanley, Fylde Division of Lancashire, re-elected.
Captain Malcolm Bullock, Waterloo Division of Lancashire, re-elected.
Captain Rt. Hon. Edward Algonson Fitzroy, Deventry, re-elected.
Captain Alfred John Kennett Todd, Berwick-upon-Tweed, re-elected.
Major Alfred James Edmondson, Banbury Division of Oxfordshire, re-elected.
Captain F. F. A. Heilgers, Bury St. Edmunds, re-elected.
Mr. Arthur Michael Samuel, Farnham Division of Surrey, re-elected.
Sir George Lloyd Courthope, Rye Division of Sussex, re-elected.
Hon. Oliver Frederick Stanley, Westmorland, re-elected.
Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Bewdley Division of Worcestershire, re-elected.
Rt. Hon. Sir Bolton Meredith Eyres Monsell, Evesham Division, re-elected.
Major Albert Newby Braithwaite, Woking Division of East Yorkshire, re-elected.
Major William Henton Carver, Hove Division of Sussex, re-elected.
Captain Thomas Lionel Dugdale, Richmond Division of North Riding, Yorkshire, re-elected.
Mr. Robert Hugh Turtan, Thirsk and Malton Division, re-elected.
Sir Samuel Chapman, South Edinburgh, re-elected.
Mr. Frederick Alexander Macquisten, Argyllshire, re-elected.
Hon. James Gray Stuart, Moray and Nairn, re-elected.
Mr. Thomas Somerset, North Belfast, re-elected.
Mr. William John Stewart, South Belfast, re-elected.
Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh O'Neill, County Antrim, re-elected.
Sir Joseph McConnell, Antrim, re-elected.
Lieutenant Colonel Sir William Allen, County Armagh, re-elected.
Mr. David Douglas Reid, County Down, re-elected.
Viscount Castlereagh, County Down, re-elected.
Major R. Ross, Londonderry, re-elected.
Sir John James Withers, Cambridge Division, re-elected.
Mr. Godfrey Harold Alfred Wilson, Cambridge University, re-elected.
Mr. John Buchan, Scottish Universities, re-elected.
Mr. Archibald Noel Skelton, Scottish Universities, re-elected.
Colonel Thomas Sinclair, Queen's University, Belfast, re-elected.
Lord Hugh Cecil, Oxford University, re-elected.
Sir Charles Oman, Oxford University, re-elected.

Labour

Rt. Hon. Josiah Clement Wedgwood, Newcastle-under-Lyme, re-elected.
Mr. Will Thorne, Plaistow Division of West Ham, re-elected.
Mr. George Henry Hall, Aberdare Division of Merthyr Tydfil, re-elected.
Mr. G. Dagmar, Aberthillery, re-elected.
Mr. Charles Edwards, Bedwelly Division of Monmouthshire, re-elected.
Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Ebbw Vale Division of Monmouthshire, re-elected.

Liberals

Mr. Isaac Foot, Bodmin Division of Cornwall, re-elected.
Major Murdoch McKenzie Wood, Banffshire, re-elected.
Sir Archibald Sinclair, Caithness and Sutherland, re-elected.
Sir Robert William Hamilton, Orkney and Shetland, re-elected.

Mr. Dugald McCoig Cowan, Scottish Universities, re-elected.
National Liberals
Mr. R.J. Russell, Eddisbury, re-elected.
Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, St. Ives Division of Cornwall, re-elected.
Mr. Edgar Louis Granville, Eye Division of Suffolk, re-elected.
Dr. John Henry Morris-Jones, Denbigh, re-elected.
Mr. Edward Clement Davies, Montgomeryshire, re-elected.
Mr. James Duncan Millar, East Fifehire, re-elected.
Rt. Hon. James Ian MacPherson, Ross and Cromarty, re-elected.—United Press.

London, Oct. 19.

In the course of an address to-day at Seaham, which he represents in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, asked for a vote of confidence to enable the Government to secure three essential things:—

1. To stabilize the pound so that every house-keeper may know its value before he or she buys the necessities of life and so that every manufacturer may be sure what he gets for his goods.

2. To reach international agreements regarding the war debt payments, which have so devastatingly affected world trade; and

3.—To balance Britain's trade, as this is necessary if the State is to escape bankruptcy.

The subject, said Mr. MacDonald, must be approached with a practical mind in the light of immediate needs; and, in his opinion, agreements with the Dominions should play an important part in alleviating the seriousness of the situation.

The Prime Minister impressed upon his audience that, notwithstanding the fact they only earned a small income each week, these matters concerned them deeply. He declared that the Opposition had nothing to do with the immediate problems of the crisis.

"It is a cure," he said, "which will kill the ailing patient, and nobody ought to know better than the Socialists... that that is true."

Mr. MacDonald asserted that he had abandoned no principle and no ideal which had abandoned no fair and foul weather.—Reuter.

GERMAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE

Geneva, Oct. 17.

Germany's total military expenditure for the current year was returned at Mks. 707,000,000 a supplementary note addressed by the Reich to the League of Nations Secretariat in reply to the latter's armament questionnaire.

The bulk of the 707 millions is absorbed by the army estimates. The note states, while of the total, 352 millions are spent on wages and salaries, which is explained by the fact that the German army and navy, being professional, are far more costly than armies and navies based on the conscript system. The space provided in the questionnaire for aircraft is left blank, the German Government explaining in a footnote that under the Versailles Treaty Germany is not permitted to maintain an air force.—Trans-Ocean-Kuo Min.

Berlin, Oct. 17.
By 211 votes to 181, the Reichstag to-day passed a resolution to discontinue the construction of the pocket battleship "B" concerning which there has been so much controversy—and to devote the money saved to feed children.—Reuter.

THE BURMA ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

London, Oct. 12.

The chairman of the projected Burma Round Table Conference and delegates from British political parties who will attend are as follows: Chairman, Lord Peel (Conservative party delegates), Earl Winterton and Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne (Liberal party delegates), Viscount Mersey and Mr. Isaac Foot (Labour party delegates), and Mr. G. H. Hall and Major Graham Pole.—Wireless through Reuter.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE FOR AEROPLANES

London, Oct. 17.

A "telegrams from the air" service was inaugurated to-day on the London-Paris air service and it is expected it shortly will be adopted on passenger air services all over the world. Telegrams of passengers in aeroplanes are despatched by radio to the most convenient air port and thence by radio or telegraph to their destinations.—Reuter.

NEW CRISIS IN SPAIN

Madrid, Oct. 14.

Senor Zamora, the Premier of Spain, who is a staunch Catholic, has resigned following a decision of the Cortes in favour of the separation of the Church and State, the expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain and the confiscation of their property.

The Minister of the Interior, Senor Maura, has also resigned on the same grounds, further resignations are expected.

The Cabinet, however, has not resigned and the Chamber is nominating a new Government.

A new Cabinet has been formed with Senor Manuel Azana as Premier and Minister of War and Senor Quiroga as Minister to the Interior. All the other portfolios remain unchanged.

There is a possibility that civil war in Spain is definitely nearer as the result of to-day's events. Unemployment is assuming alarming proportions and the withdrawal of 52 Catholic deputies from the Chamber of Deputies, owing to the fact that the remainder are definitely opposed to religion, is likely to lead to very grave complication in the government.

Furthermore, the choice of Dr. Azana as Prime Minister is considered to be an unhappy one. As Minister of War in the late Cabinet he "disembled" the Army, made numerous changes among its officers and proposed the confiscation of all property owned in Spain by the Jesuits, a policy which would affect many important concerns which are "hand in glove" with the Jesuits. It is reliably stated that the Jesuits will resist by force of arms any interference with their property.—Reuter.

Rome, Oct. 16.

A strong protest has been evoked from the Vatican by the recent decisions of the Spanish Constituent Cortes in favour of the separation of State and church and the expulsion of the Jesuits which led to the resignation of Premier Zamora and the Home Minister Maura. The protest took the form of a message to the Spanish nation, published by the official Vatican organ "Osservatore Romano" and signed by the Pontiff.

In this message the Pope declares that the anti-clerical character of the new Spanish Constitution is certain to arouse anger and resentment throughout the Catholic world. Spain, the Pontiff adds, had set foot upon a dangerous road, full of pitfalls, but even so he trusted that in the end the damage that was now being done to the Catholic Church would be made good and that the Church in Spain would emerge from its trial stronger than ever before.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Madrid, Oct. 17.

One of the most startling pieces of social legislation in the history of Spain was passed by the Cortes last night, when Article XXI of the new Constitution, dealing with divorce, was adopted by the House.

The Article declares that marriage is based on equal rights, and is dissoluble by mutual consent or on the request of either party if just cause is shown.

Parents are under an obligation to maintain and educate their children, both in or out of lawful wedlock. The State will undertake obligations to abandoned children and no distinction may be made between legitimate and illegitimate offspring.—Reuter.

Oct. 18.

Southern Spain was thrown into a chaos this morning by the strike of the entire personnel of the Andalusian railway. Communications with the South are completely paralysed. Since midnight no trains have been running and telegraphic and telephonic connections have also been cut off the Government relying on the wireless stations for keeping in touch with the local authorities.

Private reports describe the situation in the South as "extremely grave". The railwaymen's strike came as the culmination point of scores of local disturbances, all of which have a political character. Nor, it has been pointed out, are any economic issues involved in the strike of the railwaymen who are apparently under Syndicalist influence.

That the unrest in Southern Spain is rapidly coming to a head and that a trial of strength between the forces of moderation and the revolutionary mob may be imminent, is fully realised by the Government who to-night appointed a commissary general for the maintenance of order. General Madero

NEW BRUENING CABINET

Closer Relations With France Keynote of New Ministry

Berlin, Oct. 13.

The gauntlet flung down by the United Nationalist opposition at their meeting in Harzburg last Sunday was taken up to-day by Chancellor Dr. Bruening in a vigorous speech in the Reichstag which reassured this afternoon for a brief session which might also be its last session, if the Government is defeated in the divisions on the non-confidence motions and if the Chancellor makes good his threat of dissolution.

Dr. Bruening opened his speech with the statement that in his capacity as Foreign Minister he would carry on the Reich's foreign policy in the spirit of the Chequers Era, and particularly along the lines which led to the recent Franco-German parley in Berlin. Those who advocated a change in that policy, the Chancellor added, could hardly be aware that that meant more than they would care to contemplate.

Germany, the Chancellor continued, was not labouring under the delusion that salvation was to be attained only by international negotiations and by foreign assistance. "But it is an indisputable fact that during the last decade we have suffered more and harder than any of our neighbours. The world crisis found us already in the slough and with our resources seriously depleted. When the depression descended upon us we were driven to the very limits of endurance and this fact, I am convinced, fully justified our appeal to all nations to give a practical demonstration of their willingness to practise the theory of international solidarity. And I am happy to say that our appeal was not made in vain, though our immediate future remains still dark and obscure even if we were enabled to stave off the pressing problems."

After paying a tribute to the far-sighted policy of President Hoover, Dr. Bruening declared that the Moratorium had only brought temporary relief and that much remained yet to be done before the world and Germany could say with truth that they had turned the corner. This, however, the Chancellor added, could only be achieved by the fullest international co-operation, the road to which led through such personal and frank discussions as had hitherto taken place at London, Paris, Rome and Berlin. Moreover, the speaker added, it should always be borne in mind that such co-operation, if successful, must be based on justice, equity and equality. "Without these three the world will continue to be enormously handicapped in its efforts to solve the crisis."

Turning to the financial situation, Dr. Bruening declared that it was the Government's foremost task to adapt itself and its measures to the constantly changing conditions arising from the depression. "To-day we cannot plan for many weeks ahead. The slump of the pound sterling for instance has confronted us with a whole set of new problems which cannot yet be solved because it is as yet impossible to gauge the consequences of the British monetary crisis. For this reason and to counterbalance the uncertainty of all economic things, the Government has decided to appoint a special Advisory Economic Board to assist it in dealing with whatever problems will yet arise from the financial situation, though I will add and reiterate here and now that the Reich had not the remotest idea of suspending the gold standard."

In this connection, Dr. Bruening deplored the increasing tendency towards protectionism which, by shutting off German goods from the world's markets made it impossible for Germany to discharge her commercial debt obligations which would necessarily add to the general economic chaos.

Preaching the doctrine of moderation, Dr. Bruening then turned to the domestic situation, emphasising the Government's firm resolve to deal drastically with all political excesses and to combat all disintegrating influences tending to undermine the spirit of patriotism and sacrifice of the rising generation.

"Certain parties and certain persons have arrogated to themselves the sole patent of patriotism," Dr. Bruening declared, accentuating the sentence with violent gestures and

has been selected for the post, and vested with special and extraordinary powers, has left for the South in a military aeroplane, accompanied by twelve heavy bombing machine.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

went on to deal with the attacks levelled against him and his colleagues. "I would rather be dubbed a traitor by those parlor patriots than deviate from the course I consider right," Dr. Bruening cried. "In our extremely difficult position we should have done with such silly attacks which only serve to evoke a good deal of false sentiment. We should get together, all parties willing to shoulder the responsibility should get together, and if I could be assured of that, I would willingly resign my present post and accept the smallest and most modest post in a truly National Government. The methods of political controversy adopted by the Nationalist opposition at Harzburg are not serving the common weal, but seem to have been inspired only by selfish interests."

In this connection, Dr. Bruening vehemently pretested against statements such as were made by the former Reichsbank governor Dr. Schacht which might tend to shake confidence in the stability of Germany's currency. "The government is straining every nerve to restore private enterprise, and in doing this, it is dealing in realities and not in fiction," the Chancellor added.

In conclusion, Dr. Bruening declared that it gave him some comfort to be able to announce that the difficulties of the coming winter would be surmounted in any circumstances, "neither attacks nor slumps can shake my resolution to adhere to the path I have chosen deliberately." Dr. Bruening ended amidst tumultuous applause from the middle parties and cries of derision from the Left.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Oct. 17.

Dr. Bruening and his new government were given a new lease of life when the Reichstag late to-night adjourned until February 23, next year after having been in session for only three days which were devoted to the debate on the ministerial declaration of the new cabinet. During this debate the fate of the government had been in the balance, but the confidence of official quarters that in the end Dr. Bruening would emerge as victor from his first round with the refractory Reichstag were justified when the non-confidence motions tabled by the United Nationalist Opposition and by the Communists were defeated with 295 against 270 votes, a narrow majority, but which, even so, was larger than had generally been expected. Subsequent divisions, one on a motion for dissolution and the second on a motion for the repeal of the emergency decrees resulted in more substantial majorities, the former being thrown out with 68 and the latter with 103 votes.

The third and last day of the debate was full of dramatic incidents, though with the exception of the Communists all parties exercised a notable restraint. This, however, added only to Dr. Bruening's arguments of the opposition speakers who invariably seized upon the dominant features of the depression and followed them through remorselessly, charging the Chancellor and his colleagues with almost everything between incompetence and dictatorial ambitions. Dr. Bruening, fighting with his back to the wall, was repeatedly compelled to intervene to refute the charges levelled against him which he did with great vigour.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Oct. 17.

Relieved by its triumph in the Reichstag yesterday, when it secured a majority of 290 on a vote of confidence, the Bruening Cabinet has now plunged into its tremendous task of alleviating the economic crisis. Closer relations with France is the keynote of the Government's policy. The Government has formed the German section of the Franco-German economic committee, the idea of which was mooted recently when M. Laval, Premier, and M. Briand, Foreign Minister, paid their formal visit to Berlin to return Dr. Bruening's visit to Paris.

The German half of the committee consists of six high officials of Government departments headed by Dr. Bruening, Chancellor and Foreign Minister.

The returns of the Reichsbank show that the drain of gold and of foreign currencies continues. The gold cover now is only 28.6 per cent., which is the lowest on record.

The position is further affected by the increase in withdrawals, especially from savings banks. It is estimated that one third of the bills held by the Reichsbank in this connection must be considered unrealistic at present.—Reuter.

THOMAS EDISON DEAD

Famous Inventor Passed Away: Eighty-four Rich Years of Work

New York, Oct. 18.

Thomas Edison, the world-famous inventor, died this morning at 3.24. He had been in failing health for some time and on October 5 last he was reported to be sinking. His doctors said life was ebbing away and restless nights were sapping his little remaining strength. His death was then expected at any time but he rallied amazingly and lived almost another fortnight.

Mr. Edison was 84 years of age last February.

Edison, although known the world over as an inventor, preferred to describe himself simply as an electrician and always insisted that improvement in mechanics greatly advanced real civilisation. If that be so, he must have done more to promote the progress of civilisation (in the breadth and versatility of his inventions) than anyone else. In the course of 40 years he obtained no less than 700 patents and his accomplishments included the phonograph, or "Talking Machine" as it is called, sextuplex telegraph transmission, the kinematograph and carbon filaments for the electric lamp.

Thomas Edison was born on February 11, 1847, at Milan, Ohio, of a very poor family which, so far from being able to do anything for the boy, frequently had to dispense with the ordinary necessities of life. When he was seven the family removed to Port Huron, Michigan, and by the time he was twelve he was earning a living as newsboy on the Detroit-Port Huron train. On one occasion when the papers carried some very important news he got the officials to telegraph the fact to the stations well ahead of the arrival of the train. Young Edison thought this would bring the crowd along to the station all anxious to get a paper and see for themselves. In fact, the officials were surprised at the immense quantity of papers with which the boy was supplied. But the boy was right, and he had also the audacity to charge treble rates, and so netted about \$75 "which," he remarked when describing the incident, "made me feel good."

In 1863, when he arrived at the mature age of 16, he was working as a telegraph operator and, in 1868, when he was one-and-twenty, he was granted his first patent on an electric vote recorder. He found that his device had no market and determined to use his inventive ability in future on such things as would appeal to the masses. In the following year he obtained a position with the New York City Telegraph Company. He had saved the life of the son of one of the directors, who felt that a post where he could develop his talent was the wisest gift he could make him. Within a year, when he was twenty-three, Edison sold his first marketable invention—a stock-ticker—for \$40,000. He has described how he wondered whether he would have the courage to ask for \$5,000. He was tongue-tied but, at last, asked the would-be purchaser of the patent what he could offer, and when the answer came "Well, will you take \$40,000?" he pinched himself and hardly knew how to breathe. In 1876, before he was 30, he was able to set up an elaborate laboratory and factory at Menlo Park, New Jersey, from whence he sent out quite a number of clever and startling inventions.

Edison remained a bachelor until 1886, when he hauled down the flag to Miss Miller of Akron, Ohio. In 1891 he invented the motion picture camera and projector, and in 1917-18 he invented scores of devices which were used in the war.

In fact, the story of Thomas Alva Edison is practically the history of more than half-a-century of progressive scientific achievement. The only invention he stumbled upon by accident was the phonograph. His other inventions were all the result of many experiments and tireless thought. Among them were the carbon telephone transmitter, now used in all telephones. They render more faithfully the inflections and changes in the intensity of vocal sounds.

He designed the aeroplane to amplify sound without impairing the articulation, and the megaphone, which so magnifies that faint whisper may be heard at a distance of a thousand feet. Of the same period as the phonograph was the phonometer for measuring the force of sound waves produced by the human voice.

When he removed his works to Menlo Park Edison gave a public exhibition of a complete system of electric lighting which excited

attention throughout the world. A still later invention was the kinematograph for producing animated photographs, now so familiar under various other names. One of the least known, but most important, of Edison's wonders is connected with the revolution he effected in iron-mining in America. He was taking a walk in Long Island when he noticed a pile of black sand such as he had never seen before. He took some of it to his laboratory and subjected it to various experiments. He soon discovered that when he held an electric magnet near it, activity was excited in a number of fine black grains. The mass of black sand was a bed of iron ore cast up by the sea which had eaten it away from the magnetic rocks of Connecticut. He constructed a machine to attract the grains of iron from the sand on a larger scale. The contractor was about to set the plant in motion when a fearful storm washed all the sand away. Edison, however, did not forget.

Later, when Western ores were beginning to make iron-mining in the Eastern States unprofitable, Edison resolved to investigate the New Jersey mountains to find low grade ore which might be pulverised into the condition of the black sand he had found on the sea-shore. He constructed an ore-finer in the form of a scientific magnetic needle, which would dip into the earth whenever magnetic ore was present in large quantities. By this means, to his intense surprise, he found a mountain-range underlain with iron ore computed to weigh two hundred million tons. He took in hand the realisation of this vast estate, and began to do on a gigantic scale what he had, in the first instance, done with a hammer and a horse-shoe magnet. He dropped the powder past powerful electro magnets and the iron ore, being attracted to the side, fell in a heap of its own. He thus began to grind a mountain to dust and extract the ore from millions of tons of sand.

When America entered the Great War he placed the entire resources of his great factories at her disposal. Allusion has been made to the scores of wonderful devices which were used in the War. Other and still more valuable inventions remain the secrets of the U.S. Government.

Edison was a tremendous worker all his life. His inventions were the result of ceaseless energy—"one per cent. inspiration and 99 per cent. perspiration" as he used to say. Whenever a need arose for a labour saving contrivance, or for an improved and simplified piece of apparatus, he set himself sedulously to work to puzzle out a method of constructing it. He was very deaf and used to say that his affliction not only helped him to think but protected him from distraction.

When Edison attained the age of 80 (on February 11, 1927), his home was invaded by reporters from all leading American papers, and with great good humour he replied to their numerous questions. Among other things, he declared that science would never be able to create life, that wireless gave the world good, but distorted music, thus enabling the gramophone to regain its popularity, and that it was doubtful whether power could ever be transmitted by radio. He also declared his disbelief in telepathy and spiritualism, but also his firm conviction that a supreme intelligence pervaded the universe.—Reuter.

Oct. 18.

The death of Mr. Edison has plunged the entire country into profound mourning. He was a beloved figure.

A chronic ailment and advanced age caused Mr. Edison's death. His will to live kept him busy at his inventions much longer than his intimates had believed it possible for him to continue his creative work.

Physicians and the members of Mr. Edison's family said that the octogenarian inventor passed quietly in his sleep. The body temporarily will lie in state at the West Orange home of the Edisons. Arrangements for the funeral will be announced later. Mrs. Edison is grief-stricken but she is bearing up well.—United Press.

Nanking, Oct. 19.

The Foreign Office and the Central Executive Committee of the Central Kuomintang to-day despatched telegrams to Mrs. Thomas Alva Edison, the widow of the world famed inventor who died at his West Orange,

THROUGH TOWER BRIDGE

London, Oct. 15.

The feat of flying an aeroplane through Tower Bridge on September 30 led to the appearance in the Guildhall Police Court to-day of Major Christopher Draper on a charge of flying, "in a manner to cause unnecessary danger to persons and property and acting as a pilot without holding a licence."

A policeman, giving evidence, stated that Major Draper suddenly swooped down to within seven feet of the roadway between the towers of the Bridge, to the great alarm of pedestrians and drivers of vehicles. He then flew up the river, turned and again flew through the bridge. As the bridge was being cleared for a ship to pass through, a serious accident was only narrowly averted.

Major Draper had a distinguished flying record in the War, when he was known as "the mad major" owing to his daredevil exploits. He performed the feat that landed him in court to-day without practice of any kind. It was the first time he had flown for ten years and his object was to prove that he was "still as highly skilled as ever."

During the war, Major Draper commanded a crack squadron on the Western Front. This squadron brought down a record number of German planes and, in recognition of his services, Major Draper was awarded the D.S.O. and the Croix de Guerre. He was mentioned many times in despatches.

He was bound over for twelve months on payment of £100.—Reuter.

AIR-CRAFT CARRIERS AS LINERS

Boston, Oct. 18.

The "Boston Transcript" declares that a new steamship line will attempt to acquire from the United States Navy the giant aircraft carriers, the Lexington and Saratoga, and convert them into fast passenger liners for trans-Atlantic service.

According to the "Transcript," United States Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., Republican of Maine, will sponsor the decommissioning of the Saratoga and Lexington as naval vessels and the reconditioning of them as passenger liners. Senator White is represented as believing that the project will meet with the approval of President Hoover's Administration, which recently has ordered drastic reductions in the expenses of the Navy.—United Press.

THE PRIMATE OF SWEDEN

Stockholm, Oct. 14.

Indications are that Professor K. B. Westman, a native of Upsala, will be chosen to succeed the late Doctor Nathan Soderblom as Archbishop of Upsala and Primate of Sweden.

At to-day's election Dr. Westman received thirteen votes, against eight and seven respectively cast for two other candidates. The matter now rests in the hands of the Swedish Government.

Professor Westmann is well known in missionary and Swedish circles in China as he only left here two years ago after spending five years lecturing at a Lutheran University in Honan.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN AIR ROUTE

London, Oct. 15.

A weekly air service from England to Australia is planned by Imperial Airways, it was announced by Sir Eric Geddes, the chairman of the company, at the annual meeting to-day.

He said that the service would be started as soon as the national financial position eases.

When it comes into operation the journey from England to Australia will occupy ten days as against five weeks or so by steamer.—Reuter.

New Jersey, home early yesterday morning.

The telegrams expressed profound sorrow over the passing of Mr. Edison. High tribute was paid to the late inventor for his scientific achievements, his research and the benefits he gave to mankind.

Condolences were extended to Mrs. Edison and the members of her family in the name of all the members of the Kuomintang.—United Press.

INDIAN FEDERAL FINANCES

London, Oct. 15.

The Federal Structure Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference further considered the report of its finance sub-committee to-day. Finally the discussion was adjourned until to-morrow.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru urged that the expert committee on finance contemplated in the report should be set up by the new federal government, which should make the final decisions. During the interim special financial powers should be given to the Governor-General in Council.

Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Hydari said the Indian States had not changed in their attitude and federation was still their goal, but it was essential the States should know in advance the full implications of any federal finance scheme. For this reason he was opposed to leaving it to the new federal government to set up the expert committee on finance.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner reiterated his faith in federation but added they must know, broadly, the extent of their obligation of tributes from the Indian States.

Mr. Gandhi recommended that the report be referred back and the finance sub-committee be asked, with the material at its disposal, to produce a minimum scheme to which the States could agree defining as far as possible the sources of revenue, so that a start might be made with federation.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan said he was convinced the federal scheme was not in danger and that the financial proposals or the sub-committee's report afforded the substantial foundation of future federation. The work of the experts on the franchise or other enquiries could be completed in twelve months and meantime, existing conditions should continue. The expert committee should be appointed by the Crown and its report, together with those of the other enquiries, could be considered later on in India.

Oct. 15.

When the Federal Structure Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference to-day resumed discussion of the report of the finance sub-committee, Lord Peel, chairman of the sub-committee, said that the speeches indicated general assent to the principles contained in the report.

Criticism was perhaps inevitable owing to the complicated nature of the material before the sub-committee, but he reminded them that the report was the result of a compromise in which no side had carried out in full its own ideas.

As to the anxiety that there might be considerable delay, he thought the length of time that a committee of experts would take to complete its enquiries had been exaggerated, as had also the extent of the tasks with which the experts would have to deal. He hoped that they would agree to setting up a committee of experts, which was needed to work out exact calculations in regard to the figures that arose from acceptance of the principles contained in the report.

The Federal Government, he added, would have such an immense amount of work before it that it would be grateful if as many of these questions as possible could be decided beforehand. The three or four months devoted to the work of the committee of experts would certainly not be wasted, for it would fill in further details of the scheme and increase confidence.

Lord Peel strongly urged Mr. Gandhi not to press for further investigation by the finance sub-committee, which might run the risk of breaking up the compromise reached after very careful discussion and a great deal of give and take.—Wireless through Reuter.

INFANT MORTALITY IN ENGLAND

London, Oct. 12.

The lowest death rate ever recorded for children under one year in England and Wales is shown in the Registrar General's statistical review for 1930, namely 60 per thousand births.

The previous low record was 65 per thousand for 1928. The birth rate for 1930 was 16.3 per thousand persons living. The rate is the same as that for the preceding year. The death rate was 11.4 per thousand of the total population, which is the lowest ever recorded.—Wireless through Reuter.

A PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION

Calcutta, Oct. 15.

An unexpected discovery, in the home of a prominent woman Congress leader, of typed documents outlining plans for a proletarian revolution to be launched by means of the wholesale looting of private property was recounted to-day when Mrs. Binai Prativa Devi and four young Bengalis were charged before a special Court with dacoity and conspiracy.

Police officers in their evidence testified to the discovery in Mrs. Devi's house of an album of photographs of people accused of being connected with the recent Chittagong dynamite conspiracy and also photographs of the Bengali terrorist murderers and detailed maps of Calcutta.—Reuter.

DRAIN OF GOLD FROM U. S.

New York, Oct. 16.

The astonishing drain of gold from the United States since Britain suspended the gold standard on September 21 was revealed to-day. It amounts to \$807,000,000, of which \$394,000,000 remain in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York under ear-mark.

The loss of gold this week amounts to \$213,000,000, of which \$114,000,000 worth has been shipped to France.

As a result of the decrease in gold reserves and an increase in liabilities in the form of notes in circulation and deposits, the Federal Reserve ratio of reserves to liabilities has fallen this week to 61.8 per cent., compared with 80.9 per cent. a year ago.—Reuter.

NEW KINGDOM FOR KING Faisal

Damascus, Oct. 15.

At a meeting of all Syrian parties here to-day it was decided to invite King Faisal of Iraq to occupy the throne of Syria and to appoint a viceroy to reign in his stead.

A deputation of nobles will leave this week for Baghdad to present Faisal with the crown which will probably be accepted and passed on to Faisal's younger brother, Ibn Saud. It is understood that the French Mandate authorities have sanctioned the proposal. At the same time, it is anticipated here that the Italian Government will offer strong objections to any change in the status of the Mandated Territory without the approval of the League of Nations.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN EDUCADOR

Quito, Ecuador, Oct. 15.

President Alba resigned as the Chief Executive of Ecuador to-day after serious clashes and bloody hand to hand fighting in the streets of this city.

President Alba attempted to form a dictatorship and so vigorous was the opposition to his plans that he was forced to resign. In the street fighting which ensued between the announcement of the dictatorship and the resignation of President Alba 12 persons were killed.

Scores were wounded in the fighting and there was considerable damage from gunfire to property.—United Press.

FRANCE'S TREMENDOUS GOLD RESERVE

Paris, Oct. 15.

For the first time in history the gold reserve of the Bank of France exceeds sixty thousand million francs. This week's balance sheet shows that the gold reserve totals 60,539,000,000 francs which is an increase of 726,000,000 francs over the reserve held last week.—Reuter.

In order to cope with the alarming fuel shortage the Moscow authorities have promulgated regulations decreeing that all public and private buildings may be heated only every other day until further notice. In view of the fact that winter has already made considerable progress here, this new regulation imposes additional hardships upon the capital's populace. It is, however, pointed out that the new measure represents the only means of stretching the available supplies until the middle of November by which time it is expected that the fuel reserves will be back to normal.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

BY LATRATOR

It would be futile for a down-trodden creature who earns his daily bread by spoiling paper with ink—and printer's ink at that—to argue that his pleasure in the appearance of his libation to necessity in print is less than the joy of committing his thoughts and lunacies to paper. No-one would believe him. Yet there are modest folk who could claim that mental superiority. Diaries written for the eye of their authors alone are by no means uncommon. Indeed the indiscretions of publishers could never find scope were every diarist to keep an alert eye on the reading public. Mr. Dick surely attained to the summit of happiness by the mere process of compiling his memorial, even though that annoying portent, King Charles' head, would persistently intrude. The wastepaper baskets of newspapers might bear witness, could editors be compelled, by the rack or some other means of persuasion sufficient to overcome the obstinacy of so autocratic and overbearing a race, to reveal their contents, that many folk care not whether their lucubrations ever see the light of the composing room.

There is, no doubt, much satisfaction in the effort which produces a letter setting down in good round terms what its author thinks of this person, that policy or that event. The great unpublished are really the benefactors of the present age. When so much finds its way into print—either on purely sordid grounds or through the munificent generosity of the propagandist—it must always be a matter for congratulation that there are some gems of thought which remain locked in the bosom of the editor or the literate scavenger who manages to save a scrap here and there from the flames of editorial rejection. Yet it is possible to recognise the feeling of the hero of the classic story who, after unburdening himself in good, solid and highly coloured invective in condemnation of a manufacturer from whose consignment a vital part of the machinery bought was omitted, added the postscript, "P.S. I have found the handle in the packing case" and then posted the letter in order that his original, if unfounded, accusations should not be wasted.

It would be a good thing, though, if all writers, determined to present a piece of their mind to someone or other, whether direct or through the medium of a guileless newspaper, would try to cultivate this pure spirit of modest artistry. They would then perceive that the release of their thoughts could be fairly restricted to the private notepaper and that transmission beyond that medium would, in nine cases out of ten, be undesirable. How many letters can really be left for a few weeks and still require a reply? The experience of one of the most efficient staff officers of the British Army in an apocryphal era, proves this.

He was keeping the flag—and his pay warrant—flying in one of these outposts of Empire, where the shade temperature is usually and respectfully spoken of in three Fahrenheit figures. His correspondence had mounted up. His desk was full of paperweights, under each of which, protected from the breezes of the tireless electric fan, reposed the customary mass of reminders, telegrams, nil returns and diaries. Efficiency was his watchword. He would not tolerate delay in the disposal of correspondence. Yet there was the pile. The Divisional

Commander was notoriously unsympathetic and impervious to hints about ice shortage, staff shortage or temper shortage. Resourceful as is the army on all occasions the M.E.S.O. did not falter. He called for his staff sergeant. "All present and correct." The staff sergeant agreed that the office could dismiss. The M.E.S.O. agreed too but sent the S.S. off first. Then, before he himself left the orderly room, he removed all paper-weights from his desk and, turning on the fan at full speed ahead, he swiftly sped into the glare of the noon-day which led to his cool bungalow and tactfully long arm-chairs. The fan did the rest. In the morning the desk of the orderly room was clear. The M.E.S.O.'s reputation for efficiency was saved. It is true that he went on leave the next day and his successor had some earnest correspondence with the Divisional Commander but the War Office did not worry. It had gathered the M.E.S.O. to itself. At the Horse Guards he continued to shine and to collect crowns and crossed swords with monotonous accuracy.

The Army is like that: much can be done by correspondence discreetly manipulated. That was proved by the Completely True and Authentic Story of the Captain who Preferred Perim (and also Piccadilly). Now this Captain was part of a battalion stationed at Aden. Aden, as everyone knows, furnishes Perim with a detachment, chiefly to cheer up the seagulls, frighten the dhow and inspect the passing liners which Lord Incheape sends to and fro through the Red Sea. Curiously enough the duty of commanding this detachment was not exactly loved by the officers of the battalion—or of any previously known battalion for that matter. Captain P.P. was duly ordered to take his turn of three weeks or whatever the time was. To the astonishment of Aden he refused to be relieved. He sent a cheerful letter intimating that his military education was being widely developed at Perim—he had discovered a remarkable means of working out staff exercises on the pink sand and rocks of that island. The Mess at Aden was only too glad to encourage zeal. He remained and remained and remained—always at his own request, by virtue of a perfectly indited letter, complete with five figures in the corner, letters and fashions of obliques.

How does Piccadilly intrude? You will see. The Commandant of the Battalion eventually took a "spot" of Home leave. This leave took him to his Club in Piccadilly—you know: the one which blazons its name half on one gateway and half on the other. Just opposite the Ritz he was confronted by a familiar face. Captain P.P. saluted or whatever an uneasy junior officer does when unexpectedly met by his senior. Explanations followed. They were later committed to writing. The Colonel learnt how a judicious student of army correspondence and official routine can write letters from Perim when showing that if Perim is preferable to Aden Piccadilly is preferable to both. The story reveals the advantages of a good education. It must be confessed, however, that it did not in the end show that the War Office was similarly impressed. That, of course, is a pity for now Perim has to be garrisoned on the old humdrum lines, much to the annoyance of a succession of officers basking in the delights of Aden. There is no moral. The argument has run away from the unpublished; which is most depressing.

But it does show that education can be overdone. If only reading and writing could be



Just another old Shanghai custom, the two-hours-for-tiffin tradition, which shows not the faintest sign of hobbling wearily away into the limbo. The Empress Eugénie may replace the betel in smart feminine affections, foreign policies right about face, or the reverse, and even wives may be varied, but not so the pleasantly lengthy mid-day interval.

Or at least this remnant of the Good Old Days is safe until too many embarrassing questions are asked—and answered.

The Shanghai Wife—the very one, perhaps, whose small daughter lisped prettily, "Mummy, what is a thimble?" when a newly arrived and obviously more domesticated friend mentioned this strange



household article—and her diversions belong to the novelist who spent these days here, once, and gathered enough "material" for a literary life-time of domestic triangles, plentifully supported by such characteristic words as "Missy," "Number One Boy" and, in case he was one of the appointed who remained three weeks instead of as many days, "Maskee," "Tu Sao" and even "Popolam," though of course the last opens up an entirely new field of research.

confined to a privileged class, the pernicious wastepaper trade could be abolished. Baskets could be turned into bowler hats or something useful. Editors would have more time on their hands and be able to cultivate a semblance of good temper and perhaps, in due course as the centuries roll on, better manners. But then there would be none of that glow which comes from the joyous seizure of a pen or a pencil or a typewriter and, carefully using both sides for the sake of economy and to annoy the Editor, the stirring composition of a real "snorter" with no nonsense about it. There would be none of that relief which comes when, on opening the morning paper after a night of fearful remorse and nightmares of libel actions, it is discovered that the letter has duly gone in—to the wastepaper basket.

But, lest there should be too much depression an optimist will intrude with his doggerel impertinence:

Geneva may wrangle;
The cables may splutter
Of wars and disaster.
Canton hopes, by butter,
Hu Han-min will master
The Unity Tangle,
Now he's come from Nanking!
The Tangpus want spanking,
But what does it matter?
Four more weddings took place
This week-end, so they say,
And others will follow
As night chases day.
So we cease not to swallow
Or toy with our food, race
Out and about and dine,
Dance, yes, and take our wine—
Thus hopes we try flatter.
So, if you want heroes,
And heroines sprightly
You'll not need to wander
As Shanghai can nightly
Show you how they squander
Their youth without fear. Owe
Them nothing the time god
So long they've a dime, Odd
That wine gets no flatter!
(Hill says water's quite good
But is sold too cheap—
Most unlike our whisky)
Still, as our troubles heap
Up, we get more frisky,
Quite sure the dollar could
Rise to two bob again,
And we're right as the rain—
Why, nothing will matter!

The gentleman with the portable typewriter has done very well indeed by the Shanghai Wife from the viewpoint of the press agent. A Hollywood star, complete with famous temperament, could not ask more wide-spread comment on her frivolities and foibles. By this neat little measuring-stick all Shanghai wives are, first, young; second, pretty; and third, avid of admiration. Quaint, but of course the hard-working novelist must reap the just rewards of travel. And one gets such bad food in strange hotels!

On the other hand, what of the Shanghai husband, the bland and well fed gentleman who, rolling office-wards sometimes as early as 10 of an unseasonably humid October morning, has intimated that the customary mid-day routine will be followed?

He is having tiffin at the club. Perhaps he is, five days out of a possible six, but who so optimistic as to expect that the same menu, with the same companions, in the same room, will continue to enthrall him every day in the week?

Particularly when an obliging Paris of the East affords so many opportunities for variety. To the diner—or should be tiffin-er?—who pines for an international tour from 12 to 2, or a little after, Shanghai leaves practically nothing to be desired. Not even the fair fellow traveller is absent, if the ancient and honourable novelists who have devoted their lives to the question are to be believed.

The hotels, of course, offer the first obvious deviation from routine. And certainly a window on the Nanking Road at tiffin time has advantages discovered long before by serious-minded students of the human face. Recommended for those who wish to study—only.

Less academic are the attractions of the smaller cafes tucked discreetly away in the side streets. One,



A miniature lackey always meets with success

for instance, should appeal almost irresistibly to the financiers, since it modestly bears the name of one of the best known business streets in the world. Big Business and all that sort of thing. . . .

Others stress that over-worked ingredients of success known as atmosphere, provided largely by uniformed attendants and assorted dog-boys. The trick of hiring a miniature lackey always meets with success, even in Shanghai where enterprising and grumpy youngsters are as prevalent as sampans on the Whangpoo.

Undeniably there is a directly appealing quality about a small boy, proudly toggled out in a trim uni-



form apparently opening a tall and heavy door, or merely touching the cap that sits at a rakish angle on his smooth head. One downtown cafe departed from tradition and dressed the Lilliputian at the portal in a turban, as the final devastating note. . . . But proportions and psychological effect remained the same.

So, after all, why tiffin at the club when Shanghai is so diverting between 12 and 2—in the correct company?

By comparison, however, the evening's choice of rendezvous is positively bizarre. So for as names go, at least. The gentleman who contents himself with a mere financial district at tiffin time has been confronted by the delightful opportunity to choose between "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (shades of the errant Topsy and the angel-faced Eva. . . in Avenue Joffre) and "Stenka Rasin," none other than the name of a one-time flourishing pirate on the Volga. Legend has it that the gentleman carried on his profession in much the same manner for which Robin Hood has been commended. A heartening thought for the impecunious guest, at least.

Ephemeral as early morning dreams (and often as lurid!), the list of cafes changes as frequently as those suave little millinery shops that spring up between two autumn days, complete with long handed



gilt mirrors, flattering rose-coloured lights and a negligent young person in charge, theoretically.

One once-flourishing cabaret, "Ko Vsiom Chertiam," freely translated by the light-hearted as "Go To Hell!" in spite of the fact that the authentic connotation ran merrily along the lines of "To all the devils," has gone the way of yesterday's newspaper and the day before's film favourite. Once the site of a strictly business-like coal shop, the satanic rendezvous has passed through various phases, including the boarding-house stage.

Ancient history, so far as cabarets are concerned, deals with the intriguing "Thousand and One Nights," whose existence was considerably shorter than the name might suggest, and with the "Rose of Stamboul," given to low tables, murky coffee and brown girls in orange-coloured skirts.

The young man about Shanghai, who knows his cabarets, remembers with pleasure the lone entertainer of the now extinct "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a kinky-haired black child who actually fitted into the scheme of things, dancing in a long white night-shirt in the green circle of a baby spot.

To the newer generation belong "Pavilion Bleu," as blatantly indigo as the name; the "Aquarium," where hopeful voyagers vision mermaids for waitresses and plump little goggle-eyed gold fish as favours—in the very early hours of the morning—the Greyhound, which immediately suggests a dance marathon with lean and swift doggies as prizes. . . .

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF OCTOBER 20, 1871.

The M. M. str. Meikong, which left here on October 5, reached Hongkong in 57 hours steaming, and during the passage she attained a speed of 380 miles in 24 hours, or very nearly 16 miles an hour.

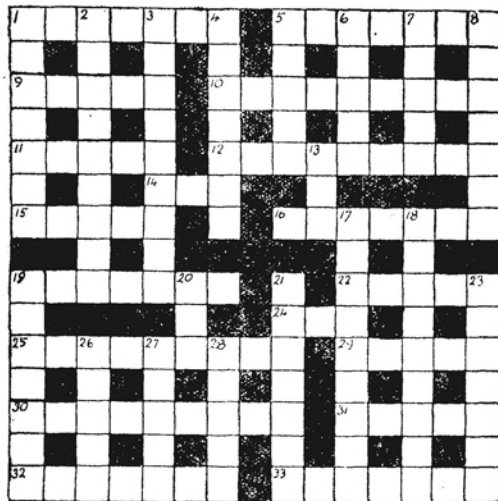
On account of the Volunteer Rifle meeting, and of the Cricket match which is likely to take place on Saturday, the tiffin to which a number of Shanghai Residents had been invited, by the Agent of the P. and O. Co. on board the steamer Australia, has been postponed till Monday.

Shooting in the Autumn Prize Meeting of the S.V.C. commences this afternoon at one. To-day's competitions are for the National Rifle Association's Medal and the Ladies' Purse, there being 39 and 37 entries for these respectively. Owing to the time usually required to get through each competition, it would be well for as many of the competitors as possible to second the efforts of the Musketry instructor to expedite the progress of the Meeting, by taking advantage of the opportunity offered for firing in the morning. The number of entries and the general arrangements promise a successful Meeting.

A Customs notification states that the importation of electric flash-lamps in the shape of pistols is to be prohibited from December 1, next.

LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the Daily Telegraph)



ACROSS

- 1 Judge
- 6 Bird that shows brilliance in the young flower
- 9 Kind of chair now out of date
- 10 Feeling of mistrust—or is it presents?
- 11 Din
- 12 Part of Spain
- 14 A bit of material or a bit of fun
- 15 Eastern weapon
- 16 Wager about one bit of furniture to show another
- 19 Flemish old master
- 22 Flower
- 24 Look for this on a penny
- 25 Make a town from bad red hay
- 29 A p e a r—ance, perhaps assumed
- 30 Strengthen—looks like what the steed may feel
- 31 Noble of old within at of being in Kent
- 32 Unlucky children have often

been known to die of this of words

DOWN

- 1 "Near Sal" (anag.)
- 2 Game
- 3 Fruit that shows wrath
- 4 Wrath about a bit of current shows storm
- 5 Supported
- 6 A source of spirits
- 7 Wrongly
- 8 Vehicle with an animal in it
- 13 Scottish shire
- 17 "Trial goal" (anag.)
- 18 Bird that rouses Kath-leen in the morning
- 20 Part of the Armada
- 21 Perhaps a bargain at the sales
- 22 Active
- 27 Weapon
- 28 Robbed of a letter gives this article of clothing

MRS. 'IGGINS-ARTISTE

The next best thing to going to a London theatre is to stand outside watching the others waiting to be admitted. The membership of a queue itself is interesting, from those who hire a campstool and sit placidly reading a novel, while the metropolis streams by about its business, to those around the corner who, standing against the wall wait until the early doors for the even cheaper seats shall be thrown open. Young girls, crouched on diminutive seats, munch sweets, and carry on high toned, excited conversations punctuated by the shrill giggle of the self-conscious; firm faced spinsters, rigidly clutching the ubiquitous umbrella, eyes speaking of a grim determination to yield not one inch against the world of pushers behind, stand hour after hour awaiting the treat for which they have probably skimmed the whole of the week. Loungers, with hats tipped forward over their eyes at a rakish angle, lounge to and fro, eyeing the drama-struck femininity lined along the wall, while sturdy policemen, with the unlovely look of austere propriety, saunter by with the depressing gait of flat-footed law and order.

And then, of course, there is Mrs. 'Iggins. Everyone who knows London has met her. One of her used, years ago, to sell bootlaces on a line of swift repartee in Fenchurch Street, to customers who bought her conversation rather than her wares. But she has gone now, and probably "she didn't t'arf give the boatman a tickin' orf" as she was ferried across the Styx.

The Mrs. 'Iggins of London's theatreland is entirely a different person: she is a vocalist by profession, providing a sort of artistic hors d'oeuvres to the dramatic meal to be served within the gorgeous halls of Thespis.

Of the age, which is delicately described as "uncertain," Mrs. 'Iggins daily and nightly takes her stand outside one of the theatres in the pursuit of her profession. Arrayed in respectable black, she wears a voluminous skirt of the size and shape generally associated with leg-of-mutton sleeves and placket holes which were the fashion long before the handbag came into vogue. Her thinning grey hair, tightly screwed back into a depressingly respectable "bun," jauntily supports a black bonnet, from the summit of which a spray of jet reflects the light of this midsummer evening, showing a quivering plume of black brilliance as she deals with the more intricate passages of her repertoire of ballads. Her hand persuasively thrusts forward a strong bag of blue paper, obviously used by some bank or other at one time to store the imposing sum of £5 in silver.

There is something of an in-artistic error in the proffering of a banker's bag to receive the poor tributes to ability, unless, perhaps, it is a timorous suggestion of what she would like to receive. There is a plaintive look in her eyes, a pale blue look suggestive of peering long distances into bottled sunshine, a roll in her carriage which seems to offset the bleakness of her presence with a certain Falstaffian quality of outlook. And she sings "Kiss me again" with all the cynicism with which the past decades of middle-aged disappointment seem to smear all the beauties of the tragedy of youth. So, over the noise of the turbulent stream of life which people call London, the faded voice of Mrs. 'Iggins sings of the allurements of spring after the withering summer of life has past, mouthing the invitation to repeated osculation with lips puckered over a sardonic lone tooth, like a skull grinning of the wonders of Thais, the glamour of Semiramis, of Cleopatra, of Salome, the mask of decrepit comedy clothing in flesh the tragic skeleton of the increasing negation of the future. For this stream of London, in which, perhaps, in the years long past she boldly breasted the current, has thrown her, battered and bruised, upon the stony margin near its entrance to the sea, still filled with the memories of pleasant meads and bubbling waterfalls of the water nearer its source.

A harsh voice breaks in upon the reverie as What Was sings to What Is. The paper-tearer has been endeavouring to attract attention and consequent support, but all to no purpose while Mrs. 'Iggins vocalises youth's plea for a surfeit of love.

THE BOOK PAGE

BEHIND THE SCENES

UNDIPLOMATIC MEMORIES: THE FAR EAST 1896-1904.—By W. F. Sands. John Hamilton, London, 12/6

Another newly published volume thoroughly to be recommended is "Undiplomatic Memories." Mr. William Franklin Sands started in the American Legation in Japan, when Roosevelt was beginning to build up a trained diplomatic service, was shortly afterwards transferred to Seoul and at the age of twenty-three became adviser to the Korean Emperor. With all the audacity of youth, Mr. Sands developed a plan—nothing less than to get Korea neutralised by the Powers in the impending conflict between Russia and Japan, which everyone could see was inevitable. But he had everybody's hand against him. He had no standing with his own Legation, indeed when Dr. Allen, the American Minister, offered Mr. Sands the Advisership he told him frankly that Washington would never support him. In that era of "concession diplomacy," inaugurated by Japan's exposure of China's military weakness, everyone was too busy in grabbing what they could for themselves. Russia was spreading out in all directions, and Japan had a perfectly clear idea, as she always has, of what she meant to do. Paradoxically enough, the only person who gave Mr. Sands a serious hearing was Prince Ito, whom the Koreans so insanely assassinated. Hayashi Gonsuke, of whom Mr. Sands saw most, "sphinx-like, inscrutable, impeccable, but icily courteous," was absolutely impervious.

Mr. Sands' position enabled him to see a great deal of the Koreans, helpless, hopeless shiftless, and of their slovenly tatterdemalion kingdom, since drilled into uncomfortable order and prosperity. They looked out upon all the inventions of the Western world, says Mr. Sands, with "what might have been the bewilderment of the Israelites of Abraham's time." He writes of them with much sympathy and a graphic pen, and his book is a really valuable footnote to history.

Not the least interesting part is the light it throws on diplomacy from within, and there are innumerable vivid sketches of the men whom he encountered. The young fry in Legations, he says, look upon their chief "with considerable awe, and believe that to have obtained so exalted a position, a man must know exactly what he is doing and why. That is not a belief that one retains long in diplomacy." Most of us see little of diplomacy except in its cocked hat and silver lace. Here we see it in its shirt-sleeves. The reality is as petty and shifty as in our moments of scepticism we may have been tempted to suspect it is.—O.M.G.

CHEAP EDITIONS

Mr. Murray's pleasant little volumes of his 2/- Fiction Library include "Soldiers of Misfortune" by P. C. Wren.

"Ere, muver. More on carn' yer. You've 'ad yer chawnc, and nah 'op it. The ladies wants ter see me like a lice dolly at uv the 'Dilly Mile."

The streets of London know the merciless law of the wild, and with an anxious timid smile at the last speaker she passed along the queue with her banker's bag outstretched.

"Thank yer, lydy an' may yer usbin' alwyas be t'rew ter yer. . . . No, mum! I ain't seen the ply but I knows its good. Cos, yer see, I was a dresser once, and I knows a hactrice when I sees one."

"You was a dresser!" shouts the scornful, delayed paper-tearer. "Ho yus! You was; hung all over viv cups an' saucers, that's all the dresser you was."

She moves off without reply and perhaps, before the third act has ended a skinny arm will hold a frying pan over a gas jet, cooking an overworked sausage from the stall of a butcher who has remained open late to-night. Or maybe, for you never do know about the Mrs. 'Igginses of London, she will play the piano before retiring to rest in her residence in the suburbs. On second thoughts the rather effective touch of the spray of jet in her bonnet suggests an artistic dressing of the part, for jet, you know, has always been so respectable.—H.T.P.G.

A JEWISH PLAY

JUDAH AND TAMAR.—A Novel in Drama reconstructing Genesis 38, 11-26. By Izak Goller. Ghetto Press, London, 6/-

This novel reconstructing the story outlined in Genesis regarding the marriage of Tamar to her father-in-law, Judah, is a sympathetic presentation of Jewish philosophy. It has the dark, gloomy, ecstasy of "Jew Suss," and brilliantly expounds the struggle which the early Jewish leaders had in keeping their following to the worship of the one God. For the rest, it exercises a dramatic license, which is by no means excessive, in filling in the gaps of the laconic Bible story, and it does not fail to bring out the democratic spirit which has so greatly informed Jewry during the long period of its existence. The root of this democratic tradition is to be found, of course, in the intense strength of the Jewish family system. Although Mr. Goller's modesty in calling it a novel in drama rather than bringing it out as a play outright may be justified, it strikes the reader with such force that the desire to see it on the stage can hardly be repressed. Perhaps some Jewish dramatic society might make an effort to investigate the correctness of this view.—E.H.

UNPLEASANT

DAMAGED GOODS.—("Les Avariés" by Brieux) Novelised by Upton Sinclair. T. Werner Laurie, London, 3/6

It seems hardly necessary for Mr. Upton Sinclair to have attempted the task of novelising M. Brieux's famous but unpleasant play. Mr. Upton Sinclair does it excellently from the technical point of view, but the book cannot be recommended for general reading. It is more suitable for the library of a Public Health Department, and even then its value may be doubted.—E.H.

CINEMATOGRAPHIC

COLOURED LIGHTS.—By E. Maria Albanesi. Ward, Lock, London, 5/-

Felicitous as the orthodox happy ending of a Hollywood production is the denouement of E. Maria Albanesi's new novel of the tribulations of unselfish love, "Coloured Lights."

The title, unfortunately, is singularly misleading for the story consistently lacks the suggested glamour—it fails to sparkle or thrill and is, in fact, a drab tale peopled by the lay figures of unworkmanlike fiction: the wealthy upstart who drinks too much and bargains too nimbly, the lovely young daughter of the Manor thrown out into the unfeeling world by apparently peopled exclusively by admiring youths (of all ages), the upstanding boy who has loved her long and silently, until a grumpy old uncle obligingly succumbs and leaves him a snug fortune, the pseudo-bounder who really means well, after all. There even is a certain young woman whose chic is matched only by her disillusion, victim of a worldly mother and a dissolute husband.

Conversation strangely stilted. Young Patricia who, as the author admits in a burst of confidence, "was not the most patient person in the world," exclaims:

"Why on earth didn't you come to me sooner? I'll take this matter in hand. Of course I can't deal with it to-night, it's rather difficult, as I have my cousin coming and this man Major Hobbett (the undisguised villain of the piece) will be in the way."

The reluctant and faithful Rogers has just told her mistress that she and the other servants haven't been paid for weeks.

There is a great deal more in the same vein, up to the final confession of Patricia regarding her wealthy and discarded fiancé, "He told me," and she smiled through her tears, "that I had given him happiness. . . . that is a very comforting thought."—B.M.

THE MADDING CROWD

A MODERN VANITY FAIR.—By Stephen Graham. Benn, London, 7/6

Mr. Stephen Graham brings many diverse and intriguing characters into his tale of London Town. They range from society women and amateur harlots to coffee-stall keepers and the denizens of Tidal Basin.

The solutions will be published next week

SALUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

MUSTARD AND CRESS
I D E O P P Y
SUNBEAM REALISM
C A D P W P T P
OHIO ASTIR ZOLA
N N V E C E N T
SIGNIFY HARLECH
T N S E E
RACQUET SACKBUT
U S E A T E R
COUP AMEND ZINC
T M P D C N A
IMPASSE BLONDEL
O E R A I N E L
NATIONAL GALLERY

C S C E T P A P A C Y
S O R C E R E R R A U
R K I E O T T E R S
C O Q U E T T E V R T
N P I T R I N I A N
F A L L A C I O U S O I
L E E K O P P O R T U N E
A I B E N E R
E C L A N T I N E I A N
P E R F U M C R E S I E N
N L B R E C I E R
D A N I E L A T I N
D E F E T W O P E C E
B E T T E R E R K O P E

One Ex Riddell, baronet and cowboy, is the pivot on which the story moves, and being an adventurous-minded gentleman his doings are distinctly bright and amusing. Mr. Graham takes his people from life—imagination could not produce such strange souls or such peculiar doings. Written with a deliberate boldness, the attractiveness of the book lies largely in its detail and observation. It is no psychological study vaguely flowing. The author has wandered in leisurely fashion among the crowds of his Vanity Fair, and has set down what he saw that was strange or interesting. His people portray themselves through their talk and actions, and by them we read their characters as we should in real life. There are several lovers in this *midnight*, and they come to old-fashioned marriage in the end by devious paths according to the empirical ideas of the moment.—G.C.

CHINA REVIEWS

THE CHINESE RECORDER.
THE CHINESE ECONOMIC JOURNAL.
THE CHINA JOURNAL.
LA REVUE NATIONALE CHINOISE.

"The Chinese Recorder" for October deals editorially with the political tensions of the moment, but naturally without expecting the recent flare-up in Manchuria. Stress is laid on the advantage of co-operation, and good-will, and the illustration of its practical aspects is noted in the visit of Dame Adelaide Anderson, the work now being done by eight Chinese students of Cornell University in Plant Breeding, the visit of Professor Tawney to Nanking University, and similar international movements. Special prominence is given to the first impressions of a newcomer to the missionary field, and it vividly contrasts the attitude of the public in England, as depicted in the popular press, with the calmness with which the tragedies of China are taken here. The writer says:

"When I left that extraordinary country and arrived here it was to discover among the missionaries many of my own countrymen who showed none of these symptoms. On the contrary, as there comes news of famines, of wars, of slaughters, of natural catastrophes and cataclysms, any one of which would be almost enough to disorganise, or even depopulate their own land, they remain outwardly unconcerned. At the time of writing a new military earthquake has begun. . . . Full of concern, approach a veteran missionary, who was nearly murdered by the Boxers, and I ask him, 'What is your opinion of the recent earthquake?' He proceeded to read, until he interrupted me:—'What page is that, the front page? I thought so; turn to page 14 and read me the cricket scores.' Had Sir Francis Drake played his famous game of bowls on the shores of the Yellow Sea he would have died unfamed and unknown!"

A tribute is paid to the work of the missionaries of the past, and the newcomer perceives the difference in the problem awaiting the missionary of to-day as compared with those so pluckily tackled by his predecessor. He concludes thus:

The missionary journal of the society of which I am a member predicted that when I arrived I should be bound to wonder at all that had been done by my predecessors. With this in mind I was prepared to see the record truly great. And yet my expectant imagination had disclosed but a little of what with wondering eyes and a grateful heart I did behold. There before me lay the creation of a myriad of human toilers, Oriental and Occidental, each the contractor of his own small share, but none alone indispensable. They had offered as material for their construction innumerable golden deeds, deeds sanctified by earnest prayer, deeds revealing many sacrifices. I looked and wondered what end there would be to gold if this kind wrong from human lives to form a super-human Church.

But who can tell? Those in my place can only realise that we are expected to follow in the lead of that long line of faithful disciples of the Lord Christ; and whilst we avoid their exact footprints, dare we walk less resolutely, less unswervingly, or in any way decrease the standard of their progress?

Then, "Hats off to the past, coats off to the future!"

Other articles deal as usual with various aspects of missionary life in China and the book review column is a little uneven considering the character of the publication. For instance, nearly two pages are devoted to Mr. Arlington's recent book, while Mr. Manico Gull's thoughtful and really critical contribution to the Chinese problem is dismissed in just over a third of a column. But perhaps the reason is that Mr. Arlington's criticism of missionaries requires extended treatment, which does not, however, prevent the reviewer from recognising the good features of his book.

"The Chinese Economic Journal" for September has now been pub-

lished. It seems a pity it cannot be brought out earlier so as to coincide with the other monthlies. This is a point which the publishers might consider. Dr. H. H. Kung contributes the chief article on Chinese possibilities in the industrial field. Progress, in Dr. Kung's view, may be obtained with co-operation with foreign nations. Dr. Kung recognises that the ten years programme is ambitious, but if the all-important factor of internal peace is created, he sees no reason why it should not be carried into effect. This is obviously a big if. Dr. P. W. Kuo writes on Chinese foreign trade and draws attention to the importance of the reorganisation of the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information into the Bureau of Foreign Trade. Another article explains the working of the Business Tax in Chekiang. The author considers that it is a good tax because it measures up to the recognised standards of fairness, universal application, and elasticity. The procedure is simple and the cost of collection small, but there are defects:

The merits of the system, however, must not blind us to its shortcomings. An injustice may be inflicted on the tax-payer if the authorities assess his business on the basis of capital investment without considering special individual cases. Two establishments engaged in the same line of business and with an equal amount of capital may show entirely different results of working. Were the tax in both cases to be assessed on capital investment, the burden would be unequally distributed. The regulations do not exempt from taxation an establishment operated at a loss. In such a case the merchant is taxed for what he has not gained, and is placed at a great disadvantage to his competitors.

An objectionable feature in the regulations is the fact that goods already subject to taxation by the Central Government are also listed among the provincial classifications, as for example, cotton and matches, which are included in the Consolidated Tax now being collected by the Ministry of Finance.

Furthermore, to allow foreign merchants trading in various parts of China to escape the business-tax on the score of extraterritorial privileges would place Chinese businessmen at a serious disadvantage in their competition. Business-tax must be enforced on both Chinese and foreigners without discrimination, otherwise the development of domestic industry will be delayed. It is little ground for foreign merchants to demand special privileges in this respect from the Chinese Government, since the enforcement of the business-tax on foreigners domiciled in China is conformity with existing international practice."

The conclusion is that the tax is a new landmark in the country of China because it is a scientific system susceptible of discriminating improvement.

The other day the reviewer happened to hand on a copy of "The China Journal" to an Englishwoman who, although not a high-brow, might be described as intelligent and modestly anxious to make herself acquainted with conditions of the country in which she had taken up her temporary residence. She seemed surprised to know that "The China Journal" had been going such a long time, because she felt, after reading it, that it was such a useful publication, and so interesting that it ought to be read by everyone who makes his or her home here. This, of course, is true, and it is indeed remarkable that the foreign public generally does not appear to realise what a privilege is available to them in the pages of this very well-edited and scholarly yet by no means difficult publication. This month, for example, the Editor contributes a valuable explanatory article on the floods in China and declares that the present catastrophe is unparalleled since the Noachian flood of the Bible, evidence of the actual occurrence of which has been brought to light by the archaeological explorations in Iraq. Mr. Sowerby estimates that the flooded areas in China to-day must be between 80,000 and 100,000 square miles in extent, with a death-roll running into hundreds of thousands, the destitute into millions, and the financial losses in crops and property beyond recounting. The article is illustrated by excellent photographs of the flood scenes in the Wuhan area. Russian Expansion on the Amur, by J. J. Gapanovich, is historically treated and the author is, on the whole, laudatory in his examination of this aspect of Russian colonisation. The Engineering Section praises the Good Roads Exhibition, which it hopes will not be the last of its kind, and draws attention to the fact that there are still less than 40,000 miles of motor roads in China, when the country needs something like a million miles of such roads before it can be con-

sidered adequately supplied. The article ends with the following comment:

From every point of view the intensive construction of good motor highways in China is of the utmost importance. The ultimate unification of the country depends to a very large extent upon it, as also do the future prosperity of the humble farmer and the development of China's internal and external trade; for which reasons it is probable that all who are in any way interested in this country, from the lowliest cultivator of the soil to the highest official in the land, and from the humblest native pedlar on the roads to the most important foreign import and export firms at the treaty ports, to do everything in their power to further the movement they already have done so much to supply one of China's most vital needs—good roads!"

The Scientific Section deals with the Neolithic culture of Northern Manchuria and the trees and shrubs of the game province. The Sporting Section gives photographs of the record sea bass taken at Peitai-ho in May last year by Mr. G. Baldwin. A Kennel Note draws attention to the danger of rabies in Shanghai. Taking a text from the fact that a rabid dog recently got loose in the Pootoo Road district and had bitten at least six children before it was shot and killed, Mr. Sowerby, whose authority on the subject of dogs will be specially recognised, writes:

In view of the seriousness of such an occurrence we feel that the whole community should combine in an effort to eliminate the danger of outbreaks of hydrophobia as far as possible. We suggest to the Municipal authorities of both the foreign and native areas of Shanghai as a whole, to tighten up on regulations regarding dogs being allowed about the streets and in public places off the leash and without muzzles. We particularly suggest that the police on duty along roads bordering Chinese controlled areas should be instructed to deal adequately with the "work" menace, that is to say, with the numerous pariah dogs that come into the settlements from outside areas at night in search of scraps from the garbage cans and heaps. Co-operation in this should be asked from the police of the Chinese controlled areas.

"La Revue Nationale Chinoise" gives a special place to an article by Mr. Wai Chiao-chia on the Japanese move in Manchuria. It carries the reader up to October 5, and it therefore does not bring the affair up-to-date. Nevertheless, Mr. Wai Chiao-chia gives a very reasoned appreciation of the situation from the Chinese point of view, and it is worth perusal. Dr. Ma discusses the effects of the floods in Central China in an article which is well illustrated by photographs. He regrets that one of the defects of the Chinese temperament lies in the readiness to relax effort after the danger is past, and he points out that many projects which would have been carried through if the crisis had lasted several days longer have now been abandoned and thrown on one side. He concludes that the catastrophe must raise very serious problems, but he gravely doubts whether the authorities at Hankow are sufficiently equipped to deal with them. The review of the newspapers of the month deals chiefly with the Manchurian issue and the review contains the usual valuable diary and economic news. This review is gaining greatly in reputation, a progress which it thoroughly deserves. In the last few months it has been put on the list of several public libraries in Europe and America as a reliable expounder of Chinese affairs.

THE BOOK SOCIETY

Book lovers will be interested in a remarkable article which appears in a recent issue of "Truth" on the Book Society's activities. So many people appear to be under the impression that the selection of a book by the Book Society is a purely literary performance, that the very searching comments by a particularly independent British weekly will be read with more than ordinary interest. There is no doubt that some of the selections of the Book Society have hardly been up to the standard expected, and there is an uneasy suspicion, especially in regard to "Red Ike," for example, that the influence chiefly at work is the publicity agent rather than the expert critic.

A remarkable business enterprise has been ingeniously founded on an appeal to those worthy folk who desire to keep in the literary swim but find embarrassment in the choice of new books. Without paying any can join the Book Society, Ltd., and so be placed "in real touch with the finest modern literature." There is but one simple condition. Every month the Society will despatch to the member a "selected book" which he agrees to buy at "the ordinary published price"; though if he does not like the book selected he has the option of exchanging it for

another in the Society's list of six. The Society's so-called members might perhaps be described more accurately as its customers, but that would not sound so nice. Actually the Book Society, Ltd., is a private company which carries on the business of booksellers. It was started about three years ago with an authorised capital of £3,000, soon afterwards increased to £10,000. The original directors were Messrs. J. G. Hudson (director of the Aldwych Advertising Company), Mr. Roy de Koven (an American advertising agent), and Mr. Alan J. Bott (editor). The present directors are Mr. Bott and Mr. D. C. Page ("horticulturist"). But the directors figure very inconspicuously in the pamphlet-prospectus. The names intended to capture attention are those of Mr. Hugh Walpole, Mr. J. B. Priestley, Miss Clemence Dane, Mrs. Sylvia Lynd, and Mr. G. S. Gordon—the literary ladies and gentlemen who act as the Book Society's selection committee.

Mr. Walpole, the chairman of the committee, opens the pamphlet entitled "The Books You Read" with the pertinent question, "Why should anyone join the Book Society?" Supporting the definition of a philosopher as one who asks questions for the purpose of answering them himself, he proceeds, "Can I look at this question with a disinterested eye? Yes, I can. If I were a lover of contemporary literature, but had a busy life, I should feel confused and bewildered by the present flood of new books. . . . If, however, I had five friends whose lives were spent in judging this confusing world of modern letters, who were themselves writers and critics, who offered me, at no cost at all, continual contact with their taste and experience—why, I should jump at the opportunity!"

This bewildering exordium is followed by portraits and biographies of the five friends to whom we may jump. Unfortunately, Mr. Walpole's features are masked by big round American spectacles, so I am unable to verify the disinterested eye. However, I accept the assurance that the committee are given absolute freedom in making their selection of the book for the month, though I venture to question the statement that they explore "the whole field of contemporary literature." As anybody may see from a glance at the publishers' lists, the committee could not read a tithe of the new books even if they made

this a full-time job. It is, in fact, explained that the procedure is for the publishers to submit "the cream of their MSS." some time before publication, so that the selection for the month depends primarily upon each publisher's own search among his own particular wares for those which he regards as the best—or, it may be, not as the best but as those most likely to win the approval of the committee. If the committee disagree, the final selection is made by majority vote, and it would add much to the interest of these literary verdicts if we were allowed to know when the jury are unanimous and when and how they are divided. For instance, did all five or only a majority consider that "Red Ike" among all the publications of the month of June "stands out as a great book"?

As I have indicated, the Book Society is not—as some people might suppose—an organisation formed with the purely altruistic object of serving as the guide, philosopher, and friend of the public in the choice of new books. It is a commercial undertaking, and though private companies do not issue accounts, it may reasonably be assumed that this company is cultivating the literary garden with results that are satisfactory to the shareholders.

There are said to be some 7,000 members, each pledged to buy the selected book of the month at the ordinary published price. No doubt this exceptionally large wholesale order for the book—which, without this adventitious aid, might have no more than a library circulation—enables the society to get its supply at a cut price, below the usual price to the bookselling trade, and on 7,000 copies of, say, a 7s. 6d. novel a very handsome profit should be made. Naturally, the booksellers denounce what they regard as unfair competition, and though publishers may be disposed to welcome any movement which gives a much-needed stimulus to the buying of books, they are probably not too sure that this particular enterprise is wholly beneficial. The Society boasts one book a month, but what is one among so many books—not to say so many publishers?

BOOKS RECEIVED

REMYMES OF A ROUNDER. T. McInnes. The Review Presses.
WE ARE ESCAPED. China Indian Mission. SEEKING OURSELVES. B. Holland, M.D. Watts.
FICTION
SADO. W. Plomer. Hogarth Press.

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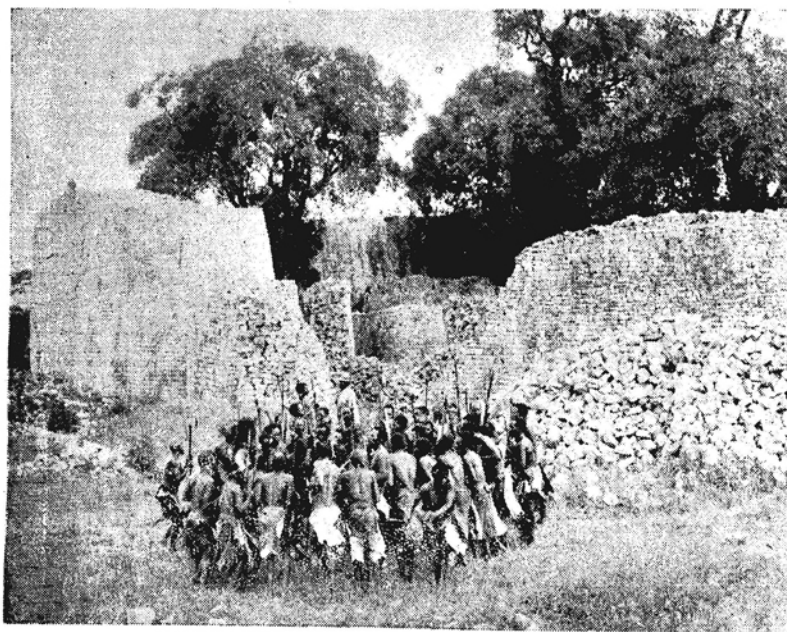
A TYPICAL ANTI-JAPANESE POSTER

These are some of the posters which have been plastered in all parts of Shanghai denouncing the Japanese and which has aroused the ire of the local Japanese residents. Unfortunately the Chinese characters in most of these were not included in the photograph, making it impossible to give a translation. Suffice to say, the pictures themselves are not intended to praise the Japanese.



ANTI-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION HEADQUARTERS

The new entrance to the Temple of the Goddess of Heaven in North Hondo Road which is being used as the headquarters of the Anti-Japanese Association and a primary school conducted by the City Government of Greater Shanghai. The white signboard on the left hand side bears the inscription "Executive Committee of the Anti-Japanese Association." It was behind these doors that several unfortunate traders were "caged" and fined. Though in the heart of the International Settlement the place is considered Chinese territory.



NATIVES DANCE WHILE HISTORY PONDERERS

These ruins near Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia, are considered one of science's most baffling problems. According to some authorities they were built about B.C. 2000 by Egyptians who migrated to South Africa to work the gold mines. In the meantime the natives hold their dances and are not worrying their minds over the ruins.



A RE-PAINTED TRAMCAR

Picture of a tramcar which has been re-painted in accordance with the ideas of the Anti-Japanese Association. Four posters will be noted below. Translations of the inscriptions in the centre are "Japan" (represented by a turtle, which is considered to carry an insult), "Sever Economic Relations with Japan" and "Overthrow Japanese Imperialism."



MILITARY MANOEUVRES IN FRANCE

American army officers are seen as spectators at the recent French military manoeuvres in the Aisne sector. Left to right: Brig.-Gen. Stanley H. Ford U.S. Army; General Weygand, Inspector-General of the French Army; General Claudel and a French staff officer outlining the situation to General MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army.



International Newsreel Photo.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE CHAMPION

First Lieut. Emerald F. Sloan, 7th U.S. Infantry, of Vancouver Barracks, Washington, who won the championship at the recent meeting at Camp Perry, Ohio, the American equivalent of the Bisley Meeting. Lieut. Sloan is shown with the handsome and novel trophy, a model of one of the old-time frontiersmen, so renowned for their deadly marksmanship.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

OVER THE TEA CUP

Autumn Leaves: A Tour of the Clubs: Returned to the Fold

Time flies, does it not? It doesn't seem long since we were all talking of beach pyjamas and bathing suits; and it seems only a few days ago that we were returning to neglected homes and husbands, swiftly restoring law and order where summer slackness had reigned supreme.

And now, here we are again, buying clothes, dragging furs out from tin lined boxes, contemplating last winter's coat in the cold, cruel light of a 1931 autumn. Here we go scattering camphor all over the floors of the house, till everybody walks to a machine-gun accompaniment of cracking moth balls. With the sudden drop in the temperature handkerchiefs regain their customary importance; noses need constant attention and eyes become damp and red. Camphor, the harbinger of winter in the East, fills the atmosphere and waves of camphorated air escape from attics, flood down stairs and cling tenaciously to our furs and coats.

But how prosaic we are! Fancy talking of moth balls and colds when we should be going into poetic raptures about gently falling leaves and the russet, gold colourings of the trees. The least we might have done was to have started a discussion on the respective merits of spring and autumn as the prettiest seasons of the year. But it's too late now. What's said cannot be unsaid. And on second thoughts, perhaps it is as well to leave poetry to the poets (though of course if everybody did that, there would be hardly any poetry written at all, which would be quite disastrous). Instead we'll continue in our prosaic way to talk of the various manifestations of autumn that can be seen in Shanghai. Besides, there are no trees here to speak of, any-

Autumn Colourings in Clubs

Let's go to the French Club first. (It has the largest and most cosmopolitan membership if you want justification for this honour). As little as a week ago the verandah could boast a large crowd of lightly clad people sitting at its white tables. Tennis players and tired business men, ladies and well, ladies all drank their evening aperitifs to the sounds of music and gossip. But now, all is changed. The verandah is a wilderness of empty chairs. The crowd has migrated to its winter quarters. The latter being . . . well, one could hardly call it a drawing room. You must go to the Country Club for drawing rooms. The one in question is a bar, *par et simple* (though not so pure and simple as the drawing rooms). There the crowd has already assumed its autumn colourings. The men in sombre browns (or russets, if you prefer it) and the women for the most part in black, with vivid little hats of red, green, blue, all colours. The Sunday afternoon tea dances have started too. As usual the key-note is variety; very smart women in the 'latest from Paris,' young girls just out from home, elderly ladies enjoying a flutter. The floor (easily, the best in town) is as springy as ever, and the band still plays tangos . . . *Allons, ca suffit!* We mustn't spend any more time in the French Club.

The Country Club is the same as usual. It never changes very much; except of course on New Year 'Eve when it becomes almost as young as the new year itself. In accordance with a long-standing custom carpets and chair covers don't make their appearance till after the Autumn Race Meeting. That is always the signal. I doubt very much if even the heating will be turned on before then however cold it may become. Badminton and squash are gradually taking the place of tennis and swimming. The hall room will soon be coming into its own. The first Friday tea dance will soon take place, though the date is uncertain at the moment.

People are already sitting in the big room listening to Gilbert and Sullivan on the gramophone as they huddle in the Club's tea speciality—hot toasted buns. We are, also, hoping for some of those Ragamuffin dances this winter; but that is looking rather far ahead. After all

winter isn't here yet, and we must gather our autumn leaves while we may.

Just one word about the Race Club before we leave the subject. Though it is (as I believe we've mentioned before) so essentially a male institution, quite a number of the "weaker" sex take a great interest in its activities. The latter are in full swing since the big meeting is a thing of the very near future. On galloping mornings at least half a dozen of the aforementioned sex can be seen surreptitiously climbing the steps (on the RIGHT as you go up, please) of the stand. Quietly with, out any of the usual feminine chatter, they sit in their appointed place (on the RIGHT of the stand) and wait hopefully until some kind friend offers them coffee. With infinite patience they wait till the clock strikes eight and everybody (except perhaps the Chairman) has left the premises. Then with one accord in humble silence they mount their ponies, and trot round and round the race course. They may do something more exciting than just trotting; they may even . . . But we won't say any more. It is just possible that by some remote chance a member of the "male institution" might read this, and we'd hate them to know what fun we have after they've gone.

Night Lights

Another sure sign that autumn is here is the opening of the Little Club. The Little Club has always been a favourite in Shanghai; night clubs may come and go, but the Little Club goes on for ever, it seems. Well, I think it deserves its popularity. It is small and invariably crowded which always seem to be the two chief characteristics of a successful night club. But apart from that the cabaret is distinctly good; especially the new dancer, Beth Beri as she prefers to be known. She is far and away above the general run of dancers we get here. Graceful, wonderfully supple, and a charming smile, she deserves the hearty applause that greets her numbers. Her speciality at the moment is a dance with a huge ostrich feather fan. It is absorbing to watch, but nevertheless a glance round the room would have its reward. Here and there a pair of longing eyes is cast upon that fan. Ostrich feathers are fashionable again and that new bowler would look so well with a few of them.

The Astor House has suddenly emerged from its dormant state. The floor has always been good, but somehow the place went into a decline some years ago and has taken a long time to smarten itself up sufficiently to compete with the various mushroom night clubs that have been springing up (and down again) all over Shanghai. However, now the Nellie Farren girls are taking the old place up and it has taken a new lease of life. There is certainly a room in Shanghai for another dance floor, so if the Astor House takes advantage of a good start it will keep its place well to the fore in the race for popularity.

It would take a month of Sundays to write about all the places of amusement in this "wicked" city. In any case you have probably sampled most of them yourself; and if you haven't you should, because the Shanghai night life legend must be kept going at all costs.

From Home To—Home

There are several returns to the fold to record this week. Mrs. Wilhelm Meyer arrived back a few days ago from England via Siberia. She must have been glad to return to her large and comfortable house once more after her travels. And still more so to find her two eldest daughters looking sun-burned and the picture of health after their long holiday in Wei-hai-wei. There was a tragedy in the household just after Mrs. Meyer's arrival. It concerned a favourite dog, and the younger daughter is now undergoing the Pastor's treatment. She has my deepest sympathy; one gets so very fond of dogs.

Mrs. C. M. Wise has also just returned. She travelled out on the Empress of Russia, after a six

HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE
An Emphasis of this Century: Record of an Interesting Visitor to Shanghai

SPECIAL TO THE N.-C. HERALD

Within a few days Shanghai will have, in the person of Miss Mary Catton, a very interesting visitor. She is at present on leave from her work as Head of the Social Service Department of Queen's Hospital, Honolulu. The story of her achievement in placing upon a scientific plane the kindly efforts of a group of women to alleviate the suffering of patients and to cheer their convalescence, is quite an unusual one. It may be said to trace the course of the evolution which has taken place in the past thirty years in many spheres of social activity. The milk of human kindness has always flowed, seeking to help those in difficult circumstances from one cause or another. In the Western world these generous attitudes have in later days become harnessed to modern scientific knowledge, and have become therefore more effective while losing nothing of their humanity. One of Miss Catton's achievements has been the creation of a modern scientific Social Service Department out of a Hospital Flower Committee!

Miss Catton is the daughter of British parents who pioneered in the Hawaiian Islands. The sturdy Scotch traits which made them successful in the island country are reflected in her own capacities. As was usual in the days of last century before the Islands developed an educational system of their own, and before they became a Territory of the United States, she went to Britain in her teens. She met the traditional education of the young woman of the day, not in any way pointed toward dealing with large social problems. She visited the West Indies, and there shared in the life of a Government House. In her early twenties she returned to Hawaii, where a life of leisure awaited her, if she so desired.

Children of British parents born in Hawaii had the choice, when the Territorial Status of Hawaii was established, of declaring themselves American citizens if they so desired. Mary Catton, with the conviction now that Hawaii was her home, to which she must give her interest, assumed American citizenship. At first she began by relating herself to the various charitable movements in which the leisured girl was supposed to concern herself. But this did not seem to her to be sufficiently basic in meeting the needs of the situation. Here in Hawaii in addition to the native Hawaiians were people of many nationalities—Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Porto Rican, Portuguese—all of them faced with the necessity of adaptation in every phase of life to the new conditions found in the Islands. The adjustments necessary in the family life, in the individual life, were very great. Evidences of maladjustment showed themselves in criminal outbreaks, in disrupted home lives, in individual tragedies. How were these problems being faced in beautiful Hawaii? It is one thing for these Islands to be regarded by anthropologists as the supreme laboratory of experiment in racial mixture. It is another thing to be close enough to the lives of people and to realise the heart ache that the new conditions of life may cause. Much has been written of the "second generation Oriental," and the clash between the concepts of the parents whose ideas are those of the ancestral civilisation and of the children, born into a Western milieu. To Mary Catton these difficulties showed themselves as a challenge to her to equip herself with the best modern knowledge to play her part intelligently in them.

So it was that the New York School of Social Work that she required, to obtain there the theoretical knowledge and the experience of methods of work which had stood the test of somewhat similar situations in American cities. This institution is one of the foremost in the United States as a training ground for aspects of social work. In America and in the foremost countries of Europe to-day there is a realisation that the best equipped people must handle the social problems; and therefore to several universities there are attached Graduate Schools of Social Work. Among the most important is that of the University of Chicago, under the direction of Miss Edith Abbott, sister of Miss Grace Abbott of the Children's Bureau of the Federal Government. Following upon

months holiday in England. She certainly chose a very wet summer to spend at home; or is it that each summer is wetter than the last in Morrie England. . .

undergraduate study embracing sociology and economics, come the graduate courses and practical work which will fit the student for tackling of large social issues. Several of China's women have had the opportunity of studying in the New York School of Social Work among the more recent being Miss Dju Yu Bao, engaged in Industrial Welfare Work in a silk flature in Wush.

Thus equipped with a modern training, Mary Catton returned to her island home. She had become convinced that one place where social adjustments could best be helped was by the organisation of a modern Social Service Department in the Hospitals of the Islands. This type of work, which historically had its origin in London in the nineties, has grown to be of much importance in the successful outcome of purely medical treatment. In England the system is now well established, and the old name so full of mediaeval flavour is still retained for it. "Almoner" carries with it the idea of a cowl; but to the general kindness which the term implied is now added the new content of effective dealing. There are, in every individual case, social and individual causes of illness, or problems associated with illness. These require clearing up as definitely as do the pathological symptoms, if a happy and healthy human being is to emerge from the period of abnormality which illness represents. Applying therefore the technique of "case work," every individual case in hospitals is given the opportunity to be cleared up in all its phases.

In the early developments of this type of work in both England and in America, the incentive came from outside groups, not from the hospital authorities. So it proved in Honolulu. There existed a "Flower Committee" which saw that the beautiful blooms of the Islands should find their way into the wards and rooms of patients. To finance their work, members of the Committee held yearly a sale of inscribed lead pencils—which kind people bought, thereby bringing a small profit to the Committee for the small expenses of their kindly ministrations. Mary Catton related herself to this group. Little by little she taught them of the wider field of social usefulness which they could undertake in relation to Hospital patients. The result was that the Committee invited Queen's Hospital to allow Miss Catton to begin experimental work along social lines in relation to that institution. The offer was accepted.

In general in most countries where the system of hospital social work has been tried, the divided authority which exists when an outside group employs a special worker in an institution has not proved satisfactory. Early in these workers' demonstrations of usefulness, and soon hospital boards desire to take over responsibility for organising and financing their departments of social work. So valuable did Miss Catton's work become in the Queen's Hospital, that she was early asked to become a member of the Hospital staff. Later, assistants were added to her staff, and to her fell also the supervision of other workers subsequently employed in other hospitals in the city. For example the Japanese Hospital. It is safe to say that in the years of her work she has helped in the reduction of personal problems for thousands of people.

One of the groups of problems which asserted themselves over and over again, and demanded scientific handling in Miss Catton's opinion, had roots in the adaptation necessary in the homes of children of Oriental parents. To deal with them in any basic manner, she averred, it was essential that psychological study should be made. No snap judgment could be given in this, or that instance, nor could there be a solution, unless basic study had preceded it. Accordingly Miss Catton laboured before the Hawaiian Legislature, and obtained financial appropriation for the establishment, in connection with the University of Hawaii, of a Psychological Laboratory. Now for a period of some six years, experiment has been proceeding, based upon cranial measurement and other criteria, from which, in the long run, results may be expected. It is characteristic of Miss Catton's method that she desires no short cut to long solutions. To this laboratory meantime social workers may send delinquent children and other problem cases for test.

In 1928 Honolulu and the world was shocked by the murder of a young American boy by a Hawaiian-born Japanese youth, without appar-

THE MANUFACTURE OF NECKLACES

Buy Your Beads and Make Them Yourself

It is not always possible to buy necklaces which are of the exact proportions and colouring needed for a dress. Also it is amusing to buy beads and calculate their effects. Very beautiful beads can be obtained, both as to colouring and as to surface, which is often very much worked and studded with bits of crystal and diamonds, really significant ornaments can be obtained. There are, of course, many methods of stringing beads together besides putting them on a thread. Shaded necklaces, for instance, are often made of small beads sewn tightly on a foundation which is thicker in the middle and thinner towards the two ends. These shaded necklaces are popular just now, and they are very effective with certain kinds of dresses. Several loops in dead white continue to take the place of a white collar, but the loop is also found in very effective colourings. A necklace to be worn with a dress of white chiffon can be made of emerald-coloured beads—preferably incised to bring out the colour—of about the size of a nut. One loop of the necklace can overhang the edge of the low neck, while the other can be long enough to reach just below the collar-bone. Between each green bead one of crystal, of size smaller, can be inserted, and between the crystal and the emerald a small ring of diamonds lights up the whole and makes it charming for the evening. Rainbow beads, of which a good many are seen just now, are also much improved by a crystal ring between each bead if they are for day use and diamonds if they are for the evening. In threading beads a piece of baize or blanket is useful, upon which the beads can be planned and the exact size of the necklace calculated beforehand.

A COUNTRY HOUSE RECIPE

Old-time dishes associated with the middle years of the 19th century are having quite a vogue in country houses.

A country house hostess recommends the following method of serving partridges:

For, say, a brace of young birds, a heaped breakfast cupful of mushrooms, young, pink and fresh, is required. These are peeled or cleaned by being carefully rubbed with a piece of damp flannel dipped in salt.

Now put into a pan an ounce of fresh butter and allow this to melt. Add mushrooms seasoned with pepper, cayenne and a slight sprinkle of salt. Simmer about eight minutes, stirring carefully. Put on plate to get cold.

Put this inside the partridges, secure carefully, skewer, and roast, baste with butter. If in oven, raise the legs so that the mushroom is kept inside. Serve with brown gravy and bread sauce.

ent motive of any description. This incident, to the ordinary person the opportunity for indulging in an "emotional orgy" as it was discussed, provided to Mary Catton the challenge to seek a method of handling youths of abnormal tendencies, so that these and other tragedies might be avoided. She desired that a Psychiatrist might be attached to some public institution, to whom problem cases in the schools, the social institutions, and from their own homes might be sent for clinical observation. The writer recalls the characteristic way Miss Catton faced this question, and any other. There is only one way to deal effectively with any social problem: this is by the method of preliminary research—long research, with results patiently awaited if need be; and then by the use of social workers trained to tackle their problems by scientific methods.

Few women have been able to make fundamental contribution to their communities as has Miss Catton. It would seem that here in Shanghai there is some real opportunity for women to check upon the handling of social issues. Have we, for example, been content with the type of approach which was valid at the beginning of this century, or have we moved with scientific thought? Are we too overwhelmed with the actual economic problems of the great majority of people in this city to perceive that there are problems of rehabilitation of the sick, and prevention of crime, which are psychological, and which must be attacked far back? It would be a fruitful topic of discussion in many circles!

THE MAILS	
(INWARD)	(OUTWARD)
FROM EUROPE:—	For EUROPE, U.S.S.R., and KORAI:—
Trans-Siberian By Train	By Train—4 and 9 p.m. Daily
Per D.P.S. Patrols Oct. 21	For JAPAN VIA PORTS:—
FROM U.S.A.:—	Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai M. Oct. 24
Per R.D.S. Pres. Cleveland Oct. 21	For EUROPE VIA PORTS:—
Per C.P.S. Emp. of Japan Oct. 27	Per R.D.S. Sarpelon Oct. Oct. 22
	For U.S.A. and CANADA VIA PORTS:—
	Per R.D.S. Pres. Madison Oct. Oct. 21

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all parts of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.	
From LONDON	From GOTHENBURG
Glencoe Sept. 13 Oct. 21	Nanking — Due Oct. 28
Macdonia Sept. 15 Oct. 23	Tenniscoe — Nov. 1
Takusumi Sept. 24 Oct. 30	
Khiva Sept. 28 Oct. 4	From GENOA
Benlomond Sept. 23 Oct. 9	Rameses — Due Oct. 29
Rajputana Oct. 2 Nov. 10	Macdonia Oct. 11 Oct. 23
Glenbea Oct. 2 Nov. 12	Khiva Oct. 25 Nov. 4
Suwa M. Oct. 9 Nov. 17	
Benlomond Oct. 3 Nov. 18	From MARSEILLES
Corfu Oct. 13 Nov. 24	A. Lebon Sept. 25 Oct. 31
	F. Roussel Oct. 9 Nov. 13
From LIVERPOOL	
Meriones Sept. 10 Oct. 30	From HAYRE
Ulvasa Sept. 25 Nov. 7	Malaya Sept. 26 Oct. 13
Domed Oct. 10 Nov. 12	
Antenor Oct. 10 Nov. 17	From PORT SAID
Mentor Oct. 11 Nov. 26	Rameses Sept. 30 Oct. 23
	Macdonia — Oct. 21
From BREMEN	Glenbea — Oct. 28
Dorffinger Aug. 28 Oct. 31	Nanking — Oct. 28
Mahn Sept. 12 Oct. 4	Ouderkerk Sept. 25 Oct. 29
Isar Oct. 13 Dec. 3	
From HAMBURG	Yalova — Nov. 1
Tennessee — Nov. 1	Khiva — Nov. 4
Ionio Star Sept. 19 Nov. 15	Main — Nov. 4
Tamara Oct. 11 Nov. 25	Glenbea — Nov. 12
	Benlomond — Nov. 9
From ANTWERP	Rajputana — Nov. 10
Ouderkerk Sept. 1 Oct. 29	Benlomond — Nov. 12
Yalva — Oct. 30	Domed — Nov. 12
Zuiderkerk Sept. 29 Nov. 26	Glenbea — Nov. 12
	Benlomond — Nov. 12
From ROTTERDAM	Ionio Star — Nov. 12
Rameses Sept. 15 Oct. 25	Domed — Nov. 12
Leverkusen Sept. 29 Nov. 12	Glenbea — Nov. 12
Jason Oct. 7 Nov. 17	Tamara — Nov. 15
Seabroek Oct. 7 Nov. 21	Suwa M. — Nov. 15
Seabroek Oct. 7 Nov. 21	Jason — Nov. 17
AMERICA AND JAPAN	
From NEW YORK	From SAN FRANCISCO
P. Garfield Sept. 10 Oct. 26	G. Sun — Oct. 25
P. Cyprus Sept. 10 Oct. 26	P. Garfield Oct. 2 Oct. 26
P. Grant Sept. 10 Oct. 26	P. Grant Oct. 9 Oct. 30
P. Polk Sept. 10 Oct. 26	P. Polk Oct. 10 Nov. 9
P. Walrus — Nov. 12	Takusumi Oct. 13 Nov. 2
P. Lincoln Oct. 13 Nov. 13	P. Polk Oct. 10 Nov. 9
P. Max Sept. 20 Oct. 13	G. Star — Nov. 10
P. Atlantic Oct. 13 Nov. 13	
P. Adams Oct. 13 Nov. 25	From VANCOUVER
P. Coolidge Oct. 13 Nov. 25	E. Japan Oct. 10 Oct. 27
Jav. Prince Oct. 13 Nov. 25	
	From PORTLAND
From NEW ORLEANS	From PORTLAND
Scottaburg — Oct. 28	California — Nov. 17
Somerville — Oct. 30	
Fernhill — Nov. 10	

PASSENGER LIST

INWARD	
Per str. Tiansung, Oct. 12. From Northern Ports. Mr. de Searcy, Colonel and Mrs. C. D. Myles, Miss Nora Spornowsky, Captain and Mrs. E. R. Kelly and children, Miss Wood, Mrs. R. W. Davis, Mrs. H. Lynn, Mrs. F. U. McKimley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham Tweedie.	Per str. Suifu, Oct. 14. From River Ports.—Mr. O. F. D. Lowe, Mr. T. H. Liddell, Mr. Berklin, Mr. J. T. Inch, Mrs. A. Peshnikova.
Per str. Kungwo, Oct. 15. From River Ports. Dr. Robertson, Mr. E. Porter, Mr. A. R. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Geedes, Mr. M. Hallberg, Mr. C. E. Fisher, Mr. D. L. Hutchison, Mr. L. Carrigan, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Jack.	Per R.D.S. President Jackson, Oct. 15. From Hongkong. Mrs. Mary Cohen, Mr. J. L. Dao, Mr. H. Ura, Mr. W. A. Grier, Mr. Ann L. Grier, Mrs. W. R. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. George Mackinnon, Mrs. R. Maloney, Mr. Roy P. McNair.
Per str. Siangwo, Oct. 16. From River Ports. Mrs. Merritt, Mr. H. E. Badick, Mr. Holmes.	Per str. Fausang, Oct. 16. From Northern Ports. Mr. F. Powell, Mr. F. A. Atkinson, Mr. C. Anderson, Mrs. J. B. McLean and children, Mrs. E. Kellerman, Mrs. W. P. Blake, Mrs. J. Warmolls, Mrs. L. Alario, Mrs. K. W. Palmer, Mrs. L. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Massey, Mrs. M. S. Alexander, Miss Graham, Mr. Birds, Mr. Smith, Mr. Gibbons.
Per R.D.S. President McKinley, Oct. 16. From Japan. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. A. de Kat Angelino, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Barringer, Mr. F. P. Ellis, Mr. M. G. Gaudet, Mr. Albert A. Cohen, Mr. Roger P. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Feberger, Hon. W. R. Farington, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Goddard, Mr. Edward S. Handy, Mr. G. B. Hargnigan, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hoffman, Master W. J. Hoffman, Jr. Miss Margaret Hoffman, Rev. and Mrs. L. C. Hybert, Mr. Henry Lin, Miss Betty Zellinek, Miss Gladys Lee, Mr. C. Monherbert, L. May, Mrs. Corinne C. Monherbert, Miss Margaret Monteiro, Mrs. Timothy O'Neill-Lane, Miss Patricia O'Neill-Lane, Mr. L. C. Perry, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. S. Read, Miss E. Reberger, Mrs. M. Selig, Miss M. Selig, Mrs. J. True, Miss Mary True, Master T. Perry True, Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Taylor, Miss Nellie Tonks, Mrs. Miriam Zellensky, Mrs. Henrietta Zellensky, Master Abraham Zellensky.	Per str. Kuto, Oct. 17. From River Ports. Mrs. H. S. Jones, Mr. F. Godes, Mr. C. Lebas, Mr. James M. Henry.
OUTWARD	
Per str. Kuiping, Oct. 13.—For Chinwangtao.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Hatten, and Mr. and Mrs. Asker and 3 children.	Per str. Fengtien, Oct. 13.—For Northern Ports.—Mrs. Brian, Mr. H. Peters, Mr. Parker, Mr. Brian, Mr. and Mrs. Romer, Lieut. L. W. Berry, Lieut. T. C. Wirtz, Lieut. and Mrs. N. D. Abbott, Mrs. Elson, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. M. Young, Mr. Belshenko, Mr. Teng, Sergt. Reed.
Per str. Peking, Oct. 14.—For Ningpo.—Miss Shewring, Miss G. E. Metcalfe, Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Curtis.	Per str. Shao, Oct. 14.—For Hankow.—Mr. M. W. Yang, For Ichang.—Miss Lillian Holmes, Miss Viola Miller, Miss Ruth Gabesch, Miss Luella Koether, Miss Jean Holt, Miss Adel, Miss Harriet.
Per str. Paow, Oct. 14.—For River Ports.—Miss MacGill, Mr. R. Zindel, Mr. and Mrs. Doolan, Mr. Siebers, Dr. and Mrs. Parry.	Per str. Luenow, Oct. 14.—For River Ports.—Mr. A. P. Stoner, Mr. C. Lacey, Mr. and Mrs. Loraine Drews, Mr. Garard, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm and children, Mr. and Mrs. Brawlaw and children.
Per R.D.S. President Van Buren, Oct. 14.—For Hongkong.—Mr. J. E. Kusik, Mr. E. J. Cootie, Mr. E. Sutter, Miss D. J. Mader, Mr. L. Self, Mr. Jim. —For Manila.—Mrs. Fred W. McKinley, Master Fred W. McKinley, Jr., Miss Anna Kelle, Miss Louise Doerle, Mrs. Antoinette T. Kemmer, Mrs. Lila D. McWhorter, Mrs. A. D. Marks, Miss Dorothy Marks, Mrs. B. H. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Holmes.—For Penang.—Mr. Julius E. Smith, Mr. John L. Phillips.—For Marseilles.—Mrs. W. H. Bolton.	Per str. Suifu, Oct. 15.—For River Ports.—Mr. T. E. D. Edwards, Mr. Hadland, Mr. Stock, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. J. M. Hayden, Mr. C. T. Birgin, Mrs. W. E. Strickland and child, Mr. and Mrs. Usatchij, Bishop Roots, Mr. and Mrs. Skaven, Miss Muchakeva. —For Southern Ports.—Miss Spender, Lt. Cdr. M. V. Heogh, Mr. E. J. Embery, Mr. F. Kayimom, Mr. Maloot, Mr. V. A. Patons, Mr. Dreyer, Banta Singh.
Per str. Hain Peking, Oct. 16.—For Ningpo.—Mr. Maclean.	Per str. Kungwo, Oct. 16.—For River Ports.—Mr. Marmot, Mr. R. B. Wallace, Mrs. C. E. Wright, Mrs. Southwick and children, Mr. Southwick, Mr. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sutherland, Mr. Guillet, Mr. W. B. Connaby, Mr. Kutzechmch.
Per str. Shinyo Maru, Oct. 16.—For Honolulu, San Francisco and Los Angeles via Japan ports.—Mr. S.	

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer		Wind Direction a.m.	(1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	9 a.m.	Att'd Therm.			Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Oct. 9	30.42	72.0	N N E	2	66.0	57.2	74.1	67.0	B. E.
" 10	30.47	68.2	N N E	2	64.0	55.4	68.0	56.5	"
" 11	30.38	68.9	N N W	2	61.9	56.1	60.3	56.7	O.
" 12	30.28	67.3	N E	2	67.7	58.3	71.8	57.6	"
" 13	30.21	66.4	N N W	2	63.8	55.9	72.5	56.3	"
" 14	30.26	66.8	Calm	0	63.0	58.1	75.0	48.2	"
" 15	30.31	65.8	E N E	0	60.5	62.0	79.5	50.9	C. N.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hall M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—Thunder O—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—"

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)		Rainfall	
	Minimum 1931	Maximum 1931	1931	1930
Oct. 9	62.0	61.0	72.0	78.0
" 10	61.0	63.0	66.0	78.2
" 11	59.5	62.0	68.0	73.0
" 12	61.5	67.0	70.5	67.0
" 13	55.0	69.5	70.0	71.0
" 14	58.5	65.0	74.5	73.5
" 15	58.5	60.5	74.5	73.5

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